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BRIAND FORCES FAIL TO BREAK UP GOVERNMENT

Attack on Party in Power Made
in French Chamber of Deputies
Results in Practically a Vote
of Confidence for the Cabinet

MARGIN IS LARGE

Question Raised in Tax Debate,
but Speech of M. Caillaux in
Reply Carries House and Socialists Support the Ministry

PARIS—The struggle between the government and the opposition as to which is to have control of the executive at the moment of the forthcoming elections was carried a step further yesterday in the Chamber when the government, to the surprise of many of the supporters of the opposition, secured practically a vote of confidence by 329 votes to 214.

The occasion was an attempt by M. Briand to drive home in the Chamber the defeat of the government a few days ago on its income tax proposals in the Senate. The leader of the new party led the attack in person, proposing a resolution which censured the government for not making a vote of the Senate question of confidence.

M. Briand pointed out that the income tax was originally M. Caillaux's own invention, yet he, M. Briand, when prime minister had staked the existence of his ministry on passing it through the Senate and, having been defeated, had resigned. Now, he went on, when M. Caillaux's own bill came before the Senate the government in which he was finance minister made no attempt to insist on its passage and did not even make the action of the Senate in rejecting it a question of confidence.

The conclusion, he wound up, was inevitable; the government obviously wished to have one party in the chamber to demand advanced reforms and another party in the Senate to prevent them, so as to tide over till the general election. That is to say, it was preserving its life by fighting with a button on its foil.

M. Briand was followed by one of his principal lieutenants, M. Millerand, who pointed out that the official position of the government was an impossible one. It was insisting that the demands made in the income tax bill and the bill for the taxation of capital were vital to the credits it wished to acquire. In spite of this it was obvious that this bill had no immediate chance of passing the Senate. In such circumstances the country was faced with a series of deficits which would reduce its finances to chaos.

The reply of M. Caillaux was a masterpiece of political tactics. He pointed out that it was a curious thing—M. Briand demanding the government should take a vote of the Senate on the income tax bill question of confidence when it was M. Briand's own supporters in the Senate who had thrown out the bill.

Again he drew attention to the fact that whilst M. Briand was denouncing the government for being too uncompromising in their attitude towards the income tax proposals he was at the same time denouncing them for not being so uncompromising as to make the vote of the Senate a question of confidence.

It was perfectly clear from the attitude of the House at this point that M. Caillaux's speech had saved the ministry and when he wound up with the declaration that M. Briand might assume as Blagial an attitude as he liked on this subject but that the government would insist on the policy of their own party it was perfectly clear he had carried the House with him.

The final speech from M. Jaurez, who declared that the Socialists were not going to be led astray by the tactics of the opposition, but were going to vote for the government, not because they approved of the budget, but because they meant to carry the income tax and the capital tax, settled the fate of the attack, which was defeated by the figures already given.

LONDONERS TOLD DEPORTED LABOR MEN LOOK TO COURTS

LONDON—A meeting of 10,000 labor men last night welcomed the defeated South African labor leaders in the London opera house. Amongst the speakers were Ramsay MacDonald, Keir Hardie and Henderson, as well as Bain, Poutsma and Waterston.

Mr. Henderson announced that the opinion of leading counsel was to be taken as to the legality of the South African government and the steamship company deporting the men and that if the reply was favorable the question would be brought before the courts.

Mr. Poutsma, on rising to speak, was almost overwhelmed by the applause, which grew in volume as he described at length his own career with the object

GOVERNOR AND COMMISSIONER DISCUSS B. & M. UNMERGING

Decision That Massachusetts Legislature Must Pass on
Transfer of New Haven Owned Stock Reviewed by
Executive—Mr. Anderson Makes Statement

Governor Walsh and George W. Anderson, a member of the public service commission, met today to discuss the plan for the transfer of the New Haven interest in the Boston & Maine to a board of trustees, following a decision by the department of justice that before the change can be effected Massachusetts legislators must pass upon it. Mr. Anderson said this afternoon that the government and New Haven have agreed upon all but one point.

Mr. Anderson, in a statement, said: "The present view is that it will be better to submit the question to the Legislature for its approval before the agreement is actually executed and as soon as the terms have been finally agreed upon, so that the Legislature may be dealing with the question at the same time the matter is submitted to the New Haven stockholders for their

expected ratifying vote. In any event, the rights of the commonwealth will be conserved and recognized to the fullest.

"There are differences of opinion between the department and the New Haven people as to the time within which the agreement should provide that, if the enabling legislation is obtained, the Boston & Maine stock should be marketed. The department is willing to give two years with a right to apply to the attorney-general for an extension if the two-year period proves inadequate. The New Haven people desire five years.

"I may add that there is almost certain agreement as to the personnel of the trustees and that Governor Walsh's nominations for the Massachusetts trustees seem certain to be accepted; that New Hampshire will also have representation."

SENATE HEARS HIGGINSON VIEW OF TRUST BILLS

Boston Man's Letter to Senator
Root, Urging Care in Wording
Measures of Good Intent, Is
Read Into the Record

RESULT OF HIS STUDY

WASHINGTON—A letter from Maj. Henry L. Higginson of Boston to Senator Elihu Root, analyzing antitrust bills, was read into the record in the Senate today at the request of Senator Root. The bills have a good intent, says Mr. Higginson, but must be carefully worded or they will injure the honest business man and help others. His opinions are

(Continued on page ten, column six)

SIR EDWARD GREY STATEMENT ON BENTON AFFAIR IS AWAITED

British People Said to Show Feeling With Regard to
Mexico by Absolute Quietness With Which Country
Watches Progress of Government Action

LONDON—The whole country is awaiting the statement which Sir Edward Grey has promised to make this week, with reference to W. S. Benton's fate, with that absolute quietness which always means that it is thoroughly routed.

The Morning Post put the government position today extremely frankly when it declared that the United Kingdom in no way pretends that the United States are in any way responsible for what has happened, and that the issue is between the United Kingdom and the men masquerading as Constitutionalists and devastating the country and killing innocent persons in name of liberty.

The government of the United States, it declares, must in the immediate future face the new conditions which have arisen and must continue its support of Villa and thereby alienate not only

the cooperation of the United Kingdom but of the European powers, or else it must mete out to Villa the same treatment as it has meted out to Huerta and for precisely the same reasons given by President Wilson in the case of Huerta. It is obvious that the tergiversations and cynical affronts of Villa is deceiving nobody but is simply inflating public opinion on this side of the Atlantic more and more.

The British government fully appreciate the activity and energy shown by Washington, but it is inexorably determined that full reparation shall be made and that Villa shall be entitled to no more consideration than any other bandit.

That is the attitude of the Unionist party toward the affair. Villa has made so many obviously contradictory statements with respect to the matter that in any case he has destroyed his own credibility.

BOSTON TRANSIT BOARD'S FRIENDS SEEK EXTENSION

Senator M. E. Nichols' Bill to
Lengthen Term of the Five
Members for Three More
Years Has Many Adherents

ARGUMENTS ARE MADE

Supporters of the Commission
Tell of Work It Has to Do—
Governor Walsh in Inaugural
Address Reducing Numbers

Members of the Legislature who favor continuing the work of the Boston transit commission of five members and with the powers it has at present are rallying in support of Senator Malcolm E. Nichols' bill, Senate 102, which provides for extending the term of the commission for three years after July 1, 1914, at which time it would ordinarily expire under the present statutes.

At the hearing on the transit commission bills and in other discussions at the State House advocates of a smaller board have said that a reduction in the number of members to 3 would mean a saving of \$10,000 annually in salaries, as each commissioner receives a salary of \$5,000. In reply, others declare that this saving would accrue not to the taxpayers of the city of Boston but to the Boston Elevated Railroad Company and that the reduction should not be made unless desired by the Elevated company.

It is asserted by those favoring a board of five members that five permits of a more representative board than three, and this is largely the reason why most of the important modern boards are made five in number, as the Boston finance commission, the Boston school committee and the like.

Of the other propositions before the Legislature relative to the composition and powers of the transit commission, there is Governor Walsh's proposal in his inaugural address to have the commission composed of three instead of five members; Representative McInerney's bill, House 1649, providing for three members and Senator Horgan's bill, Senate 317, to abolish the transit commission and transfer its functions to the public service commissioners.

Mr. McInerney's bill provides in section one as follows: "On and after July 1, 1914, the number of persons constituting the Boston transit commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the commonwealth, with the advice and consent of the executive council, and one of whom shall be appointed by the mayor of the city of Boston."

In other respects, the McInerney bill is practically like Senator Nichols' measure, extending the life of the commission for three more years.

Senator Nichols' bill for continuing the board of five members as at present is as follows:

"Section 1. The term of office of the members of the Boston transit commission is hereby extended for three years from the first day of July in the year 1914.

"Section 2. The powers, duties and compensation of said commission during said term of three years shall be the same as are specified in chapter 548 of the acts of the year 1894 and in acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, except as hereinafter provided. Any vacancy in said commission shall be filled in the manner provided in said chapter 548.

"Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

Since March 1895 when the transit commission began work on the Tremont Street subway, four subways or tunnels have been completed. The portion of the Tremont Street subway from the Public Garden to Park street was opened for traffic in September, 1897, and the remainder of this subway from Park street in September of the following year.

The East Boston tunnel, begun May 5, 1900, was finished and opened for use in December, 1904; the Washington Street tunnel, started in October, 1904, was opened to traffic in 1908, and the Cambridge connection was begun in September, 1909, and completed in March, 1912.

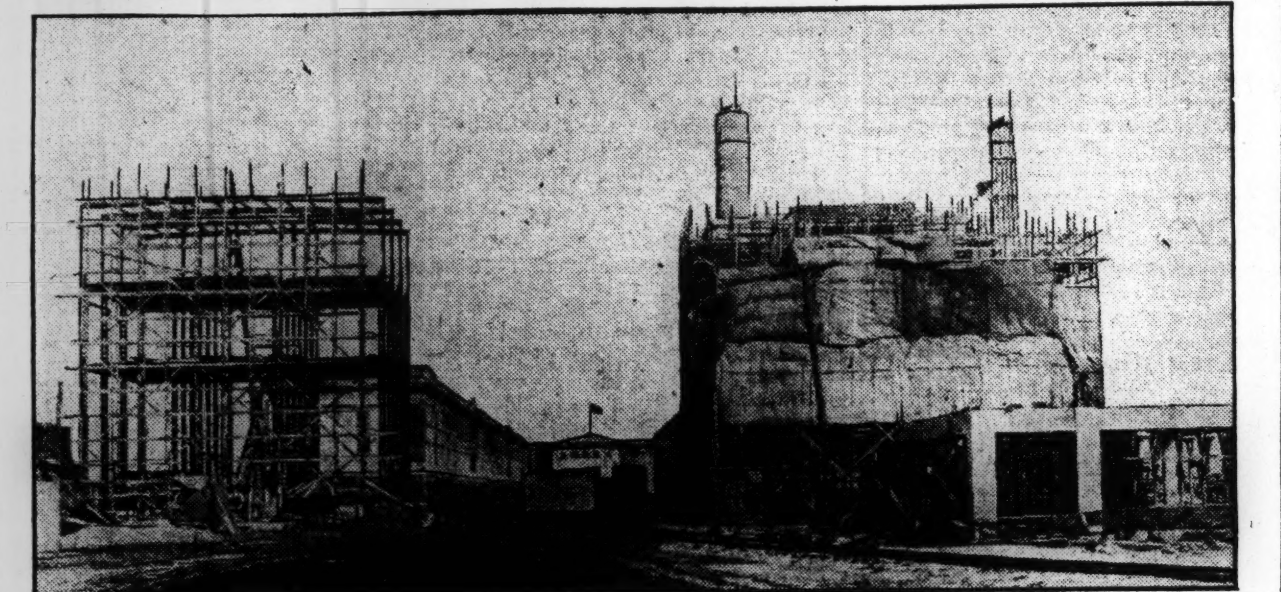
Of the propositions now before the commission, there is the Dorchester tunnel, on which a start was made in May, 1912. It is expected to be completed in the summer of 1917. It will be about 11,000 feet in length and cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

The East Boston tunnel extension from Scollay square into the West End, begun in November, 1912, is scheduled to be finished in July, 1915, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000.

Enlargement of the Park street station, another work before the commission, has been necessarily delayed pending a settlement of other considerations. From nine to 12 months may be required for this construction.

The work which the commission now has under way or planned is expected to cost from \$17,075,000 to \$19,175,000, the exact sum depending largely on whether the terminal of the Boylston street subway is to be at Park street or Post Office square.

FISH PIER TO BE READY IN MONTH



Entrance to the \$3,000,000 structure at South Boston

VAN DYCK BOUGHT BY H. C. FRICK IN THE MARKET LONG

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The portrait by Van Dyck of Paola Adorno, which Henry Frick has purchased from the Duke of Abercorn, has been in the market for many months, but the high price placed on it has prevented its finding a purchaser.

It might have been bought for the national collections, but £80,000, the amount demanded and now obtained, has been regarded as excessive.

The picture, which is 90 by 60 inches, is one of three painted by the artist whilst in Genoa. Of these three, one remains in the Palazzo Rossi in that city. The second was purchased by P. Widener from the Earl of Warwick and the third is the picture in question.

The Abercorn picture has always been supposed to lack something of the beauty of the Genoa version, but is in an infinitely better state of preservation.

PORTUGAL STRIKE ENDS; ATTENDED BY ACTS OF VIOLENCE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LISBON—In spite of the fact that the European press is being filled with stories of revolution, the condition of things in Portugal by no means warrants any of these.

The strike, which is popularly supposed to be still raging, ended yesterday. It has been attended by the acts of sabotage by which strikes are commonly now marked.

The damage done is, however, being repaired and reports as to anarchy prevailing may be confidently denied, since the strike was not a national one and was not even particularly popular with the workers.

TURKS OPENLY PREPARE FOR ARMY ACTION

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

As the new fish pier in South Boston nears completion, the work is being pushed rapidly ahead, and dealers expect to move from the historic T wharf to their new quarters March 26, 27 and 28. By that time, say the dealers, everything will have been completed on the new pier, with the exception of the cold storage plant.

Since 1884 the fish business of Boston has been conducted at T wharf. Rapid development of the industry has marked each year from the time the first wholesale firm was established in 1835, and only a few firms engaged in business on Commercial wharf in 1850, to the present day. The new market marks another great advance, as it is the largest and best equipped in the world, that is devoted exclusively to the handling of fish, it is said. The pier cost more than \$3,000,000, including equipment.

The disposal of T wharf is undecided. It is said that beef dealers are to use the pier as a terminal for importing Argentine beef, but this has not been confirmed.

The foundation of the building number four at the fish pier to be occupied by the lobstermen is completed and the supply stores on Northern avenue are up one story already. The storage plant, a concrete building, is already one story higher than the new Commonwealth pier.

GREEKS' ACTION IN EPIRUS RAISES AEGEAN QUESTION

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

ATHENS—There can be no question that the Greeks' action in Epirus is causing considerable anxiety to the Government. It is felt that while the great powers will in no way listen at the present moment to an alteration of the Greek frontier in this direction, any action of the Greeks in the future to be known as Southern Albania may compromise the Athenian movement respecting the Aegean islands.

In these circumstances M. Venizelos is doing everything in his power to check the revolutionary spirit in the disturbed districts, as he is determined above everything else to secure the Greek position in the Aegean, in respect to which the Turks are again showing signs of activity.

IRELAND WINS FROM SCOTLAND

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—Ireland defeated Scotland at Dublin today in their rugby football international match 6 points to 0. Ireland were without Lloyd and Scotland without Sutherland. The international association football match, Scotland versus Wales at Glasgow, resulted in a goalless draw.

LEXINGTON UNION MEETING
LEXINGTON, MASS.—A union no-license rally of the churches will be held in town hall Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

PLANS ARE RUSHED

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE—In spite of the fact that the great powers have made their ultimatum on the subject of the Aegean islands particularly plain, the Turkish government is showing a tendency to repeat exactly what took place in the case of Adrianople.

Once again Enver Pasha is making open preparations for a military coup de main and there is one point and one point only against which such a coup de main can be launched, and that is the Aegean islands, off the coast of Asia Minor.

It is in Asia Minor consequently that the present preparations are being pushed forward and that armed corps in the district along the coast are being prepared in every way for a sudden movement.

Nothing would perhaps suit the Porte better than a rising in Albania under the cover of which it might make a dash for Chios and Mitylene as, during the war between Bulgaria and the allies, it made a rush upon Adrianople.

MEDICAL INSPECTION VETOED

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Blease today vetoed a bill for medical inspection of school children in Richland county, declaring such legislation as "uncalled for, ill-advised, and dictatorial."

Finishing the tenth lap Wishart was still in the lead and driving 80 miles an hour. Pullen and Anderson were in second and third places respectively. Having again changed tires Tezloff rapidly overtook the leaders and was in fourth place, with Oldfield fifth and De Palma sixth. Oldfield and De Palma were evidently not showing their full speed. Verbeck was the first driver to withdraw. A broken valve forced him to quit.

In the seventh Tezloff was again compelled to change tires.

Electricity has been used successfully for the improvement of gardens and to make them more productive. For back yard gardener and extensive producer alike the Monitor contains many an article similar to this which you may be sure will be gladly received and eagerly read by any one interested in growing things.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....5c

CHARLES H. COLE RESIGNS AS FIRE COMMISSIONER

Mayor Accepts Action Taken
Three Weeks Ago, to Take
Effect on March 7

Commissioner Charles H. Cole of the fire department announced this morning that his resignation, which was tendered three weeks ago, and accepted by Mayor Curley and would take effect March 7.

The commissioner says that for the two years that he has been head of the fire department his business has suffered to such an extent that he is forced to give up his office. He was appointed Feb. 12, 1912, by Mayor Fitzgerald. So far there has been no mention of his successor.

Mr. Cole was notified by Mayor Curley today that his resignation would be accepted to take effect March 7. The mayor said he had not understood that Mr. Cole expected to leave so soon and he had asked him to remain until that time. A successor to the fire commissioner will be appointed one day next week.

EIGHTEEN AUTOS START TODAY FOR GRAND PRIZE CUP

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Eighteen of the fastest automobile drivers in the United States started at 10 o'clock this morning in the annual contest for the grand prize trophy over the famous course here before a record-breaking crowd.

The first driver to get away was Tezloff and he was followed by the others at 15 second intervals. All of the original entrants started with the exception of William Carlson, who finished third in the Vanderbilt cup race Thursday. He was forced to drop out of today's event as his car was not in condition to run.

Tezloff led until the fourth lap when he developed tire trouble and was compelled to stop. Spencer Wishart went into the lead and entered the fifth lap four miles ahead of the field.

Pullen and Anderson also passed Tezloff while he was changing tires but the latter when he got started again took an 80-mile speed and quickly pulled up close to Wishart. Oldfield and De Palma were then running in sixth and seventh places.

In the seventh Tezloff was again compelled to change tires.

Finishing the tenth lap Wishart was still in the lead and driving 80 miles an hour. Pullen and Anderson were in second and third places respectively. Having again changed tires Tezloff rapidly overtook the leaders and was in fourth place, with Oldfield fifth and De Palma sixth. Oldfield and De Palma were evidently not showing their full speed. Verbeck was the first driver to withdraw. A broken valve forced him to quit.

BENTON-VILLA AFFAIR ONE OF LONG STANDING

Rebel General Back in 1910
Manacled English Subject in
His Own Home and Later
Took Some of His Cattle

DETAILS REVEALED

EL PASO, Tex.—William S. Benton, the Englishman whose execution in Juarez at General Villa's order is the subject of international discussion, owned Hacienda de los Remedios, 100,000 acres, in Chihuahua, and visited Villa at his headquarters in Juarez to demand protection of his interests.

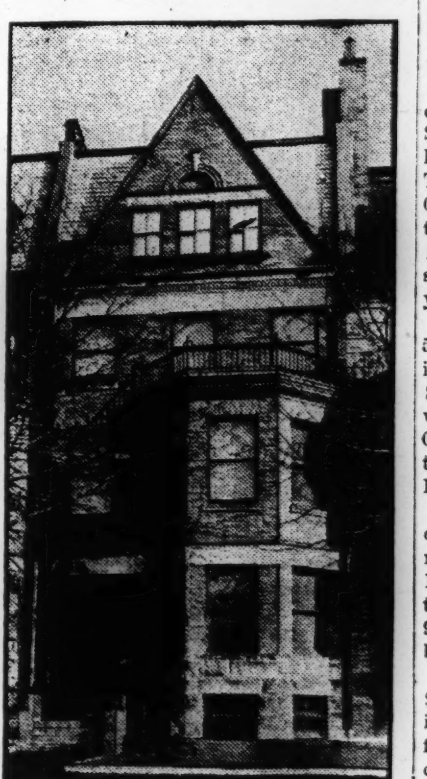
A local paper prints the following: "General Villa informed me that Benton had called on him on Feb. 17 and had been executed on that date. He said nothing to me about Benton being tried before a court martial before being killed," said Consul Edwards. "He asked me to keep the fact a secret from the press and the public, but gave me matter with which to make my report to the state department and also requested me to notify the family of Benton."

The following is history: Francisco Villa, with some of his men, assaulted Mr. Benton, leaving him manacled at his own home, while proceeding to Sierra Azul (blue mountain) to join Don Castulo Herrera, under whose command he was to attack Chihuahua on Nov. 20, 1910, the date fixed by Francisco I. Madero for the national insurrection against the rule of President Porfirio Diaz.

Mr. Benton sent a messenger to Herrera to tell him of the outrage and promising to appear personally as soon as possible to present his complaints.

SYMPHONY LEADER PURCHASES HOME

Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, who has bought the house at 50 Fenway, is said to have been



DR. KARL MUCK'S HOUSE

looking for a permanent residence ever since he returned to Boston for his second engagement with the orchestra in the fall of 1912. Dr. Muck and Mrs. Muck have been living in an apartment while waiting to find the building they desired. It is understood that they will make their house ready for occupancy when they return in October from their summer in Europe.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Government Aid for Merchant Marine Urged in Italy

NATIONAL BOARD TALKS PLANS AT GENOA MEETING

Committee Points Out That Most of the Goods Entering or Leaving Ports Are Carried by Ships of Other Countries

LEGISLATION SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor) FLORENCE, Italy—A meeting of the national committee for maritime commerce and merchant marine was held at Genoa recently. This committee numbers among its members 80 senators and 200 deputies, its objects being what its name implies.

The speakers emphasized the fact that three quarters of Italian goods entering and leaving Italian ports were carried by the ships of other countries, and urged various steps for building up the merchant marine.

One of the steps advocated was that the recommendations of the parliamentary report be followed, and that the merchant marine and commerce have a department to themselves. Another was to change the law so that capital could be invested more easily in steamships, the same speaker advocating advisory institutions for naval credits. A system of subsidies was advocated for new freight carrying vessels, or for vessels of the same class rebuilt, a system which should be based on the same proportions as the government aid granted to the merchant marine in France and Austria-Hungary.

The report read at this meeting referred to 35,000,000 of marks which the Hamburg-American line is said to be expending on ships for the Panama transit. In this connection, it is argued that a line of steamers of not less than 6000 tons each should connect Genoa, Naples and Palermo with Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. Such a line would not only do a good business on freights, but in passengers as well. Ships on the Panama transit should be paid their canal tolls and a subvention on mileage. Were these and various other recommendations which were proposed at the meeting, to be followed, the Italian merchant would be sensibly helped to compete with other countries, especially in connection with trade going by way of Panama.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE: "Way Down East," 8:10.
COLONIAL: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:10.
CORT: "When Dreams Come True," 8:15.
HOLLY: "The New Henrietta," 8:15.
KELLY: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.
MAJESTIC: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.
PARK: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.
SHIBERT: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.
TREMONT: "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," 8:15.

Boston Opera House
Saturday, 8 p. m., "Traviata."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Mme. Maria Gay, principal soloist.

Concerts
Saturday, Symphony hall 8 p. m., sixteenth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mme. Elisabeth van Emden and orchestra of Symphony men, Otto Urack, conductor.

Other Entertainments
Public library—Talk on the housing question by Walter H. Kilham, 8.
Temple—Burton Holmes talks on "A New Panama," 8:15; Capt. Scott's South Pole Pictures, 2, 8.
Twentieth Century Club—English bell ringers, 8.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
ELANCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
HOLLY—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
KELLY—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
MAJESTIC—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
PARK—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
SHIBERT—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
TREMONT—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."

CHICAGO
ADRIAN—"Weber and Fields."
ALVASTONE—"Ethel Barrymore," "Tante."
FINE ARTS—"Irish Players."
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
HOLLY—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
KELLY—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
MAJESTIC—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
PARK—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
SHIBERT—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."
TREMONT—"The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown."

RENAISSANCE IN RELATION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE IS TOLD

University of Dublin Lecturer Says Product of Movement in England Is Emphatically Not Imitative but Original—Situation of Ireland Is Described

(Special to the Monitor) DUBLIN, Ireland—Prof. W. F. Trench, the successor to Dr. Dowden in the chair of English literature in the University of Dublin, delivered his inaugural public lecture, entitled "The Renaissance in Its Relation to English Literature," in the Regent House, Trinity College, recently.

In referring to his distinguished predecessor, Professor Trench said Dr. Dowden's critical writings gave him, many years ago, a wide reputation which still endures, his critical judgments being respected by all the world of polite learning. There was in him, in addition to the critical faculty, a faculty for artistic and creative work.

In the course of his lecture the professor said the renaissance was that great movement in the world which produced modernity in society, in the internal politics of the nations and in their relations to each other, and also, among other things, in philosophy and in art. What brought about this great movement, the origin of modern political conceptions and the starting point of modern art? The period of the renaissance was a period of change in poetry, painting and politics. History, for the lecturer, is no chance succession of political events. It is evolution, he continued, and evolution is not the evolution of painting or poetry, but of society, which finds expression in painting and poetry. There is no art standing independent of the society in which it originates. There is no history or art independent of the evolution of society.

The lecturer went on to say that the product of the movement in England was emphatically not imitative but original, and that it could nowhere be studied to more profit than in England, nor in any department, to more profit than in English literature. English history, whether of politics or of literature, supplies a perfect example of continuity.

The British constitution is not something that can be written down. It is organic and represents continuity, evolution. England is not very far off, but the differences between England and Ireland are so great that it is difficult sometimes, peering into the future, to think that the destinies of the two peoples can be identical. These great and grave difficulties are veiled, disguised by our tendency to imitate England in everything. The name Britain implies that all that has ever belonged to the soil of England belongs to England now. "Let us learn a lesson from the Englishman's sense of true nationality," he said, "and imitate him in this. Then we will not listen to those who prate about there being two nations in Ireland, nor yet to those others who say that only those who speak Gaelic (he wished he could speak Gaelic himself) can be true Irishmen. We will rather assert that all the Irish past is ours. We will claim everything from St. Patrick to Harland & Wolff, everything from the Book of Kells to the Irish trade mark."

DEAN OF DURHAM URGES YOUNG MEN TO JOIN NATIONAL SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor) DURHAM, England—The Dean of Durham, speaking recently at a meeting in the county of Durham said, after a reference to the claims of Lord Roberts on the respect, confidence, and affection of Englishmen, that the first thing they must, as sensible people, admit was that they could no longer live under the comfortable traditions which they had inherited and which had made them feel that what they called their "tight little island" was secure by natural position and by divine decree from the profanation and risk of invasion.

Though he would concede there was no better material in the world for all purposes than the English boy, he believed there was no other country in which there was such wanton wastage of good human material as there was in Great Britain. A good deal of wastage came from the fact that the boys and young men, speaking generally, were not brought under the kind of discipline which would equip them for national service in the best sense of the word.

The success of the territorial system as it is at present, depended to a degree altogether exceptional upon per-

sonal sacrifice being made by individuals and sections of the people. Why should an admitted national duty be thus handicapped in its fulfillment? What the National Service League aspired to do was to be able to give a solid foundation to the recruiting of the territorial force. If the national service system were accepted and fairly and honestly worked, there was a better chance than elsewhere was perceptible that their country might escape the unhappy necessity of having to bear the full burden of the conscript system.

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NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor) CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The board of the social-democratic committee of the Storting have decided to renew the proposal which was put forward by them last year with the object of inducing the Nobel committee to award one half of the peace prize for this year to the international social-democratic bureau in Brussels, and the other half to Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the national social-democratic union of Sweden.

MORE PUBLICITY IN BRITISH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor) BIRMINGHAM, England—Austen Chamberlain, M. P., was present recently at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Jewelers and Silversmiths Association. Referring to the external policy of Great Britain he said that had been kept outside of party conflicts, and even at one of the moments when party divisions were sharpest, and when the opposition was smarting under a sense of wrong and injustice such as oppositions in this country had not often been sub-

jected to, it fell to the lot of the then leader of the opposition to give a warning to all whom it might concern that, whatever might be their party divisions in internal affairs, all parties were ready alike to support the foreign secretary when he spoke in the name of the United Kingdom. That had been due to the fact that the present government accepted the policy in external affairs which had been pursued by the previous government, and that they had since developed it.

"I sometimes ask myself," Mr. Chamberlain went on, "whether in the future it will not be necessary, and indeed if it would not be a good thing, that the foreign secretary should take the House of Commons in the first instance, and his countrymen in the second, much more into his confidence than he has done in the past. We have passed in recent years through European crises, the full gravity of which were not realized by our people, if realized at all, until after they had passed into history. 'I ask myself, can you conduct democratic government on those principles? Can you rely that the whole of the people will rise to the height of a great emergency when you call upon them, if there has been no previous preparation of their minds, if they themselves have been unable to follow the steps by which you have been driven to the conclusion at which you ultimately arrive? And I wonder whether the time is not coming, whether indeed it has not come, when the House of Commons ought to have at least once every year such a reasoned review of our position in relation to world affairs as is accorded by the foreign minister of every other great state in the Parliament to which he is not more, but less, responsible than British ministers are to theirs."

COOPERATION FOR LONDON EVENING SCHOOLS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—At a recent meeting of the London county council J. W. Gilbert, chairman of the education committee, presented a report on the meeting at the Mansion House of London employers to consider the future of the council's new evening education scheme. Since that meeting various firms had approached the council, Mr. Gilbert said, and had made inquiries as to the arrangements for evening classes. He hoped there would be a substantial improvement therefore, both as to numbers and results. He thanked the press for the help it had given. The meeting had been particularly well reported. With every kind of school one thing was lacking to make them a greater success, and that was the fact that the cooperation of the employers had not been secured.

In the present circumstances, he continued, they had to rely on a voluntary scheme and he did not think the time was yet ripe for a compulsory scheme. The employers had it in their power to make the present voluntary system a great success, and young employees should be allowed to leave their work sufficiently early on three days a week to attend the evening institutes. Certain critics of the scheme had called attention to the fact that there had been a substantial reduction in the number of students. The actual reduction had been about 20,000 students, but he had anticipated that with more stringent conditions there might be a reduction of 30,000 students in the first place.

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PLEA MADE FOR AID FOR LONDON PLAY CENTERS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—A letter from Mrs. Humphrey Ward appearing in the columns of the Times places before the public the necessity of financial support being given to the evening play centers of London.

These centers have been organized by private enterprise for the provision of shelter and occupation for the children of London's poorer classes who, between the closing of school and the time their parents return from work, have no place but the streets in which to play.

The London county council has given the scheme its support by lending some of its schools, and in summer its playgrounds. In each center the children are gathered together under the supervision of helpers, who organize the games and teach coddling, handwork, drawing, drilling and dancing. In 1906 there were seven of these centers in London, and this number has now increased to 21. During the 10 months of 1913 the attendances were about 1,800,000.

ROTTERDAM GIVES HELP TO SEAMEN

(Special to the Monitor) ROTTERDAM, Holland—A municipal bureau for the registration of seamen from other countries was opened recently in Rotterdam, for the special object of protecting seamen from the extortions and other impositions of lodging housekeepers.

In his inaugurating speech the burgomaster said that the existence of the bureau had already induced many lodging housekeepers to reduce their charges.

Belfast Shipyards Employ Nearly Ten Thousand Men

INDUSTRY'S RISE IN IRISH CITY IS TOLD IN LECTURE

Real Beginning Said to Have Taken Place in 1841 When Channel Four Miles Long Was Cut to Deep Water

PIONEERS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An interesting lecture on the shipbuilding industry of Belfast was given recently by Alec Wilson, in the Royal Dublin Society's theater. Very little is known, Mr. Wilson said, about the early beginnings of the shipbuilding on the Lagan. Sir John Perrot, in a report to Queen Elizabeth, pointed out that the place was suitable for building ships.

The real beginning of the industry was not, however, till 1841, though some boats had previously been built there. In this year, the harbor authorities commissioned William Dargan to cut a wide, deep, and straight channel four miles in length, from the city, through the sloblands at the mouth of the river, to deep water. The excavated material was utilized to make an island, now called the Lagan, or more frequently referred to as simply "The Island," and on this a park was laid out.

Dargan, without knowing it, had created practically an ideal site for a shipbuilding yard, and six years after it had been made iron sailing ships were being constructed on one corner of it by Messrs. Hickson. Next year this firm engaged a lad of 23 from Tyneside as manager of their small yard, which employed then about 100 men. This lad's name was James Harland. Never before, perhaps, were time, place and man more fortunately brought together. In 1859 Mr. Harland was able to buy out his employers.

It is known on the authority of Mr. Wolff, already his colleague, and later his partner, that before purchasing the Belfast premises of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, suitable ground was applied for at Liverpool. The reason for their being refused was that they seemed too young to take so much responsibility. Mr. Harland's first boat, built for the Bibby line in 1859, was remarkable as being the pioneer of the new long, square-bottomed boats, which were probably Harland's most important invention.

This vessel so satisfied the Bibby line that there has been an unbroken connection between the two firms, which is an even older alliance than that with the White Star line. In connection with the White Star line, it is worth mentioning that the two firms, working so harmoniously together, that much, if not all formality, in the way of contracts and so on, is dispensed with. In 1862 Mr. Harland took his chief draftsman, Mr. Wolff, into partnership with him, and from that date begins the official existence of the present firm.

Later the firm took in two pupils from the neighborhood, Walter Henry Wilson, the lecturer's father, and William James Pirrie. In 1874 the two pupils were taken into partnership, and from that date these four worked in an almost ideal partnership, each having his own individuality and particular work, but if necessary able to do the work of any of the others.

Mr. Harland was perhaps the inventive genius, the man whose ideas were sometimes impracticable, the Germanic proponent had to be cut out at the end of her first voyage, or else only ahead of him. Twenty-five years ago the lecturer heard him speak of the 1000-foot boat, which has not been built yet, but which certainly will be within the next 10 years. Mr. Wolff was the financier, Walter Wilson was the practical naval architect, ready to take any step as soon as he could make sure of it but no sooner, and Mr. Pirrie was the business man, the captain of industry on a huge scale.

Shipbuilding in Belfast is not confined to one firm, and second only to Harland and Wolff is Workman and Clark, an offshoot of the former, since both the principals were pupils of Harland himself. Messrs. Workman and Clark have built many notable ships, and twice have headed the world's list for tonnage output, 1902 and 1909. The firm often employs nearly 10,000 men. Mr. Wilson at this point exhibited a unique collection of slides, Messrs. Harland and Wolff having put their official photographs at his disposal. These slides illustrated practically the complete construction of a modern ship, from the laying down of the keel to the upholstering and painting of the stateroom.

The methods and appliances used in launching the vessels were also very clearly explained and illustrated. A slide giving a view of the whole works was of particular interest, showing as it did the huge variety of trades carried out by one firm in the producing of a modern ship. Another slide showed a steel girder being cut by the oxyacetylene flame, which produces on steel the same effect as a hot knife on butter. The modern method of making portulaca is with a large compass in which the pencil is represented by one of these

The average annual output of the two Belfast firms has been about 160,000 tons for a good many years past, and this year it is likely to reach 200,000 tons, made up by boats of all sizes. The average wage bill per week for the two firms is about £35,000, and is not much

under £2,000,000 a year. In round figures therefore it is seen that the working men get about £10 per gross ton output. In the various branches of the industry, employment is given, often very highly skilled and highly paid, to members of something like 150 trades, and since the great majority of the employees are the breadwinners of the family, it is probable that, counting the wives and children, about 100,000 people or one quarter of the population of the city of Belfast, live directly on the work of the yard.

Indirectly a much larger number are dependent on the yards, since they supply the needs of those working there, and should the shipbuilding industry cease there for any reason, it has been estimated that it would ruin 250,000 people.

Almost all the "Islandmen" have hobbies of some kind or another, and one of the lantern slides showed a squad of riveters working on the coaming of a hatch, and amongst them a man called Robert Bell. This workman is an expert geologist and mineralogist. He has twice been publicly thanked by the geological survey of Ireland for his services, he has discovered two or three new species of fossil mollusca, which have been named for him and he has lately been elected member of the Mineralogical Society.

BRITISH LIBERAL LAND POLICY TOLD AT HIGH WYCOMBE

Marquess of Lincolnshire Says State Should Come to Assistance of the Small Holder

(Special to the Monitor)

HIGH WYCOMBE, England.—Speaking at High Wycombe recently on the government's land policy, the Marquess of Lincolnshire, president of the Central Land and Housing Council, denied that the Liberal small holdings act was a failure. It was true it was not working successfully in every county, but the machinery was all right. It only needed an obligation on county authorities to put it into force, and get the land for the people.

Proceeding, Lord Lincolnshire said another hardship which it was proposed to remedy was the provision by which land, on which small holders were required to pay an annual sum, should eventually belong to the community. It was proposed that the state should come to the assistance of the small holder, and pay off this sum.

He had asked the chancellor of the exchequer whether he might state that, at the first meeting of the House in June next, when the Liberal government were again returned to power, and when the new land bill was brought in, provision would be made for this charge to be removed, and the injustice on a worthy and hardworking body of men made to disappear. Mr. Lloyd George had sent him a telegram which he had just received, in which appeared the words, "Yes, Lloyd George." The injustice would, therefore, owing to the action of the chancellor of the exchequer, be removed once and for all.

In conclusion, the marquess said that they would lay a foundation upon which would be built, as a superstructure, decent houses, reasonable hours of work, and independence for the agricultural laborer. They were ready for the fight, and were determined to bring it to a triumphant conclusion.

IMMIGRATION AID IN VICTORIA SAID TO BE DECREASING

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—A statement prepared by the Victorian immigration authorities for the year 1913 shows a decrease of 2189 assisted immigrants as compared with the figures for 1912, as well as a considerable falling off in the number of land seekers with capital, although the amount brought into the country by the smaller number is nearly £10,000 more than brought by the larger number in 1912, the respective figures being given as £113,260 and £103,653.

During 1913 British lads for farm work arrived to the number of 2289, and these are generally well reported of by their employers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICY MAKES CLOSER SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A feature of the land policy of the South Australian government is the repurchase of large estates in reliable districts for the purpose of closer settlement. As showing the benefits accruing on this policy the following figures are of interest.

To the end of last financial year the area repurchased aggregated 619,508 acres, and of this 58,648 acres in small blocks had been resold by the government. Prior to repurchase the permanent population of the estates was little more than 500 persons, and the stock consisted of 346,000 sheep, 818 horses, and 3120 cattle, while the area under cultivation was comparatively small.

On June 30, 1913, the population of the blocks still held from the crown, and without taking into consideration the 58,648 acres of which purchase has been completed, was 5318 adults and children; there were 111,885 sheep, 9239 horses, and 9248 cattle departing on the lands, and, in addition, a considerable number of

HOKKU POETRY DESCRIBED BY YONE NOGUCHI

Large Audience at Oxford Hears Japanese Poet Who a Few Years Ago Published a Small Volume of English Verse

SPECIMENS ARE READ

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—A large audience assembled recently in Magdalen college hall to hear Yone Noguchi lecture on Japanese poetry. Mr. Noguchi was the guest



(Reproduced by permission) YONE NOGUCHI

of both the president of Magdalen and the poet laureate.

Dr. Bridges, in introducing the lecturer remarked that there had been some competition between his two hosts for this honor. He also told the audience that a few years ago Mr. Noguchi had published a small volume of English verse which had not caused any great sensation at the time, but which had convinced those who read it that the author was a poet. The subject of the lecture was the Japanese 17 syllable Hokku poetry.

One of the most valuable features of the lecture was the recitation by the poet of specimens of Hokku poetry in the original Japanese, English transliterations of which were provided for the audience. The performance recalled irresistibly the song of a bird, and had all its spontaneity, a fact which was independently noted by various hearers.

Walter Pater, the lecturer said, represents art as struggling after the law of music, and thinks that lyrical poetry approaches nearest to that condition. He says:

"The very perfection of such poetry often appears to depend, in part, on a certain suppression or vagueness of mere subjects, so that the meaning reaches us through ways not distinctly traceable by the understanding."

The 17 syllable Hokku poems are not lyrical poetry in the general western understanding, but they often attain to a condition as Pater remarks, which music alone completely realizes, because what they aim at and practise is the evocation of mood, not the physical explanation.

"When I say the Hokku poet's chief aim," said the speaker, "is to impress the readers with the high atmosphere in which he is living, I mean that the readers also should be those living in an equally high poetical atmosphere. The poems of such a poet will appear first to you to be the vagrant trivial utterances of a primitive man; what poet is not primitive when he is true?"

"I think it is quite a happy epithet to call our Japanese poets the friends of winds and moon. Basho, the most

famous Hokku poet of the seventeenth century, spent the best part of 50 years in traveling for the purpose of obtaining a better appreciation of nature, and with a view to becoming more familiar with the trees and flowers.

The Japanese poet's work rests on the belief that poetry should express truth in its own way, by that truth I mean nature; again by that nature the order of spontaneity. The Chinese sage interpreted God by the word spontaneity. And it is the voice of spontaneity that makes an assault upon poetry's summit.

"The Hokku poems are sometimes hardly connected with the thing or matter actually stated, but aim to cast a light on the poetical position in which the writer stands; they depend so much on the intelligent sympathy of their readers. In our Japanese poetry the readers assume an equally responsible place; and they can become, if they like, creators of poems which in fact are not their own work."

"Although there are a most prodigious number of productions in Japan the very best Hokku poems cannot, in my opinion," Mr. Noguchi said, "amount to more than half a thousand, perhaps not more than 250 in number, of all the works written in the last 300 years. There was no more popular poetry than this Hokku form, and even today, when our poetical insularity has been greatly broken, it is still popular."

NEW NATIONALISM SEEN IN DOMINIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Members of British Parliament Party Address London Gathering on Their Recent Tour

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—L. S. Amery, M. P., and Edgar Jones, M. P., recently addressed a large gathering in the Connaught rooms on their experiences as members of the group representing the British Parliament which visited Australia and New Zealand last autumn.

Mr. Amery said that it was impossible to build up an empire on the idea that the people of Great Britain occupied a position of permanent supremacy. All were equal in responsibilities as well as in rights. Imperial unity was not a matter for statesmen only; it offered work for the rank and file. He and his colleagues came into personal relations with members of other parliaments of the empire, and consequently had learned to understand their differences, which were not always the same as their own, and to look at things from their point of view. The capacity to do so was absolutely necessary to closer imperial union.

One thing that impressed him was the greatness of Australian possibilities. The Canadian seemed to be constantly bent on the development of Canada, and the Australian, though he had been making great strides of late, wanted a little more of that feeling. Australians were more interested in the regulation of social and political relations, subjects which the Canadian regarded as of secondary importance. But Australia and New Zealand showed a most impressive spirit in facing the responsibilities of national defense. He did not meet in Australia a single person who was not heartily in favor of their system of military training.

Edgar Jones said that what the dominions wanted even more than capital was population, especially of the British stock. He was glad that the word colonies was being dropped, because it misrepresented the great communities which had a life as completely developed as their own. The people of the dominions were full of an optimism based on the new nationalism, which he, as a Welshman, looked on with admiration. The dominions were nations, not mere appanages of the United Kingdom; they were proud of the fact, and the feeling was all for the good of the empire.

BERLIN ARCHITECTS ARE DISTURBED BY DECISION OF KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Not long ago German architects were invited to send in designs for the German ambassador's new palace at Washington. The winner of the competition was the Berlin architect, Prof. Bruno Moehring, who nevertheless did not receive the commission for the building, the reason being, it was stated, that the Emperor wished the design to be entrusted to the imperial privy counselor and court architect, Professor von Ihne, who had not even taken part in the competition.

This naturally caused some dissatisfaction and excitement amongst German architects, and the plans which Professor von Ihne had submitted received the most severe and unfavorable criticism. These plans have now also been inspected by the Royal Academy of Architecture and declared to be quite unsuitable.

As the Emperor, however, has not approved of the other competitors' plans, there is to be a final competition between the four prize winners in the previous contest and Privy Counselor von Ihne.

RUMANIA'S PLACE IN BALKAN WAR IS PRAISED BY FRENCH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A representative of the Rumanian organ, L'Universel, interviewed the President of the Republic and M. Doumergue recently on the subject of Rumania's attitude in the Balkan war. France, said M. Poincare, had nothing but admiration for the wisdom with which the policy of Rumania was directed during the Balkan war. Rumania was and is a controlling factor in the peninsula, and she had never ceased to carry out her obligations with that authority which belongs to a great civilized state.

This opinion of Rumania, continued the President, was shared, he felt certain, by all civilized nations. M. Doumergue, in his turn, said that he was happy to have the opportunity of affirming not only his admiration, but that of the French government for the manner in which Rumania had fulfilled her mission. She had deserved all praise not only for the wisdom of her policy, but for the firmness and moderation of her demands. She had thus won a place of honor in the European concert of nations.

"I am not surprised," concluded the prime minister, "that the eyes of all those who love peace should turn in the direction of Rumania. As for us we ask nothing better than that the relations of France and Rumania should be drawn closer together."

FRENCH AFRICA PROGRESS TOLD BY M. DYBOWSKI

Geographical Society at Paris Hears Lecture on Developments in That Country Under Colonization Auspices

FUTURE IS FORECAST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The remarkable progress made in the colonization of occidental French Africa has lately been made the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by M. Dybowski, under the auspices of the French geographical society.

The lecturer said that in holding out her hand to the natives, France had rescued them from a state of slavery to the most harsh oppressors. The natives themselves had in turn welcomed French rule and had become devoted auxiliaries in the development of the country. Their work was no longer merely of a local character for they had become co-workers in a great movement of civilization, and one that, moreover, could be counted upon to help France in whatever trials she might be called upon in future to meet.

Railways had, M. Dybowski said, been constructed in all directions. A system of some 4000 kilometers was now in operation and was bringing to their ports every day increasing proofs of the activity of the country, of the exploitation of new territory, and of the application of those practical systems of land cultivation which had not been put in operation through the French initiative. Plans had been outlined for the systematic colonization of the whole country, but what was most urgently needed was the further development of the agricultural resources which must still for a considerable time constitute the principal base of the country's growth.

A special difficulty to which a large portion of the country was subject was the great damage and obstruction to progress caused by the overflow of the rivers. It would be an absolute necessity to carry out some damming operations similar to those in use on the Nile. When this was accomplished the results would be more remarkable than they could now credit.

The lecturer then spoke of some of the natural riches of the country, saying that the forests and minerals were both exceedingly rich. As soon as these were developed the possibilities for commerce would, he said, be unlimited. The future prosperity of this country was a factor that could not be ignored, for it could not fail to give a vitality and impulse to French commerce and industry that would be irresistible.

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HALF OF HEBREW MANUSCRIPT SAID TO BE IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Society of England was held at University College under the presidency of Elder Adler recently.

In his presidential address, Mr. Adler said that in an article on Hebrew MSS. in the Jewish encyclopedia it was said that in 1904 6677 of the 15,059 Jewish MSS. known to exist were possessed by England. Since he himself could add 4000 to that number it might fairly be said half of the world's Hebrew MSS. were to be found in England and that they were those of the greatest importance.

Since it was more than likely that in the next generation half the Jews of the world would be speakers of English, it was very fitting that this should be so. It arose from the fact that in England and America liberty and tolerance were the rule, whilst in eastern Europe the Jews were the subjects of persecution.

NEW BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHIEF OF POLICE IS SELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Inspector Seymour, who has charge of the special staff of police at Hyde park corner, has been selected by the commissioner of police to succeed



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations) INSPECTOR SEYMOUR

Chief Inspector Holden as head of the Buckingham Palace police. The latter has been in charge of the police at Buckingham Palace for the past 14 years.

SELF-REALIZATION OF INDIANS URGED BY BRITISH OFFICER

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The foundation stone of the new Calcutta Club was laid recently by Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal, who, addressing members and their friends on the occasion, cordially commended the work which the club was doing in bringing Indians and official Europeans together.

"There is probably nowhere else," he said, "where non-official Indians and official Europeans can meet on such terms of equality, as they can in the Calcutta Club. That is, I think, all for the best, because we can there converse freely and express our opinions and see where they differ, and I think it gives to the Indians a chance of realizing that which they cannot sometimes realize without difficulty, that the true aim of British policy, as a whole, at any rate, can be brought about by the self-realization rather than by the self-effacement of Indians."

RAILWAY PLANS ARE PUSHED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—At the present time a big railroad program is being carried out in New South Wales. When the various lines at present under construction shall have been completed further large areas of the interior of New South Wales, including good wheat lands, will be made available for settlement.

Better facilities will also be provided by the border railways for interstate communication, while the needs of the great interior of New South Wales will be fully met by the linking up of the great northern, western and southern lines by cross-country connections.

The rich north coast district of New South Wales will also have direct rail communication with Sydney. Good progress is being made in New South Wales on all railway lines under construction. On the fourth section of the north coast line, from Taree to Wauchope, the earthworks, tunnels, culverts and practically all the bridges have been completed.

M. BLERIOT LOSES ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

VERSAILLES, France.—M. Bleriot, the well known aviator, who stood as radical socialist candidate in the council general election, was beaten by 2072 votes to 1852.

Nut Bread

Made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

HOME BILLIARD TABLES. Book Free. Factory Prices and Easy Terms. Write for Free Book. "Billiard—The Home Magnet." The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Dept. M. Y., 637-633 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

NICKEL FINDINGS IN TASMANIA SAID TO BE PROMISING

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—One of the most encouraging features of the mining industry in the Zeehan district is the satisfactory development of the copper-nickel lodes at the Five Mile, North Dundas.

The Melbourne copper-nickel syndicate are driving north and south of their lode at the 78 feet level, with excellent results. The lode is about 7 feet wide in each end, and rich in both copper and nickel. About 300 tons of good ore are out at grass.

The Cuni, an English company closely associated with the British Zeehan, have nearly completed the erection of their machinery, which will enable them to sink and operate on their rich lodes, already proved to over 60 feet, to a much greater depth. They have about 400 tons of roasted ore on hand, which will be exported shortly.

This nickel formation is attracting considerable attention and W. Lorimer, of Glasgow, one of the empire commerce royal commissioners, who visited Tasmania in May last, was particularly interested in this nickel lode, and prophesied big things for it.



Why do twice the number of people purchase Detroit Electric annually in the United States than purchase even the next best car? Because



represents more in first value—
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—more in economy of up-keep—
—more in all the vital essentials that go to make up a well-rounded success—as a frictionless, ever-ready, silent home car.
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THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE
NUMBER OF TRAVELERS

Chandler & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty-One Tremont Street

Spring Opening March Ninth

Chandler & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty-One Tremont Street

Six More Days and Then a Display of Fashions from Europe and America Monday Begins a Great Clearance Sale

To Continue for the Entire Week Before the Opening

Comprising Broken Assortments, Foreign Models, Single Pieces and Surplus Stock

Many 1-2 Price, Some Less

Most of the goods are comparatively new. Interesting features of this sale are the numerous single pieces and accumulations, the remainder of purchases made in connection with several large sales of fine merchandise held during the past month. Every day in the week will present new values.

Descriptions are eliminated—quantity, original value and price all that are mentioned.

Magnificent Furs
Rather than carry them over we are
**SELLING THEM REGARDLESS OF
FORMER PRICES**

Many lots of imported goods are in this sale—Model garments, Imported Waists, French Laces and Trimmings, and the remainders of important purchases of silks and beautiful dress fabrics; bought at very low prices, and still further reduced in price to close them out.

8-110.00 Black Velvet Dinner Gowns.....	65.00
2-35.00 Wool Tailored Suits.....	15.00
1-40.00 White Coat, Muskrat Collar.....	18.50
25 yds. 1.50 Navy and White Stripes Velveteen.....	3.75
7 yds. 2.50 Cream Basket Weave Suiting.....	18.50
1-45.00 Misses' Crepe Meteor Dresses.....	25.00
1-60.00 Misses' Plush and Broadcloth Suit.....	25.00
15-7.50 Striped Voile Dresses.....	3.75
25 yds. 1.50 and 2.00 W. B. Corsets.....	3.75
17-2.00 2.50 Crepe Princess Slips.....	45
285 yds. 50c Men's Colored Silk Hose.....	.29
40 yds. 25c English Voile, colors.....	.15
517 yds. 2.00 Shadow Lace Flouncing, 27-in.....	.95
8-3.50 and 4.50 Pink and White Girdles.....	2.50
275 yds. 50c Silk Hose, irregular.....	.29
30-75 Light Weight Lisle Union Suits.....	.59
4-2.05 Silk Messaline Petticoats.....	1.95
60 yds. 2.50 Solid and Repaired Long White Gloves.....	.85
10-5.00 Velvet Vanity Bags.....	2.85
33-1.50 Maltine Bow Pins.....	.50
18-8.50 Fancy Parasols.....	3.50
1400-10c Snap Fasteners.....	2 for 50
50c Hemstitched Towels, size 21x40 inches.....	.37 1/2
2-30.00 Emb. Voile Robes.....	22.50
3-6.50 Changeable Taffeta Coats.....	3.75
1-14.50 Black Wool Suit.....	8.50
2-25.00 White Sponge Coats.....	15.00
30 yds. 2.00 Black Dress Satin, 40-in.....	1.48
5 yds. 4.00 Tan English Box Cloth.....	2.5
6-40.00 Misses' Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses.....	22.50
5-45.00 Misses' Velvet Suits, fur trimmed.....	18.50
12-15.00 Velvet Dresses.....	8.50
110 yds. 2.00 C. B. Corsets.....	7.5
40-2.50 Fine Nalook Princess Slips.....	1.50
144 yds. 30c Men's Silk Hose.....	.35
340 yds. 42c French Dress Linen.....	.29
50 yds. 8.50 Silver Embroidered Demi-Fur.....	1.50
97-2.50 Sleeveless Gullips, hand-emb. net.....	1.50
120 yds. 75c Colored Silk Hose.....	.45
20-1.00 Mottled Light Weight Union Suits.....	1.50
62-3.50 All Silk Jersey Top Petticoats.....	2.95
70 yds. 1.50 French Dress Linen.....	2.50
15-5.00 Platted Pin Seal Vanity Bags.....	2.50
7-12.50 Gold Plated Vanity Cases.....	5.00
20-4.50 Women's Folding Umbrellas.....	12.50
6-25.00 Lace Dresses.....	12.50
25-1.00 Hemstitched Guest Towels, 14x20 inches.....	.21
4-10.00 Snow Flake Crepe Robes.....	7.95
4-25.00 Charmeuse Coats.....	9.50
1-25.00 Brown Mohair Suit.....	9.50
1-45.00 Tan Zibeline Street Coat.....	19.50
12 yds. 1.50 Navy Corset.....	1.25
14 yds. 2.00 White Serge, black line.....	1.25
3-45.00 Misses' Charmeuse Dresses.....	25.00
1-60.00 Misses' Brown Chiffon Velvet Suit.....	25.00
8-20.00 Velvet Dresses.....	12.50
12 yds. 3.00 C. B. Corsets.....	1.00
42 yds. 75c White French Crepe.....	.85
115 yds. 6.50 Imp. Silk Net, Duverney stripe.....	3.95
430 yds. 1.00 Dark Tulle Silk Hose.....	.50
29-1.50 French Dress Linen.....	4.50
15-4.50 White Silk Broadcloth Petticoats.....	2.95
60 yds. 1.00 White Broadcloth Petticoats.....	2.95
60 yds. 1.00 Tan Seal Rings, panther strap.....	3.95
65-1.00 Cut French Jet Hat Pins.....	.25
25-20.00 and 25.00 Linen and Crepe Dresses.....	12.50
500-2.75 Hemstitched Mottled Towels, 14x20 inches.....	3 for 50
5-13.50 Net Robe Patterns.....	10.50
5-45.00 Charmeuse Dresses, lace boleros.....	15.50
7-25.00 and 30.00 Black Wool Suits.....	20.00
1-25.00 Rose and Green Stripe Coat.....	10.50
30 yds. 1.50 English Velveteen (Black).....	.75

5 yds. 3.50 Dark Green English Melton.....	.95
4-42.50 Misses' Velvet Dresses, fur trimmed.....	15.00
2-50.00 Misses' Broadcloth Suits, green.....	30.00
6-15.00 Serge Dresses.....	7.50
27 yds. 4.50 Maria Corsets.....	3.50
110-1.50 Combinations.....	1.00
96 yds. 1.25 Men's Thread Silk Hose.....	.85
37 yds. 85c White Batine.....	.48
37 yds. 2.50 to 3.75 Oriental Emb. Bands on ratine cloth.....	.48
10-1.00 Maltine Flashes.....	.50
165 yds. 1.35 Colored Silk Hose.....	.65
30-2.25 Sterling Light Weight Union Suits.....	1.65
20-5.00 Chiffon Dancing Petticoats.....	3.00
35 yds. 75c 1-clasp White Washable Chamollette Gloves.....	.45
25-25.00 Ladies' Fitted Bags.....	18.50
25-1.00 Ribbon Sautiers.....	2.50
5-5.00 Women's Sun and Rain Umbrellas.....	3.50
1000-15c Home Hair Pins, 6 in. box.....	1.0
3.50 Hemstitched Damask Lunch Napkins, 15 in. Doz.....	2.95
8-12.50 Beaded Net Coat Tunics.....	7.50
1-50.00 Black Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Dress.....	25.00
2-55.00 to 110.00 Fancy Fur Trimmed Wool Suits.....	25.00
3-18.50 Street Coats.....	5.00
7 1/2 yds. 2.50 Plum Color Shantung Crepe.....	1.50
7 1/2 yds. 2.50 Cadet Blue Gabardine Cloth.....	.95
4-35.00 Misses' Broadcloth Dresses, fur trimmed.....	15.00
1-35.00 Misses' Cheviot Suit, navy.....	15.00
72-2.25 to 3.00 Combinations.....	1.50
60 yds. 1.50 White Crepe Italian Stripe.....	2.95
37 yds. 4.50 Beaded Evening Trimming Bands.....	2.95
13-1.50 Robespierre Collars, emb. voile and shadow lace.....	75 and 95
215 yds. 1.50 Colored Silk Hose.....	.95
340 yds. 1.50 Black Silk Hose.....	.95
1-4.50 Black Silk Long Bloomers.....	2.95
85 yds. 3.75 Imported Kid, 16-but. Length Gloves.....	2.55
5-5.00 Black Mohr Afternoon Bags.....	2.95
2-13.50 Sterling Silver Vanity Cases.....	8.50
3-3.50 Coaching Parasols, assorted colors.....	2.95
200-1.00 Nickel Safety Pins.....	1.50
2.00 Hemstitched Embroidered Linen Bureau Scarfs.....	1.35
10-25.00 Imported Tunics, silk net.....	16.50
75-75.00 Copenhagen Eponge and Charmeuse Dress.....	25.00
3-25.00 to 48.00 Corridor Suits.....	15.00
15 1/2 yds. 1.25 Novelty Taffeta.....	.50
8 1/2 yds. 1.50 French Serge, blue stripe.....	.95
22-22.50 Blue Wool Plush Coat.....	10.50
10-16.50 Misses' Middy Dresses.....	7.50
12-10.00 Dresses, large sizes.....	8.00
22-2.50 to 4.00 Combinations.....	1.95
36 yds. 50c Stripe Pongee.....	.95
18 yds. 2.25 Black Silk Chantilly Edge.....	.95
24-1.00 and 2.00 Children's Gullips.....	.50 and .95
160 yds. 2.25 Colored Silk Hose.....	.95

NEW WAISTS of the very finest materials—from a most celebrated maker —after the latest spring styles from Paris—all to be sold at **50% Discount**

Never before have Chandler & Co. bought this make of waists at such a discount—even at the last of the season.

Just consider 540 New Lingerie Waists of finest voile, crepe and batiste—150 Beautiful Crepe de Chine Waists and more than 150 Crepe Georgette and Chiffon Waists—every one new and up to the latest moment in style. Yet such is really the case—this great manufacturer, one of the most exclusive in New York, found himself in an unprecedented situation, namely, before the season was well started he was sold out of many of the materials which he had purchased for his spring business. His sales were about twice what he had counted on and he had taken more orders than his materials would supply.

In consequence every model in which the materials could not be duplicated had to be withdrawn. Orders were placed at once in Europe for new materials, and the samples and stock remaining on hand in whatsoever quantity, small or large, were disposed of to Chandler & Co., with the unprecedented result that they will sell these beautiful waists, beginning Monday, at actually 50c on the dollar.

5 Hand-Embroidered Voile Blouses; tan, lace vestee. Value 21.00.....	10.50	4 French Shoulder Voile Waists; cream emb. batiste collar. Value 8.00.....	4.00	5 Colored Crepe Georgette Blouses; emb. net collar, hand embroidered revers. Value 21.00.....	10.50	2 Voile Blouses, low V neck finished with filet. Value 19.00.....	9.50
2 French Voile Waists; embroidered net yoke collar and front. Value 10.50.....	5.00	6 Long Shoulder Voile Waists; cream lace net collar and front. Value 13.00.....	6.00	3 Colored Crepe Chiffon Waists; chiffon cloth lined, cream net vest. Value 15.00.....	7.50	5 Batiste Waists, short kimono sleeves, surplice front and collar batiste emb. Value 7.00.....	3.50
6 Voile Blouses; entire front, collar and cuffs dotted net. Value 11.50.....	5.75	7 Peau de Crepe Waists; hand emb. folds forming surplice. Value 8.00.....	4.00	3 Blond Batiste Blouses; collar and front of Chinese design, net front. Value 15.00.....	7.50	1 Canton Crepe Blouse, long French shoulder, eeri emb. chiffon jabot. Value 13.00.....	6.50
5 Drop Shoulder Voile Blouses; filet collar and revers. Value 13.00.....	6.50	6 Heavy Quality Crepe de Chine Waists; roll scalloped collar. Value 11.00.....	5.50	NOTE —In the Chiffon Waists are to be seen the new shades recently brought out in Paris and which will be so much worn this spring.		6 Imported Dotted Crepe Waists, corded seams, Medici collar. Value 13.00.....	6.50
1 White Chiffon and Net Blouse; flat collar, long sleeves. Value 17.00.....	8.50	6 Cluster Tucked Batiste Waists; small roll collar, net ruffles. Value 8.00.....	4.00	3 Dotted Emb. Voile Waists; seams and sleeves hemstitched. Value 8.00.....	4.00	1 Lace Trimmed, Hand Embroidered Waist, open front, long sleeves. Value 21.00.....	10.50
Chandler & Co. have held many successful waist sales in the past, due to the fact that the waists were always of the highest qualities. This sale is entitled to even greater interest on the part of customers.				6 Hand Emb. Batiste Waists, drop shoulder, collar scalloped embroidery. Value 6.00.....	3.00	Style features in waists this season are very marked—the new raglan sleeves—the low arm size—the new effects in colors—the lace drapings in the front. All of these have received the same care in the waists advertised as would appear in a model waist direct from Paris.	
6 Dotted Embroidered Voile Blouses; emb. scalloped batiste collar and vest. Value 9.00.....	4.50	All of the laces and embroideries show that refinement of taste which rivals the best effects of dressmakers.		2 Novelty Crepe Waist; hand emb. in colors, lace front and collar. Value 15.00.....	7.50	12 Emb'd and Lace Trimmed Voile Waists, high tucked collar. Value 17.00.....	8.50
1 High-Neck Voile Blouse; hand-embroidered novelty lace. Value 17.00.....	8.50	21 Canton Crepe Blouses; emb. organdie collar, hemstitched seams. Value 9.00.....	4.50	6 Crepe Georgette Blouses; cluster tucked, vest of chiffon, roll collar. Value 21.00.....	10.50	1 Tucked Net Waist, insets antique lace, long fitted sleeve trimmed likewise. Value 26.00.....	12.75
5 Long Sleeve Voile Waists; scalloped net collar and front panel. Value 6.00.....	3.00	2 Novelty Crepe Blouses; hemstitched raglan sleeves, Normandy collar. Value 15.00.....	7.50	7 White Georgette Crepe Blouses; low surplice and yoke of fine net. Value 17.00.....	8.50	4 Flat Venise Lace Trimmed Voile Waists, embroidered eyelets. Value 13.00.....	6.50
6 Novelty Imported Crepe Waists, flat lace collar and bands. Value 25.00.....	12.50	5 Silk Crinkle Crepe Waists; yoke of cream net, small pointed mannish vest. Value 12.00.....	6.00	2 Voile Waists; low butterfly sleeve, hand embroidered panel. Value 13.00.....	6.50	7 Batiste Waists, drop shoulder, surplice front of batiste embroidery. Value 7.00.....	3.50
5 Georgette Crepe Blouses, full butterfly sleeve. Value 21.00.....	10.50	5 Voile and Novelty Crepe Blouses; Cluny lace medallions, net yoke. Value 10.00.....	5.00	6 Crepe Voile Dress Blouses; lower part of bodice broche embroidery strip. Value 27.00.....	13.50	5 Short Sleeve Voile Blouses, surplice front of net. Value 9.00.....	4.50
5 Black Crepe de Chine semi-tailored Blouses, front draped in two points. Value 13.00.....	6.50	7 Embroidered Voile Blouses; hemstitched roll-over ruffle collar. Value 11.00.....	5.50	6 Colored Crepe de Chine Waists; semi-tailored. Value 12.00.....	6.00	6 High-neck Embroidered Blouses, cream filet lace medallions and bands. Value 17.00.....	8.50
6 White Crinkle Crepe Waists; draped chiffon front. Value 13.00.....	6.50	5 Blouses of Honeycomb Crepe; front of tucked crepe voile, net vestee. Value 13.00.....	6.50	7 White Crepe de Chine Blouses; front of tucked net, plaited net ruffles. Value 13.00.....	6.50	3 White Crepe de Chine Waists, hand emb. revers and cuffs, short sleeves. Value 11.00.....	5.50
20 Old Lingerie Waists. Value 8.00.....	3.95	4 Colored Georgette Crepe Blouses, butterfly sleeve. Value 15.00.....	7.50	4 Colored Crepe de Chine Waists. Value 13.50.....	6.75	12 White Crepe de Chine Waists; French shoulder. Value 13.00.....	6.50
2 Stripe Wash Silk Blouses. Value 6.00.....	3.00						

SAN FRANCISCO BANK HEAD SEES SUCCESS OF MONEY LAW

SAN FRANCISCO—William H. Crocker, head of the Crocker National Bank of this city, announces his belief in the beneficial effect of the new currency act. In a letter he says: "The new currency bill will, if wisely administered, have a beneficial effect upon all business and it will have the effect of removing any fear of a money panic. This is found to be the case in countries where an elastic currency based on commercial transactions has been adopted. The panics of 1893 and 1907 would not have occurred if we had prior to those dates adopted a flexible currency similar to England, France and Germany and other countries of Europe."

law a success. We propose to do everything that sterling, patriotic Americans can do towards helping our federal government regardless of politics and prejudice. "We feel that the success of the bill will rest in a great measure upon its interpretation, and the responsibilities of its administration must rest with the federal reserve board which will be appointed by the President; therefore the financial future of our country will be in the hands of these men and will depend upon their ability, their patriotism, their financial knowledge and sound, conservative point of view, and we are hoping that the President will make the appointments with these important features in view. A feeling prevails that he will consider these points and make his appointments accordingly. If this greatly desired result is obtained, we predict for our country a period of commercial prosperity greater than we have experienced during the last few years."

INVESTIGATORS SEE INSIDE OF CALUMET MINES

Four Congressmen Make Official Trip a Mile Below Surface of the Earth Observing How Ore Is Secured and Handled

THEY TRY TRAMMING

CALUMET, Mich.—Four congressmen of the copper strike inquiry board passed the greater part of Friday in the copper mines, having been at one time nearly a mile under earth. They saw the rock mined and carried to the surface, tried shoveling themselves and observed con-

ditions under which the workers labor. Judge Taylor of Arkansas was the only member of the congressional investigating sub-committee who did not visit the mines. Led by Capt. John Knox, general superintendent of the Calumet & Hecla company, the investigators descended into No. 15 shaft. Hubert Laux, a striker, represented the union men and Tom Jones, mine inspector of Houghton county, also accompanied the party. The congressmen were given an opportunity to explore the workings on four different levels and two different veins. While in the mine, the party came upon a trammer shoveling rock into a car. Representative Taylor of Colorado thought he would try it. He soon quit and said, "Here, Howell, you try it." Mr. Howell took the shovel and pitched in. He paused after depositing the fifth shovelful, and joked with Captain Knox. "Let Casey do it," the Utah representative said with an air of finality. Mr. Casey was willing, and he went

at it like an old hand. "I'll show you fellows that I can," he asserted, and the Croatian trammer looked on admiringly, while the Pennsylvania miner congressman filled the car about three times as fast as he could have done it himself. The investigators plan to resume their public hearings on Monday in Houghton.

COMMITTEE GIVES COLORADO WITNESS SPECIAL QUIZZING

TRINIDAD, Col.—Charges that a miner employed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company was kidnapped, brought to Trinidad and offered inducements to swear to false statements before the congressional investigating committee, were specially inquired into Thursday night. Proko Buraka, a Slav miner, who came to the Colorado coal fields from Pittsburgh in one of the shipments of the strike-breakers which have been the

MARYLAND ROAD GETS NEW HEAD

NEW YORK—Carl R. Gray, president of the Great Northern railway, has accepted the presidency of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. Mr. Gray succeeds J. M. Fitzgerald, who will also succeed Edward D. Adams as chairman of the Western Maryland, and will make his headquarters in Baltimore. The election of Mr. Gray, it was said, will not change the company's policy in connection with its contemplated terminal developments in Baltimore.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PREPARING A WATER GARDEN

Have the edges slope gently toward the bottom

Where a garden is crossed or bounded at one side by a stream or where it contains or touches a pond, very interesting and pleasing effects may be secured by growing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. Where the garden does not contain or touch natural streams or ponds, good water effects can be secured in artificial ways, even if resort must be made to tubs sunk in the ground. To be sure, the latter are likely to appear artificial, but even the artificial and stiff rims of the tubs can be softened by the use of plants which conceal the edges of the tubs.

Since water gardens demand fully as much care as dry land gardens, no gardener should undertake to have them unless he is willing to give the requisite attention to the plants, especially to those growing in tubs and other artificial receptacles or ponds disconnected from a flowing stream or a natural pond. The principal attention that such artificial media demand is changing the water, removing leaves and other material blown in by the wind.

When a garden is bounded at its side or its end by a stream, only one side of which can be controlled by the gardener, the best plan is to excavate on one's own ground and lead the stream into the excavation to form a pond. Preferably there should be an inlet and an outlet, so the water will not become stagnant or even semi-stagnant. It is not necessary that the excavation be deep; 18 inches to two feet will be ample. It may be advisable to make a slight dam in the stream a little below the entrance to the pond so as to raise the water perhaps an inch and thus insure a current. No expense need be incurred in this matter. A few stones or a log thrown in the stream should be ample. The only objection to these is that a freshet may displace them unless some anchorage is provided. Care should be exercised to have the log slanting away from the entrance to the pond so that floating debris will not be directed into the pond but rather away from it.

By having two entrances an island will be formed across the lower end of the garden. This may be planted with shrubbery and vines as well as perennials which naturally like semi-aquatic situations. If the banks are high then dry land plants may also be included. The margins of the island should contain attractive semi-aquatic plants such as iris, wild rice, cat-tails and their like. Such planting, however, should not be so dense as to conceal the margin completely; at least one clear space should be provided in a somewhat natural way. In the water and around the margins may be placed true aquatics, such as waterlilies, parrot's feather, arrowhead, lotus, pickerel weed, marsh-mallow, flowering rush and water buttercup. Preferably no deciduous trees should be included in the plantings, because these fill the soil with roots, choke the smaller growing plants and cast great numbers of leaves in the waters. Two trees especially to avoid are poplars and willows. A water garden of this kind might be blended at some point with a rock garden.

Always in preparing a water garden of the character just mentioned, care should be exercised to have the edges slope gently toward the bottom. An angle of about 30 degrees is a good one. If the angle is as much as 45 degrees or greater the banks will cave in, make the water muddy and the edges ragged and unkempt looking. It must be remembered that for several feet or even yards back from the margin of a pond the soil will be more or less water-logged. Advantage may be taken of this for growing the semi-aquatic and other more or less moisture-loving plants.

When a stream intersects a garden, better effects than in the former case can be secured and usually with less cost. All that is necessary in some cases is to expand the margin so as to form a pool, the water coming in at one side and going out at the other in an apparently natural manner. To be sure, a pond may

be formed at one side as already mentioned.

The full length of the stream on the property may be planted with various kinds of plants as already planned, and perhaps a greater variety or a larger number so employed. Invariably, the margins of ponds and pools should be made irregular so as to look natural.

If it is ever necessary to make them regular, the regularity should be broken by overhanging leafage. Nothing is better for this purpose than vines such as wild grape, Virginia creeper, wild clematis and, for quick effects, wild cucumber. This last is an annual and will produce beautiful effects in two or three months. No second sowing of the seed of this plant need be made. The seeds drop and take root themselves very readily. If the stream is narrow, stepping-stones will look better than a bridge. If wide, a simple bridge of plank or concrete will look better than the so-called rustic bridge, unless the area is naturally well wooded. If the bridge floor is rather high above the stream, a handrail will be a good addition.

GAS ECONOMY

When your meat is cooked turn off the gas. The oven will keep hot for 15 minutes, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Turn the gas low after the water has once boiled. A very low light will keep it boiling. If you are using a small saucepan put it on a small ring. Otherwise you will use unnecessary gas and ruin your saucepan.

TOWERING HATS

Some of the new hats will have crowns measuring a foot in height, says the Chicago Journal. The crowns will be soft and draped, too, so as to give place for the new high coiffure.

BLOUSES OF COMING SPRING

Figured crepe de chine and cotton crepe

Probably the woman who does not care for the satin and silk weaves in summer will take up figured crepe de chine and cotton crepe. This new weave is quite soft and it does not need starch and it should not be ironed.

Here and there the blouse of ecru crepe with colored geometrical figures goes well with a linen coat suit, but the occasions for wearing this are rare and the artistic taste of the wearer must be well established.

More tolerance may be given to the idea of using figured chiffon cloth blouses. The fabric is infinitely better than that of crepe and the coloring is less vivid. Soft autumn tints are used, especially those of dull green and russet brown. These blouses are lined with a brasserie of lace that does not extend over the shoulders. There is no demand to match these colors in the blouses to the color of the suit, but all the precepts of taste direct that the tones harmonize.

We have gone a long way from the ornate wash waist which was worn in the days when women spent their leisure time in loading it down with lace and embroidery, with hemstitching and featherstitching.

America liked this blouse before all others for two decades, but the influence of the plain blouse became stronger each year, until now it dominates. France has maintained this kind of waist since the first day she adopted the American garments. With her thousands of experienced needleworkers, she naturally did the better thing in muslin and lace.

The handling of lingerie is a fine art in that land, and mistakes of taste are not made even when the blouse sells for 5 francs. Soft materials are used. Glazed and starched linen is taboo. All cheap lace is eliminated and machine embroidery is avoided.

All these essentials must be avoided today in America by the woman who

ASBESTOS OVEN IS ECONOMICAL

No one who has not had one can know the comfort and help a small asbestos oven can be, says the Denver Times. All you need is a strip of heavy asbestos about three-quarters of a yard long and 10 inches wide and a piece for the cover 12 inches square.

The asbestos has a knack of keeping itself curled, and by being lapped over can be used over different sized kitchen utensils. The surrounding asbestos conserves the heat and is a fine economy of gas. The smallest jet is sufficient for stewing, and very little more is needed for boiling. The casserole or pan should be tightly covered so as to avoid evaporation.

This contrivance is just as useful on the old wood stove. It is fine for keeping things warm after the fire goes down.

OUTSIDE CUPBOARD

An outdoor cupboard will be found especially useful and economical before and after the regular season for buying ice. Indeed, it may save one from taking ice for a good while, says the Ladies Home Journal. Such a cupboard should be set up outside a kitchen window. It may be made of boards a foot wide, with lighter boards inserted for shelves. The window will serve as the door of the cupboard.

BETTER BACON

If bacon is cooked on a rack or wire toaster in the broiling oven of the gas stove, with the oven door open, the bacon will be much nicer than when fried, and there will be no smoke in the room, says a Denver Times writer. If the door of the broiling oven be left open when cooking any meat there will be no smoke in the kitchen.

HOME HELPS

When working on net use invisible hairpins instead of pins. They will not fall out.

If the soup is too salty add sliced potato and cook a few moments longer. The potato will absorb the surplus salt.

If soot should be dropped on the carpet cover it thickly with salt; both may be swept up clean and dry without soiling the carpet.

Three tablespoonfuls of glycerine in a tub of water tends to soften the water for laundry use.—Seattle Sun.

STARCH IN OIL

When olive oil dressing will not thicken after the necessary amount of oil has been used, beat in a small quantity of dry cornstarch. This prevents the curdled or oil appearance, according to the Western Christian Advocate. After standing a short time the dressing will be stiff and will not taste of cornstarch.

WARM THE SUGAR

Many people melt the butter and then mix it with the sugar in cake making. This makes the cake heavy, says the Western Christian Advocate. Instead of this, put the sugar in a double boiler and let it get warm. In this way it creams the butter nicely and does not melt it.

FLORIDA RAISED CORN PONE

Into two cups of corn meal mix one teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Scald with two cups of boiling water and let it stand until it becomes lukewarm. Then add half an ounce of compressed yeast dissolved in a little cold water; if too stiff reduce it with warm water to a consistency to retain its form; then put in a baking pan and let rise four hours; bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly done. Better eaten fresh and warm, but is very nice toasted after it is a day or two old.—Farm and Ranch.

WITH OR WITHOUT THE SLEEVES

Given that is admirable in either way



It is not often that one model can be used with or without sleeves, but this gown is equally successful in both ways. The sleeves are the new sort, joined to the gown at big armholes, and, when they are omitted, the blouse can be worn over any gumpie. Since sleeveless effects are much in vogue, the frock is quite as smart in one way as the other.

The fulness in the two-piece skirt is arranged to form box plaits, one at the front and one at the back. Although most girls will prefer the peplum, the dress is complete without it.

In the picture, the new taffeta that is light in weight and beautifully lustrous is trimmed with simple banding, but this frock could be made from serge to be durable and practical or from light weight wool as well as from silk, although taffeta promises to be a favorite material of the incoming season.

When high neck is wanted, a chemise of lace or net can be worn under the blouse.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 6 1/2 yds. of material 27, 4 1/2 yds. 36, 4 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, with 1 1/2 yds. of lace, 6 1/2 yds. of banding, 1/2 yd. 18 in. wide for chemise.

The pattern (8150) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

VIRGINIA CORN BREAD

Three cups of white meal, one cup of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard, three cups of milk and three eggs. Sift together the flour, corn meal, sugar, salt and baking powder. Rub in the lard cold, add three well-beaten eggs and then the milk. Mix into a moderately stiff batter, pour into well-greased, shallow baking pans and bake from 30 to 40 minutes.

JOHNNIE CAKE OLD PLANTATION STYLE

Sift one quart of corn meal into a pan. Make a hole in the middle and pour in a pint of warm water, adding one teaspoonful of salt; with a spoon mix the meal and water gradually into a soft dough. Stir it very hard for several minutes until it becomes light and spongy, and spread the dough smoothly and evenly on a straight, flat board. (A piece of the head of a flour barrel will serve for this purpose.) Place the board nearly upright before an open fire, and put an iron against the back to support it. Bake it well and when done, cut in squares, split and butter and send to the table hot.

KENTUCKY EGG BREAD

Take two pints of corn meal, three cups of buttermilk, two eggs, a scant teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard. Mix well, add the beaten eggs, pour in a well-greased baking pan and bake quickly in a hot oven.

FLORIDA RAISED CORN PONE

Into two cups of corn meal mix one teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Scald with two cups of boiling water and let it stand until it becomes lukewarm. Then add half an ounce of compressed yeast dissolved in a little cold water; if too stiff reduce it with warm water to a consistency to retain its form; then put in a baking pan and let rise four hours; bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly done. Better eaten fresh and warm, but is very nice toasted after it is a day or two old.—Farm and Ranch.

WORTH KNOWING

Make a lather of good soap, adding a little baking soda or ammonia, when washing cinderdown quilts.

When washing ratine do not put it through a wringer. After rinsing wring loosely and hang out slightly heavy with water. This way the article will not need much ironing.

To keep colored wash goods from fading, soak over night in a solution of sugar of lead and water, allowing an ounce of the former to two gallons of the latter.—Memphis News Semitar.

CHOP UP LEMON

To get the best flavor and effect from the lemon when making mince meat, boil the lemon till tender and when cold take away the seeds and chop it up before adding to the other ingredients, says the Kansas City Star. This is an excellent way, for the mince meat keeps much longer, and no hard case forms on top, which often appears when the lemon is used in the raw state.

EGGLESS COOKIES

Two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of lard creamed together. To this add two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one cupful of sour milk. Mix well and add a pinch of salt and nutmeg or any flavoring desired. Next stir and knead in flour to make stiff. Roll out thin and cut in desired shape and bake in a moderate oven. Since eggs are so high, this will be found excellent and cheap.—Los Angeles Express.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Electric Chariot Race Is Ended

New York is about to dispense with one of its most spectacular adornments, the famous "Ben Hur" chariot race which has for four years nightly run its course at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street. The writer remembers a stately and learned professor returned to his native city after 50 years of college life in Turkey. When asked "What in all New York has impressed you most since your return?" the gentleman, to whose name were appended several scholarly degrees, thought a few minutes. Then he answered, "That big chariot race sign."

Of the thousands who watched it nightly, few appreciated the technical complexity behind this display, says the Edison Monthly. Six hundred horsepower was required to speed the chariots as depicted by 20,000 bulbs. Nearly 500,000 feet of wire and 70,000 connections were necessary to produce the different combinations governed by more than 2500 master switches. Undoubtedly a remarkably ingenious mechanism, the chariot race became a night landmark for the entire city. Demolition of this sign is caused by the erection of a skyscraper

next door, so that its 72 feet of height would be concealed from general view. Thus passes into memory one of the most famous electric signs in the world.

Picture Puzzle



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THE BACK
OF MY
NECK

What European city?
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Jabot.

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THE TINY SIZES WILL GO QUICKLY—THEY ALWAYS DO

SURPLUS GRAIN MARKETING IN CANADA COSTLY

Report of Special Commission Shows the Placing of Crop in Western Provinces More Expensive Than in Other Lands

COMPARISONS DRAWN

WASHINGTON—As the result of investigations made by a grain commission appointed by the government of Saskatchewan, and recently made public, it has been shown that it costs more to market the surplus wheat of the western Canadian provinces than it does to market the grain of any of the other great wheat producing countries of the world. An abstract of the official report of the commission has been received by the Washington government, and some of the facts contained in it will be of general interest.

It has been determined that the cost of producing wheat in western Canada is 35 cents a bushel on the farm, and 62 cents on board the car at country points. This cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent since 1909, while on the other hand the price of wheat to the farmer in western Canada has decreased from 81 1-5 cents a bushel in 1909 to 66 1-2 cents a bushel in 1913. And while the cost of growing wheat has been increasing, and the price of wheat decreasing, there has been an increase also in the cost of transporting wheat to the European markets. In 1909 this cost of transportation was \$0.3046 a bushel, as compared with \$0.3496 in 1913.

In its report the commission states that of all Canada's competitors in the European wheat markets, Australia is the only one that is likely to increase its production in the future. In explanation of the higher prices paid for Australian wheat, the report says that it yields a whiter flour and also more flour per bushel than the wheat of any other country.

The output of wheat in Canada is 200,000,000 bushels a year, while Australia produced 74,000,000 bushels in 1911-12, 95,000,000 in 1912-13, and will produce about 110,000,000 bushels in 1913-14, according to the official estimates. In addition to the last named figure there will be in the present crop year 1,000,000 bushels from Tasmania and 1,000,000 bushels from Queensland, making the grand total for the Australian part of the world 112,000,000 bushels, or slightly more than one half the present output of Canada. The Canadian wheat has to meet with more competition from the wheat of Russia and Argentina than does the wheat from Australia.

The commission finds that the cost of marketing Canadian wheat may be reduced by further extending the system of cooperative grain marketing companies to include export business and operation of terminals; by fixing the charge for selling grain on commission at Winnipeg at 1 per cent of the gross proceeds of the carload, instead of 1 cent a bushel as at present; by the banks reducing the rate of interest and the rates of exchange; by lowering terminal charges and changing terminal practices; by setting maximum charges for the carriage of grain on the Great Lakes; by continuing to improve the St. Lawrence, the Welland and "Soo" canals and the port of Montreal; and by securing a reduction of insurance on the lakes and ocean, if necessary, by a Dominion government scheme of marine insurance.

The commission also finds that, in the interest of larger profits for the wheat farmers, all terminal and transfer elevators, as well as interior terminal storage elevators, should be owned and operated by the Dominion government.

A paragraph from the reports reads as follows:

"The standing of Saskatchewan grain in the world's markets can be improved in the following ways: By extending the number of available markets to include the nearest one, which may be done by removing the duty on wheat and flour and accepting the United States' offer (which still stands) of free access for our oats, barley and flax; by having adequate storage facilities on the farms; by continuing to improve the efficiency of our grading system; by extending the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners of Canada to include eastern transfer and storage elevators; by standardizing Nos. 3 and 4 wheat, and giving them a legal description which would not vary from year to year; by the appointment by the Dominion government of a special grain trade commissioner to encourage trade between Canada and Great Britain in grain and grain products, and to advise the trade commissioners at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, etc."

The foregoing report, which deals mainly and explicitly with the profits in wheat growing in Canada, can scarcely be of great interest in all those quarters during the past decade have gone to the Canadian Northwest to engage in wheat growing.

MISS O'BRIEN WINS MEDAL

Miss Alice G. O'Brien, a member of the senior class of the Cambridge high and Latin school yesterday was awarded the Angell medal for the best essay on the subject, "Which Do You Prefer, 'Cagliostro' or 'Hiawatha'?" Why? William R. Thayer, chairman of the committee on the award, said that this year there had been handed in a larger number of papers than ever before.

PUBLIC FORESTRY BUT BEGUN

Editorial Comment on the Proposal to Remove the Department Holds It Untimely

There is a movement in progress to reduce the forestry department of the Massachusetts government to inconsequence by making it an adjunct of the state board of agriculture. It might be supposed that the experience of recent years, along with the greatly increased interest in trees, had removed the possibility of success for any proposal that the state, which early established the work as a public affair, should give it up. But the swing of the pendulum is toward simplifying the state government. The call is to abolish boards, commissions and officials, and to reassign their duties. There is danger of a loss of responsibility with loss of independence. But the forestry department readily falls under the gaze of the men who are trying to abolish offices and is immediately entered on the list.

Let it be supposed that Massachusetts had no forestry department. Let it be looking to an employee of the state board of agriculture for the care of its tree interests. Would there not be loud demand that the Legislature provide for a separate working organization for the task? Not simply the city and town shade trees along streets and ways need attention but the development of forest lands is recognized and insisted upon as a wise provision for the future. There are a million acres of wild and waste land in the state. Is its right use, its development by the planting and thorough care of trees of so little concern that the matter shall be left to a subordinate of the board that has many other tasks and is chiefly occupied with farm affairs? There would naturally be immediate insistence that there be a responsible forestry department, with a skilled man at its head and accountable to the Governor and Legislature as the representatives of the people. The Governor would send in a special message in behalf of such a step. The people of the state would rise up to demand that the important matter should be handled effectively, as it is in other states. The Legislature would enact a law. Spring time at hand, the department must be organized for the campaign that the season will demand. The search for the man to place at the head of the department would be assiduously pursued. Equipment might be ordered without waiting for him. A tabulation of the waste places would be hastened in order that as soon as the department was set up it could go about planning for the leasing of land for experimentation and for taking over as permanent reservation some of the woodland that had thus far escaped the despoliation of ordinary clearing.

It is just the reverse of that process that Massachusetts is asked to enact. A forestry department which is all that has been set out as desirable is in operation. It has tremendously advanced the care of trees and progressed far in the handling of forests. Tracts have been secured for the practice of tree planting and young forests are growing which soon will become the source of pride to the people of the state. The state has led. It is now asked to stop leading. It has done much. It is asked to stop doing.

There is an obvious inconsistency in a proposal to subjugate the forestry department with the present demand for closer responsibility of all branches of the state government to the head of the executive department, the Governor of the commonwealth. If efficiency is being sought in centralization of power and authority, how is a project to be regarded that takes a really important branch of the state's government and puts it under a body that is hardly a state board at all? The board of agriculture is a numerous body of which a few officers, including the Governor, are ex-officio members, the others being chosen largely by the agricultural societies, each one of which has a representative. This board itself is under no accountability to the state, except such as the Legislature may put upon it in its most general terms. It is given its tasks, but it is not an executive board in any actual sense. Committed to its care, the forestry policy of the state would be determined by these numerous delegates from agricultural societies. It would spend the money accorded it with no direct responsibility.

If the forestry problem of Massachusetts had been solved, if it were quite clear what should be done in the way of purchasing or leasing land, how far state development of woodlands should go, and what policy were to be followed in instructing and encouraging private owners to turn the waste places to account, there would be less reason to account for keeping the department separate from all others. Even then there would remain the need of skillful supervision, and this could hardly be expected to be obtained better by an official removed from direct connection with the executive of the state.

What Massachusetts would be called upon to do if it had not already done it, may not be reversed without sacrifice of the ground already taken and much of the work already done. If it be said that no one proposes to do away with the forestry work, but merely to simplify the government, we still have the question as to wherein greater efficiency is to be expected by the removal of forestry to the cover of an unofficial, unappointed board, already unofficially occupied with its own duties. The cities and towns of the state have been spurred to action and greatly aided in their work by the state forestry department. The effect upon the other agencies for promoting tree beauty and utility of the reversal of state policy and the retirement of the forestry work to the comparative seclusion of the agricultural board's office requires no statement.

Forestry has but begun in the state. It should presently become profitable to the state government, as it already is to the people whose problems have been helped to solution. It is an undertaking that singularly combines financial and esthetic interest. The Legislature cannot well yield to the demand for a change that proceeds from a theory of political management and is not well supported even there.

RUSSIAN MINING SCHOOL TEACHER STUDYING AT TECH

Professor Tschetschoff of St. Petersburg Institute Taking Special Courses to Increase His Efficiency as Educator

As part of the Russian government plan to improve the education of its teachers for home schools, Prof. Henry Tschetschoff of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute has just registered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special work. Already two other Russians, Messrs. Penn and Ortin, have been sent by the government.

When asked why Technology was selected rather than some one of the excellent schools on the continent nearer the home country, Professor Tschetschoff said that the courses in America are broader. Each country has its special kind of mining work, and the college courses follow these more or less closely. In the United States the expense is so great that all kinds of work are included. The specialties that this Russian professor is taking up include ore dressing and treatment for copper and gold.

On finishing his present course Professor Tschetschoff will visit Michigan, Canada and Alaska, reaching St. Petersburg in time to take up his three months of lectures in the autumn, after which he will return to Technology for a second special course, and will visit mining works in Colorado and New Mexico.

Travel will cost this student about \$5000 more than his allowance from his government, but he feels, he says, that his projected plans will place him at the head of his profession in his own country.

NEW BROCKTON Y. M. C. A. WORKER
BROCKTON, Mass.—Directors of the Y. M. C. A. have received from C. A. McLaughlin of St. Louis his acceptance of the position of general secretary of the local association.

AUGUSTA REPUBLICANS NOMINATE
AUGUSTA, Me.—Representative Willis E. Swift was nominated unanimously for mayor at the Republican caucus last night. Mr. Swift was the party candidate last year.

HANCOCK SCHOOL WORK AIDS CHILDREN OF THE NORTH END

Special Instruction Provided at That Institution Helps Children to Sew and Care for Homes as Well as Spell and Read

Any one who goes down into the North End of Boston can see that the babies who largely populate it could be better cared for. Also, that the scarcely larger children who have charge of them are doing the best they know how. At first glance it may not seem the business of the public schools of Boston to take a hand in the matter but on the second the question comes up, "What more practical work could it do in the making of American citizens out of the alien?" It has undertaken to meet the situation directly and this is the way it is doing it:

One of the first manifestations of interest, on the part of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, on taking up his duties as superintendent of the schools of Boston, was in regard to the children of non-English-speaking races who form part of this school system.

The North End of the city is almost wholly populated by this class and thither he made a visit. As a result of his visit he was desirous of two things, first, a classification of the children; second, a special course of study, intensive in character and adapted to their needs.

The Hancock school, Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, master, was selected as an experiment station and the work of organization and of the development of a practical course of study placed under the direction of Miss Eleanor Colleton.

The classes to be considered comprised children from 9 years to 15 years of age, who were natives of non-American countries and who had remained in such countries until they had passed the regular age of entrance to the primary schools. The chief basis of classification was literacy and illiteracy. All children who had attended school abroad and showed proof of progress were placed together in one steamer class on arrival; the illiterates were placed in another. The educated and those who make rapid progress are kept together through the intermediate classes till they enter the grammar school classes; the slower pupils are likewise kept together. None of these children enter the regular grammar school classes until they are ready to enter the sixth grade. The object of this is to keep the older children

All the sale merchandise will be plainly placarded. The sale begins Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

L. A. FROTHINGHAM
C. F. WEED
C. B. JOPP

Trustees in Bankruptcy

Siegel Bankruptcy Sale

The undersigned have been appointed trustees in bankruptcy, in the United States District Court, of the Henry Siegel Co. of Boston.

We find it positively necessary to reduce the merchandise stocks of this store at least one hundred thousand dollars within the next week.

With this object in view we have given instructions to reduce prices in a radical way throughout the house, that this purpose may be surely accomplished.

Customers may come to the Henry Siegel Company's store Monday and every day this week confident of securing the utmost in value-giving.

It is impossible to list the sale merchandise in time for announcement today, but our merchandise experts are going through the stocks and making drastic mark-downs to be in readiness for Monday's sale.

We urge upon those desiring to profit by this unusual opportunity an immediate investigation, as the response to this announcement is sure to be tremendous.

Our instructions are that our personal assurances to the public shall be reflected in the prices of the merchandise offered.

stated, this course is only experimental and is tried with a group of girls whose mothers work or who have babies at home for whom they care.

The subjects taught are the care of the baby, home cleaning, and single lessons on food values in regard to foods which they like and can easily get with a view to procuring better lunches than the ordinary cake and pickle lunch, bought with pennies left by parents. In these homes, the chief meal is the family evening meal and is usually substantial, but the makeshifts of the children at noon are calculated to overcome its advantages.

The care of the baby does not concern itself with anything except the most elementary facts which should be known by any one caring for a normal baby to keep him normal. First comes the baby's food, importance of pure milk, local places where it can be found, children brought or directed to same, necessity for clean bottles, regular periods of feeding, results of giving various articles of diet to babies. Second, comes baby's clothing, proper clothes and how to put them on (many of the foreign women still bind their babies in swaddling cloths), how to wash them, use of good soap on garments that touch baby's skin. The handling of baby comes next. The girls are taught how to handle him while dressing, carrying, taking up and laying down, and while in carriage to protect from sun and flies. Bathing baby, temperature of room and water, necessary equipment, tub, towels, soap, powder, safety pins, clean clothing, etc., all are taught as are baby's sleep, the hours and conditions for it.

The house cleaning and routine work also are given attention. Practical lessons as to up-to-date methods and utensils in routine housework are taught and the little helps to labor saving that can be bought at a low price are shown. Care of lamps and sinks, the proper way of dusting and sweeping, washing windows, cleaning greasy pots and pans, so as to avoid clogging sinks, are considered. The washing of ribbons, aprons, stockings and small articles, how to iron small articles, how to care for flatirons, bedmaking, home ventilation, setting of a table, simple helps to serving, making a strong appeal to the girl and tell at once upon her personal appearance.

Food values and preparation of simple lunches are a part of the courses. It includes selection of food for quick lunches, prepared cereals which need only milk and sugar, fruits, wheat bread, cheese, proper way of making cocoa.

This course is being worked out by Mrs. Roberta Cummins, the teacher of cookery in the Hancock district. It seems to all concerned that with the above courses, the needs of the foreign born children are known and met and

that the results are bound to react in better civic knowledge and appreciation, on the part of the foreign born elements of the city's population.

COLLEGE GIRLS DEBATE TO RESUME

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The debate between Wellesley College and Mt. Holyoke College has been set for March 14. The debate is to be held at South Hadley and will be the first intercollegiate contest in many years, none having been conducted since Vassar was dropped from the schedule several years ago. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the Minimum Wage Principle Shall Be Applied to All Factories, Workshops and Sweated Industries." Wellesley will be represented by Miss Elizabeth R. Hirsch '14, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marguerite A. Stitt '14, of New York city. The alternates will be Miss Helen Lange '14, Scranton, Pa., and Miss Ruth H. Lindsay '15, of Milwaukee.

AMHERST FARM COLLEGE ALUMNI HAVING REUNION

AMHERST, Mass.—The first official alumni day ever held at the agricultural college other than at commencement in June, has been arranged for today and tomorrow. It is expected that at least 50 of the local graduates of the college will be present.

The freshman-sophomore hockey game is the first event on the program today. The interclass track meet will be held in the drill hall during the afternoon. A supper will be served at Draper hall. An entertainment will follow in chapel, given by the musical and dramatic clubs. Tomorrow morning the address will be given in chapel by Rev. Dr. Herbert J. White, 1887, of Hartford. At the dinner the speakers will include C. W. Clapp, 1886, of Greenfield.

Filemex

Have you used our new telephone number yet?
Oxford 1

A Revolution in Women's Suit Fashions

The tailored suit of yesterday has gone. The new suits are "untailored"—much like dresses. It is hard to tell where the coat leaves off and the skirt begins. The waist line is disappearing. Coats do not "fit" at all, but seem to be falling off. Collars stand away from the neck. The bustle effect has come to stay.

Though different, the new suits are more beautiful and feminine than ever with ruffles and checks. Priced all the way from \$16.75 to \$165. An entire shopful at \$25.

Silk Suits are very, very "Good"

Here are new suits of Petite-Moire at \$30 and \$35—the smallest prices we ever saw silk suits wearing so early in the season. Black ones are smartest. Short ruffled Eton "dress" coats; bustle skirts, ruffled skirts and tunic skirts. All sizes for women.

Fifth Floor

Morgan Memorial Has Enlarged Scope

Opening of New Industrial Building and Children's Settlement to Mark Growth of Work For Those Needing Assistance

HELP ON WORK BASIS

Public attention is being directed afresh to the work being done by Morgan Memorial. Announcement of the dedication program that will mark the opening of the new industrial building costing \$100,000, and of the remodeled children's settlement tomorrow, has led to a new interest in what Morgan Memorial is accomplishing and hopes to accomplish with its increased equipment. The activities of this institution may be divided into four departments—religious services, children's work, rescue work for men and women, and industrial work. In carrying on the activities of these departments Morgan Memorial has the emphasis on working with folks rather than on working for folks. At this point it differs from many institutions of a somewhat similar nature, and because of this fact emphasis on cooperation rather than on a one-sided endeavor has come—so the directors believe much of the institution's success. Morgan Memorial says to the men, women and children who come to its doors, "We gladly will do everything we can to help you, but you must do your share."

Relief Bags Make Work

Through its industrial work Morgan Memorial paid out more than \$16,000 in wages last year to 1100 men and women. More interesting even than the fact is the method by which so many people were given employment; it was the same as has been followed by Morgan Memorial for years and which in its new building will be worked out on a more extensive scale than ever before. It is a method which calls for the utilization of great quantities of material that otherwise might be wasted. It brings into use 25,000 of what are called Morgan Memorial relief bags.

These bags are distributed to families all over Greater Boston. They are to be had for the asking; a postal card sent to Morgan Memorial will bring one to your door. When a bag is received the family keeps it until filled, and upon receipt of a filled bag the institution always sends an empty one to replace it. Into these bags families put everything for which they have no further use—clothes of all kinds, hats, shoes,



Main structure showing added fourth story, also new industrial building, at left

curtains, bits of carpet, pictures, dishes, magazines, all the things that otherwise might just be thrown away. Sometimes valuable articles get tucked away in these bags, and sometimes they contain almost nothing that has a selling value; yet it has been found that, taken all together, the contents of the bags average in value about \$1 apiece, or, in other words, the 25,000 bags bring in an annual income of \$25,000.

It is through this relief bag system that employment is given to hundreds of people. In the first place, men have to be employed to take charge of the teams which go out to distribute and collect the bags. When the bags are brought to the building the contents have to be sorted. This in itself is a task that keeps many busy. Clothes and shoes that can be repaired sufficiently to be wearable are sent to the repair department, where they are patched and made over. Finally they are put on sale in the stores of Morgan Memorial and sold at a fair value to hundreds of people, who thus are helped

over trying situations by having this opportunity to buy second-hand articles. Clothes that are too far gone to be worth fixing over are sent to the rug department, where they are made into rag rugs, or if the material is not even usable for carpet rags it is sent to the salvage department, and from there goes to the paper mills. Articles other than clothes, such as pictures, dishes, books, are often sold to dealers. In addition the institution receives also a good deal of furniture along with its relief bags, and this is repaired and sold just as the clothes are. Finally, the dirt and lint that accumulate in the rug weaving department is collected and sold to the roofing paper companies.

In carrying on its industrial work Morgan Memorial, as is indicated in the foregoing account, succeeds admirably in giving employment to numbers of men and women, skilled and unskilled, and utilizing for its work materials which others are only too glad to get rid of and which many people would think of as having no value. It is true that they have no value in the homes whence they

come. What Morgan Memorial does is to see to it that they get into a place where they will have value.

Employment Methods

Every forenoon from 9 to 10 o'clock the employment bureau of the institution is open, and through it is chosen the staff of employees (except heads of departments and those who are working by the week) who are to carry on the work of the industries for the day. "Each applicant is given to understand," says one of the society's reports, "that the work offered is only of a temporary nature. Every effort is made to make the applicant feel that we are dealing with him on a square business basis, and that there is no thought of charity in the arrangement, our institution simply furnishing him an industrial opportunity for self-help over a hard situation. This thought of self-help and business relation is given through every department of the work." In another part of the report the statement is made that all work is arranged, wherever possible, on

a "piece" basis. When this is not possible the average pay is 15 cents an hour. The children's work is practical and comprehensive. It covers the following activities: A day nursery, kindergarten, industrial school, music school, art school, clubs and classes of a social and educational nature, a study hall and library, Sunday school, children's church, and fresh air camp. In this work the institution reaches about 1000 different children of many races and nationalities, the Italian, Russian, Syrian and Jewish predominating.

One of the most important aids in the rescue work of the institution is the temperance saloon. This is open every evening from 6 to 11 and is crowded with men who otherwise would go to undesirable places. Papers and magazines are there for those who care to read, a special program of music often adds to the evening's enjoyment, and an appetizing and substantial lunch can be had for 5 cents.

Novel Features Planned

Eventually the institution plans to build a temperance tower. The land for this building has been purchased and work will be started soon, it is announced. This tower will really be a temperance, hotel, and those men will be allowed to occupy the loftiest rooms who have earned them by good behavior. For example, the first night a man stays here, he will be given a room on the first floor with other men; gradually he will be promoted to higher floors, until he reaches the top floor of all, where he will be allowed to have a room to himself.

Another plan for the good of the neighborhood, which will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming, will be the building of an American Church of All Nations. Here services will be held in the various languages spoken by the people of the district. One interesting feature of this building will be the fact that the front is to be a replica of Second church as it looked when it stood on Boylston street; in fact the front of the Morgan Memorial church will be constructed with the very stones that were used in the Boylston street building.

Morgan Memorial is the outgrowth of mission work begun by the Rev. Henry Morgan in 1859. The present superintendent and pastor is the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, who has been in charge since 1895. Closely associated with him is the Rev. William M. Gilbert, who is known as "the minister of Morgan Memorial." These two men, with loyal helpers, are devoting themselves not only to the Boston institution but to its camp and industrial work carried on at South Athol, Mass., which is extensive and interesting.

BOSTON-WASHINGTON TUBE IS PROVIDING IMPROVED SERVICE

Boston is now connected by subway with Washington, D. C. It is not a subway for train or trolley, to be sure, for this underground route has been made for the use of telephone and telegraph wires. But for all that it is a continuous structure from the capital of the Bay state to the capital of the nation, extending under country lanes and city streets, over hills and down dales, in which are carried in a single day half a million words in both directions.

En route from North to South, this subway has a number of "stations" where its traveling messages may enter and leave. From Boston the first important stop is Providence, then Hartford, New Haven and New York. From New York it runs to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, and then to the capital through Wilmington, Havre de Grace and Baltimore.

Double Utility Secured

On these wires the telephone company is able to accomplish a number of things that to the layman seem only short of marvelous. In the first place it sends telephone and telegraph messages over the same wires at the same time and without confusion.

And in addition to that it has found it possible, through using a number of ingenious technical devices, to conduct 99 simultaneous telephone conversations over the 74 wires in this subway and at the same time to send 296 telegraph messages.

Through the building of the Wilmington-Washington link this underground passage has been brought to completion. From this time on news reports and private and official messages passing between Boston, New York and Washington need no longer be subject to the addition of the exposed wires. And it is not probable that the capital of Washington will ever again be cut off almost completely from the rest of the nation as it was on the day that Prof. William Taft was inaugurated as President.

Quite a number of interesting aspects appeared in the construction of the section of the wire subway. Between Washington and Baltimore is an old route that was originally an Indian trail, if one is to trust the local legends. Later stage coaches plied between the capital and Philadelphia over this route, and one may take it for granted that the official vehicle of the first President bounced over its ruts and rocks more than once. This was the route selected for the southernmost section of the Wilmington-Washington subway, not because of the territory which it covered but because it followed almost a straight line from city to city.

While this section was being built by one construction gang, a second gang was working on the middle section, and a third on the part leading out of Wilmington.

It happened that quite an international character was given to this piece of construction by those connected with it. In the Wilmington section the laborers were Italians, alternating their steady, silent toil with the voluble chatter that breaks forth at meal time or when there is an interruption in the work. South of the Susquehanna river most of the workers were Swedes and Poles, men more silent. In the Washington section were to be found colored laborers, the typical southern negro of plantation days. They seemed irrepressibly light-hearted. Almost always one could hear an undertone of joking conversation, chuckling laughter, or droning melody. They seemed much like happy children playing at having to work, compared with their serious, silent brother workers in the North.

Different methods marked the putting through of this 450-mile tube, as the process is described by P. W. England in *Telephony*. In the South the soil was loosed by a plow and dug out by hand. The plow mules developed great agility in doing this work, picking their way delicately along the edges of the trench. When something barred the way on one side, one of the mules would step accommodatingly down into the trench and then sensibly clamber back again. In considering the intelligence shown by these animals it is of interest to note that where a mule and a horse were harnessed in tandem for this work the mule was always placed in the lead.

Trench Machine Used

When the plow proved to be too slow a trench machine was used and its accomplishment proved rather astonishing to the natives. In fairly soft soil these machines were able to revolve their endless chains of shovel buckets at a great rate and to dig three feet of trench in one minute. This meant 180 feet in an hour, or about a third of a mile in a working day of 10 hours. The process proved only slightly less in cost than hand labor, it is said, however, as there were numerous delays for repairs and adjustments.

Boston and Washington are now in actual communication through this subway after several years of intermittent work. The Boston-Providence section was finished in 1906. The part between Providence and New Haven and Hartford was completed two years later.

So efficient have some of the circuits in this through line proved that it is possible to give good commercial service from end to end. The service between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been found just as efficient as between two local stations in Philadelphia. This may be called noteworthy when it is remembered that a few years ago it was difficult to get good service through a comparatively few miles of underground cable.

TWOMBLY HOUSE HAS HAPPY FAMILY

Community Center of Newton Upper Falls Brings Men, Women and Children Together for Pleasure and Instruction

SUCCESS FROM FIRST

Three pairs of bright eyes peering through the window into the big sunny room and three small noses flattened against the pane presented a picture of longing anticipation which the kind lady on the other side of the window found almost irresistible. "I wonder if I ought to let those children in?" she said, half to herself and half to the visitor who had come to spend the afternoon at Twombly house. "It's half an hour yet before dancing class time."

Going to the door, she smiled gently into the three faces turned suddenly in her direction and asked, "Won't your children wait just a little while till your teacher comes? Then it will be time to come in." The three faces smiled shyly and the three heads nodded acquiescently. By this time more children had reached the gate and more were seen coming down the street. They were of many sizes and of several nationalities, but what was most evident of all was that they all had an interest in common, and it was that which had brought them to Twombly house on an afternoon when one would naturally suppose most youngsters would prefer to play out of doors with their sleds.

Pretty soon the teacher came and then everybody flocked into the big sunny room with its rows of chairs about the walls, its shiny slippery floor and its sweet-toned piano hidden away in a convenient nook where it was in nobody's way. Everybody sat down for the time being and though even the littlest children, who had been helped upon the chairs with some difficulty, seemed the very models of propriety as they sat with their feet sticking out straight before them and their hands demurely folded, it was very evident from the way they watched the teacher that they were longing for the signal to begin the lesson. At last it came.

"Take partners for the grand march," said the teacher, and all the youngsters scrambled out of their chairs, the young women forgetting in their excitement that it was their privilege to sit still until the young men sought them out. The teacher smiled as she saw this, but she did not stop to say anything about it just then, for every one was eager to have the grand march started.

Begins With March

Finally everybody was properly arranged and the line began to move, the two leaders standing as straight as soldiers and bearing with great dignity the honor of their position. Around and

around the room they marched, looking neither to right nor left, and the other children followed after, trying as best they might not to make a single mistake. "Well, that was pretty good," said the teacher as the music ceased, "and now I want you to stand in two rows and we'll practise some of the steps that you like so well. And remember you must watch my feet and not my head. I don't dance with my head. You'll never learn to dance by watching my head." With great patience on the part of the teacher the lesson proceeded and it was remarkable how quickly some of the dancers responded to each new step; they seemed to know instinctively how it should be done. Then there were others to whom the whole thing was pretty much of a mystery, and though they conscientiously hopped up and down and peered earnestly at the teacher's feet—and all the others for that matter—they did not make much progress until the teacher took them individually in hand and showed them how simple the steps really were.

After they had rested a while the teacher said, "Now we are going to have a two-step. And remember the proper thing for a young lady to do is to sit still until a young gentleman asks her to dance; and remember, too, that any young lady has a right to refuse to dance if the young man does not ask her very politely. Don't ever go up to your partner and grab her as if she belonged to you, not even if she is your sister." The young men, some of whom seemed to be hardly more than 5 or 6 years old, looked solemn enough at this injunction. They marched across the floor sedately and, bowing with some diffidence, timidly put the necessary question. Fortunately no one was refused and the two-step was begun with every one smiling and happy. But when it was over and the children had gone back to their chairs, the teacher asked, "How many of you remember what I said we must always do with our partners after a dance?"

Some of the children looked at each other in sudden contrition. "You said," one urchin finally answered, "that we should walk with them to their seats and talk with them for a few minutes." "And I saw most of you," continued the teacher, "leave your partners as soon as the music stopped, and I saw some of you running across the middle of the floor. Why it is that you must never run across the floor? Do you remember what I said about that last time?" "You mustn't run across the floor because you make yourself conspicuous. You must walk around the edge instead," replied one child who evidently had memorized what the teacher had said the week before.

Lessons in Manners

By this time it was getting toward 5 o'clock. Folk dances were now in order, and the children danced them wonderfully well, considering that this was only their fifth lesson. Those to whom the steps came easy helped those to whom they didn't, and everything proceeded merrily to the very last minute. All and all, it was the happiest and best-conducted dancing class for children that the visitor had ever seen.

But that class represented only one of the activities scheduled on the weekly program of Twombly house, a community center started last Thanksgiving in Newton Upper Falls, largely through the efforts of Mrs. A. S. C. Hilton of Newton-Highlands, the present superintendent, and her faithful coworker, Miss L. C. Morton. The house is on Elliot street, near the silk mills. It used to be a boarding house, and the use of it, rent free, has been given by Charles P. Kelly of Flushing, L. I., agent of the Newton Mills. Alterations and repairs have been made, and two residents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heald, put in charge.

From the first the house has been a success. It is in a practical way meeting the need of the community. It is non-sectarian, five denominations being represented by its workers, and it ministers to the needs of the district regardless of race and creed. Already it is taking care of as many people as can be accommodated in the classes, and others are eager to be taken in. What is really needed is a house twice as large as the present quarters, with a bowling alley open every evening to the men. The 20 persons who are teaching the classes are all volunteers, otherwise the house would not have been possible. It is supported by gifts, and these have so far come along just at the right time. In proportion as these increase it will be possible to enlarge the work and to make the house serve in greater measure its one purpose of meeting the needs of the community. The Rev. C. G. Twombly, formerly of Newton Highlands, and for whom the house was named, is a man, Mrs. Hilton says, who believes in trying to help everybody, and that is why "Twombly" was chosen as the name of the house on Elliot street.

Each week sewing classes of all kinds, including a dressmaking class, are held on Monday night; on Tuesday afternoon the girls come to learn how to make clothes for dolls and are taught the use of patterns; Tuesday evening the men's orchestra comes to practise; Wednesday afternoon the mothers come for dressmaking and millinery, and bring their littlest children, who are entertained by themselves in another room; Wednesday evening non-English women have sewing and embroidery classes; Thursday afternoon the children's dancing class is held; Thursday evening the boys come, some for jig-saw work, some for charcoal drawing, some to rehearse for a minstrel show; Saturday night there is a dancing lesson followed by a merrymaking with the old-fashioned dances till 11 o'clock. The music is furnished by the men's orchestra, the festivities are open to

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Music, Sewing, Millinery

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OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

First Anniversary Sale

of

Women's Hosiery

(with three specials for children)

Infants' Wear

(including accessories for the nursery)

Knit Underwear

(including SLATTERY GLOVE SILK garments)

A YEAR AGO, almost to a day, we opened three new departments, Hosiery, Knit Underwear and Infants' Wear. They have not yet attained to full size, but are thriving youngsters. Now we are holding the first birthday sale, dressing the departments up with values, instead of with decorations, and offering, by way of a One Year Old handshake, such bargains as are not obtainable elsewhere in Boston.

To supplement, for one reason or another, the offerings of those departments, we have also prepared special assortments of

Undermuslins
Fine Neckwear

Girls' Dresses
Women's Gloves

young people over 16 and to fathers and mothers, in fact to all adults.

Some of the features that the workers would like to add in the near future are several cooking classes, for which there is much demand, classes in clay modeling, basketry and wood carving for the boys. One way in which the neighborhood people are made to feel that the house belongs to them is by letting them know that they are free to use it for anniversary celebrations, to which they would like to invite more guests than they could accommodate in their own

homes. That is how it happened that a golden wedding anniversary was celebrated there not long ago and as many as 150 persons participated in the festivities. Just what kind of a celebration will be held there next remains to be seen.

In the meantime Twombly house will continue in its quiet effective way to fulfill its mission of neighborhood service, bringing to the 300 men, women and children who now crowd there each week a truer happiness than many of them have ever known before.

SHAPING THE SON'S CAREER IS FASCINATING TASK FOR FATHER

It is a fascinating calling, the business of being father to a son. Challenging the necessity and the wisdom of any fundamental division of parental responsibility as between motherhood and fatherhood, it is proper to emphasize the peculiar opportunities that are a father's in the upbringing of that father's son. Not many years ago a youngster whose thought processes were early searching, put to his father this question: "Which ought I to love more, mother or you?" The particular father sounded in his answer a fortunate note, "My boy, look upon your mother as the sweetest, the most beautiful creature on earth. Regard your father as your best friend, your chum."

The whole plan of campaign of that parent was developed along this line. In the woes which seemed to the child real, where the tenderness of a mother's affection wrought its softening work, the boy was taught thither to turn. When sterner problems were faced, where virility in counsel made its demands, the father constituted the gracious court of appeal. It was inevitable that there developed in the boy a repose born of assurance that life was well, and could not be otherwise.

It is logical that the career of a son should be shaped largely by the intercourse had between that son and that son's father. From the days when the son advances from babyhood to boyhood, with all that the latter implies, through youth into early manhood and thereafter, the ideas of the father may be made to influence the ideas of the son, and the evolution is fascinating.

To quote one father: "I shall never forget the apprehension which was mine when he (the son) pronounced this question: 'What is a vulgar fraction, father?' On an earlier day my young mathematician did me the honor to propose that I glance through his home work. It was long division, he said. 'Now in my time,' the father went on to say, 'it had been the practise in this process to embrace the dividend within a parenthesis whose convex bulged in. The divisor nestled in the sinister corner, and the quotient, when I got it, occupied a corresponding position in the concave on the right. My boy's work was distinctly not orthodox. The dexter wing of the parenthesis was missing altogether. Above the dividend was a hair line, merging deftly with the left parenthesis, for all the world like the impossible sign of a malformed Radical. By discreet questioning I learned that this strange new line separated the quotient from the dividend. The boy stood hard by, avowedly expecting his father to perform the little task by inspection. There were similar moments of diversion in connection with matters geographic and otherwise. Gradually, however, there developed an entente cordiale."

There could be no tugging at the heart strings, no speculation as to the outcome of that son's "away from home life," and the story of the succeeding days was exactly the story to be expected.

The correspondence, not more generous between the son and father than between son and mother, brought to the father the great fruition of the days that had gone before. Candor, consideration, economy, rectitude, achievement were reflected and recorded in that correspondence. And when, as a part of wisdom, retirement became advisable, this son of this father stood shoulder to shoulder with his parent, facing the problems, one after another, courageously, enthusiastically, gladly.

INDIAN CHIEFS CEMENT FRIENDSHIP



(Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Left to right—Chief Washee, Arapaho; Commissioner Cato Sells; Howling Water, Cheyenne, and Elfrich Heap-of-Birds

WASHINGTON—More cordial and more intimate relations between the government of the United States and the North American Indians have been sought steadily by President Wilson since the inception of his administration almost one year ago. That this has been achieved is believed by Mr. Wilson, Secretary Lane of the Interior department and Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The accompanying picture, taken in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, it is thought by government officials, well illustrates the era of better understanding between the United States

government and its Indian wards. The illustration shows Commissioner Sells greeting Chief Washee, Arapaho; Howling Water, Cheyenne, and Elfrich Heap-of-Birds, Cheyenne. The chief with whom the commissioner is shaking hands has concluded the formality of presenting him with the traditional pipe of peace, the sign of Indian good will.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

UP HIGHER

If, where we are, it's crowded, quite,
Until we feel the fetter,
Then must we strive with manly might
To make conditions better.
Though barriers may his way oppose,
The earnest, hopeful trier
Will win at last because he knows
There's room enough up higher.

When'er the world grows dull and gray,
It's we who need reviving.
There is a prize with every day
That all may win by striving.
Nor sorry glooms can e'er surround
The purposeful blue-skyer,
He knows that sunshine can be found
By climbing up still higher.

VICTORS

Whatever the battle may be, still the
sort
Of brave soldiers to win it, we know,
Are the ones who, discerning their
swords are too short,
Will advance a step nearer the foe.

Talk about gold mines! The hundreds
of millions of dollars' worth of crops
which the farmers of this nation got
from the soil last year proves that the
whole country is full of "pay dirt."

SOUNDS GOOD

To "lie on a bed of roses,"
Sounds truly poetic, that's so.
But unless, without doubt, all the thorns
were picked out,
It might not be "comfy," you know.

Americans appear to be hoping that
the races to be sailed for the America's
cup next autumn be very close and that
the prize shall be won by a small margin,
but they are all quite specific regarding
the side on which the small margin ought
to be.

HIGHER TAX SEEN
IN FREE MEDICAL
ATTENDANCE PLAN

Dr. F. H. Wade Opposes Plan
Presented Before Economic
Club

At the regular monthly meeting of the Economic Club of Boston, at the American house last night, Dr. Milton T. Roseman and Richard Cabot, both of the Harvard medical school, and Dr. T. P. Warbasse, chief surgeon of the German hospital, Brooklyn, addressed those present on the subject: "The Future Relations of the Medical Profession With the Public." The subject was opened by the presiding officer, John Graham Brooks, who alluded to the medical provision recently made for the people in England and Germany. Advocacy of free medical attendance was made by the regular speakers.

During the informal discussion which followed Dr. Francis Henry Wade of Cambridge, basing his remarks upon his forty years as a practicing physician, and his experience in the study of economics, opposed the set speakers who had urged a closer cooperation between the medical profession and the public. Dr. Wade called their plans "beautifully Utopian," and argued that the cost of any plan providing for free medical attendance for all people must ultimately be borne by the entire public, in increasing taxation and the increase of living expenses. Dr. Wade expressed himself as being in accord with the work of physicians and hospitals, but after outlining what he considered a rule for keeping health he said: "Keep as far away from the doctors and hospitals as possible, and when I say that, it means myself as well as any other doctor in the city of Boston."

The following officers were elected: William H. Lincoln, president; E. H. Clement, Prescott F. Hall and Harvey N. Shepard, vice-presidents; Harvey S. Chase, treasurer; J. W. Beaton, secretary; the above and T. B. Fitzpatrick, John D. Long, Arthur C. Farley, Dr. John Graham Brooks, James M. Head, John F. Tobin and Andrew G. Webster, executive committee.

COLONEL DICKINS
TAKES COMMAND
AT CHARLESTOWN

Command of the United States marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard was assumed this noon by Col. Randolph Dickins. Since the recent transfer of Lieut.-Col. Theodore P. Kane to command of the Portsmouth, N. H., marine barracks Lieut. William S. Harrison has been in charge of the Charlestown marine station.

Colonel Dickins comes to Boston from service in the Philippines where he has been in command of the first brigade of marines at the Olongapo naval station. He was detached from the Philippines last fall and secured a two months' leave of absence before taking up duties at Boston.

SEARCH SPED BY WIRELESS
Search for wreckage reported by Captain Abbott of the steamer Newton, eight miles north-half-east from Race point, Cape Cod, is being made today. Seventeen minutes later the Gresham, notified down the bay by wireless, was on her way.

SHIP HELD FOR INSTRUMENT
Owing to a defective chronometer, the schooner Francis V. Sawyer, from Boston to Liverpool, N. S., which sailed from the upper harbor Friday, was obliged to anchor at quarantine to await a new instrument.

APPROPRIATION
BILL FOR NAVY
IS REPORTED

Carries Recommendation to Expend \$139,964,333 for Battleships and Torpedo Boats

WASHINGTON—Carrying appropriations of \$139,964,333 for two new battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers, one big sea-going torpedo submarine, three coast defense submarines and four small torpedo boats, the annual navy appropriation bill was reported to the House today.

It reduces the department estimates by \$4,500,000. The navy increase authorized will cost ultimately \$43,338,000 for which initial appropriations of \$17,508,000 are made. The two new dreadnoughts will cost \$15,000,000 each and will be built in private yards instead of the federal navy yards. The three new coast defense submarines will be built on the Pacific coast. The four small torpedo boats are to be stationed on the Gulf coast.

Representatives Witherspoon, Hensley, Buchanan and Gray of the House naval committee filed a minority report today, against the appropriations recommended.

B. & M. ALLOWED
TO VIE WITH B. & A.

The Massachusetts public service commission granted today the petition of the Boston & Maine railroad for rates which will enable it to compete with the Boston & Albany direct line between Springfield and Boston.

The order gives the Boston & Maine authority to handle Springfield freight to Boston, Worcester and intermediate points at the same rates with the Boston & Albany, although the Boston & Maine business goes by way of Northampton.

SCHOOLS TO RECALL PEACE

ST. PAUL—Mayor Keller has recommended to the city and county superintendents of schools and the school board a suitable memorial in the public schools to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking nations, says the Dispatch.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW HATCHERIES
SAN FRANCISCO—It was announced by Ernest Schaeffle, secretary of the fish and game commission, the Examiner says, that work will be commenced this summer on a new hatchery in southern California, the first to be built in that part of the state.

GRECIAN REPORTS STRIKING
On her passage from Boston to Philadelphia the steamer Grecian, which reached Philadelphia today, struck some wreckage of an unknown obstruction at 7:20 p. m. Thursday about four miles southeast-half-east from Boston lightship, according to Captain Page.

MAGDA TO SAIL SOON
Riding at anchor on South Boston flats, the Norwegian steamer Magda, scheduled to sail for Manzanillo, Cuba, Friday, will probably get away tomorrow, to load sugar for Boston or New York.

TOWN BEGINS PAGEANT PLANS
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first public meeting to arrange for the proposed public pageant to be held in Warren next October to celebrate the founding of the First Baptist church of that town was held in the fifth district court last evening.

LECTURES GIVEN IN OLD
WORLD TONGUES APPEAL

Lectures to non-English speaking peoples conducted under the auspices of the school committee are reaching an increasingly large number of persons. Last year they were attended by 41,000 men and women. This winter is expected to record a much larger number. This year those attending have been organized into local self-governing bodies. They have their own officers, select from a list submitted to them the lectures and lecturers they wish to hear, and attend to other details they think necessary. This gives them a vivid, personal touch in the new country to which they have come. The lectures are more than something which the new country provides to which they may go; there is a sense of ownership, direction and responsibility. They turn out in large numbers to hear them, and induce all whom they can to come likewise.

The lectures are given in four languages, Yiddish, Italian, Lithuanian and Syrian. They are given in 16 different schoolhouses, about once a fortnight, eight in each. The subjects of the lectures deal with America, her history, her great men, her ideals, something of her. They are usually given by naturalized Americans who have been educated well in this country. These are found to be better than Americans who speak the foreign language as there is a more sympathetic relation between those of the same land or language, needs are better understood and can be better supplied.

The North American Civic League for Immigrants, through its representative, O. Earle Karickhoff, is cooperating with the work and contributing much to its success. Ralph E. Hawley, in charge of the work of extended use of school buildings, says that the best time to reach the immigrants is soon after they land as they are then more susceptible to right impressions. So reached from the start they can be held through much adverse influence. It is thus necessary to give the message to them in their mother tongue.

The loyalty and patriotism of these new arrived immigrants, their love for America and America's flag are themselves lessons in patriotism to the native Americans who visit them. The latter are so used to the advantages which have been theirs from the start as to forget to be grateful. The immigrant talks of America as "my adopted country." Its flag must always have an honored place and when a picture is to be taken it must not be left out. They sing American songs with more fervor than many Americans.

The story is told of a little lad of 11 who came accompanying his parent. He began to applaud when a certain picture was thrown upon the screen and as there seemed to be nothing notable in it he was asked why it so pleased him. "There's my flag," he answered. Sure enough, there it was, its stars and stripes showing proudly. This boy can teach an American how to sing "America." He has led whole assemblies of people in that song. Those who have heard him sing it say it is worth going a long distance to hear.

A feature of the lectures is the attendance of women. The immigrant woman has not been used to going to lectures but she is urged to come to these and in them finds that the new country means more for her than she expected when in that faraway land across the water. The women come in large numbers and the benefit to them is marked.

The evening activities in school build-

ATTEMPT TO LIMIT
OFFICIAL POWER
ON PARCELS LOST

WASHINGTON—Attempts to limit the authority of the postmaster-general to change the weight, rates or zones in the parcel post services, were defeated Friday in the Senate during consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Final vote of the measure was expected today.

An amendment proposed by the Senate postoffice committee to prevent the postmaster-general from making the changes was defeated by a vote of 33 to 24. Then Senator Bankhead, chairman of the committee, sought to forestall a proposed increase in the maximum weight to 100 pounds by an amendment providing that postal funds should not be used to transport packages of more than 50 pounds. This was defeated by one vote.

Senator Clark opposed a provision granting \$2000 to the legal representatives of specified employees of the postoffice service killed while on duty, and succeeded in having struck from the list certain employees not engaged in the railway service. He said if the bill as presented was passed, the government would have to insure its employees in every other department of the government service.

EXTRA SUBWAY
STATION SOUGHT

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has today taken up with Mayor Curley the desirability of concerted action relative to the location of a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street. Several committees of the exchange have investigated this proposition, and it is believed to be highly necessary to the convenience of the business public that there should be some station on Boylston street between Dartmouth street and the present Boylston street subway station.

The exchange intends to give its hearty support to such proposed legislation as will make this station possible. The transit commission has not as yet in any way expressed an opinion upon this proposition, as the matter has not been officially brought to its attention.

FEDERAL LABOR
AGENCIES URGED

NEW YORK—The establishment of a bureau in the federal department of labor with powers to establish employment agencies throughout the country to meet the situation now before the nation concerning unemployed men and women, was urged in a resolution adopted here today by the national conference on unemployment. A second resolution also urged the establishment of free state employment agencies. Cities were urged to give direct attention to local problems.

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Silks in New England and Always the First
to Show the Newest Styles in Silks at Prices That
Are Always Right, Will Place on Sale Today
a Number of Special Values in

New Silks for Spring

These are high grade silks which appeal to women of fastidious tastes who are particular about the fabrics they buy.

2.00 Crepe de Chine for 1.65

2.00 CANTON CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide, an exceptional value in the most desirable and scarcest dress silk demanded by fashion—the quality is beautiful and weighty—the colors superb, not one desirable shade lacking—Pink, Ciel, Mais, Helio, Brown, Wistaria, Tango, Mahogany, Russian Green, Reseda, Copen, Danish and French Blue, three shades of Navy, White and Black. Positive 2.00 value. Special. 1.65

Double Width
2.00 French Silks, 98c

These double width silks are combinations of chiffons, floral effects and gold, 42 inches wide, in the daintiest of French colorings for afternoon dresses and dancing frocks, etc. These are the smartest creations from Paris. A Fifth Avenue shop sold these to us at a tremendous discount and we offer them at HALF PRICE.

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This offer includes all the odd lots, broken assortment and discontinued patterns from OUR OWN STOCK MARK-DOWNS—Printed Taffetas, Printed Satins, Brocade Satins, Plain Charmeuse, all desirable, but quantities limited and color line broken. A splendid chance for thrifty shoppers. Were 2.00 to 3.00. Now,

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Three Specials in Black Silks

1.00 35-inch Black Satin 80c
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Silk Section, Street Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Fabrics in New England

TEACHING AMERICA'S YOUTH
IS A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING

More Than 18,000,000 Pupils Enrolled in the Common
Schools of United States Alone and Annual Cost of
Them Nearly \$50,000,000—Tribute to Civilization

Education of the youth of the United States, written down in figures alone, tell an amazing story of aim and achievement. An exhaustive analysis of the figures and collateral data would make a book profoundly worth while.

The school and college enrollment of pupils in the United States, for example, including institutions, public and private, elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar), secondary (high schools and academies), secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions), universities and colleges, professional schools, normal schools, city evening schools and special schools—this enrollment reaches the enormous total of 21,269,135 boys, girls, young men and young women.

The total value of property devoted to common schools, according to the last fiscal tabulations, amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000, the exact figures being \$1,221,695,730. Monies were expended upon the common schools in that year to the total of \$446,726,929. The number of pupils enrolled in the common schools was 18,035,118, and the average attendance daily was 12,871,980.

The figures immediately preceding, to repeat, have to do with the common schools, so called, and do not cover the statistics of the high schools, public and private, the universities and colleges, or the professional schools of the country.

The high schools and academies, public and private, enrolled 1,246,827 pupils in this corresponding year, the preparatory departments of the higher institutions added another 92,649, the universities and colleges 319,488 more, the normal schools 89,984, and the special schools 824,112.

It has come to be a matter of course that the advantages of a common school education shall be afforded universally to the children of the United States. The tendency is growing everywhere to supplement, wherever possible, these elementary advantages by courses in high schools, and it is all a mighty tribute to an ever advancing civilization.

Time was, however, when attendance on the part of the American youth at the higher institutions of learning, the

colleges and the universities, was regarded as a badge of privilege, enjoyed mainly by the rich, and shared with the wealthy only by young men possessed of an irresistible purpose to obtain the higher education at any, at all costs. And now times have changed, and because they have changed the figures which have to do with the activities of the present day, the twentieth century day college and university have a significance which proclaims the ever onward march of the cause of education and places these United States in a commanding position among the nations of the world in respect of the educational advantages offered and enjoyed by the young men and young women of the land.

The figures given herewith are those of the statistician of the United States bureau of education. For the tabulated year there were in the United States 598 institutions properly catalogued among the colleges and universities of the country. The services were required for these institutions of 30,034 professors and instructors, of whom 24,508 were men and 5526 women. There were students to the number of 319,488, of whom 208,976 were men and 110,512 were women. The income of these colleges and universities for one year from tuition and other educational services amounted to \$20,062,353. From productive funds the institutions received over \$14,000,000. The government of the United States rendered aid to the amount of \$5,499,927, and the total receipts of the universities and colleges of the country, exclusive of additions to endowments, were \$89,835,787.

The libraries of the institutions of learning stored in bound volumes over 16,000,000 books, the exact figures being 16,275,225. The value of the buildings housing these institutions reached a total approximating three hundred millions of dollars. The value of scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture was \$40,078,309. The productive funds aggregated \$357,048,919, and additions to endowments during one year amounted to \$14,678,308.

The announced benefactions to universities and colleges of the United States during the year 1913 reached the total of \$31,733,270, and the figures in-

clude no donation of an amount under \$10,000.

In 25 of the institutions no tuition charges are made, and in many of the larger colleges and in practically all of the universities there are bureaus of self-help, through the administration of which worthy and needy students are afforded help to help to themselves.

An interesting sidelight on the activities of the students is shown in the figures relative to fraternities and societies. In the universities and colleges of the United States there are 1228 active fraternities for men with a total membership of 2,656,817, including graduates. For women there are 395 active organizations of the kind with a similar total membership of 48,176.

There are nine well-known honorary fraternities, most widely known of which is Phi Beta Kappa. Election to membership in Phi Beta Kappa is based upon scholarship standing. The society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and now consists of nearly 80 chapters. The total living membership is about 26,000.

The data available of the occupations of college graduates of the United States is most interesting. In 1913 the United States bureau of education made public statistics showing the occupations of college graduates from 1642 to 1900 from returns furnished by 37 colleges and universities. Taking three periods a century apart gave these percentages:

Occupation	1696-1700	1796-1800	1896-1900
Ministry	65.0	21.4	3.9
Law	1.6	30.5	15.6
Medicine	3.1	8.4	6.6
Education	4.7	5.7	26.7
Business	1.0	5.6	18.8
Public Service	9.4	1.1	1.0

TEMPERANCE RALLY PLANNED
MAYNARD, Mass.—A no-license rally will be held in Colonial hall tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock under the direction of the Allied Temperance Societies.

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Spring Wear

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Dainty Luncheon and Dinner Sets in Homespun Linen.

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Fall Voting to Test Policies of First Wilson Year

As President Nears Close of First Year as Chief Executive His Friends Point to the Past and the Future

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

WASHINGTON—As Woodrow Wilson nears the end of his first year in the presidency, public men here are reviewing the events of the year, and forecasting those of the one that is about to begin; for they do not lose sight of the fact that the strength of the President's policies is to be put to the test in next fall's congressional campaign, and that the result will, in a large way, determine the line-up in the presidential campaign of 1916.

The President, with a rejuvenated party at his back, has a record of accomplishment such as stands to the credit of but few Presidents in a single year.

It was the proud boast of President Taft that, in the special session of the spring and summer of 1909, which enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and the regular session which followed it, the Republican party had fulfilled nearly every pledge of the Chicago platform of 1908. But the Taft record, in importance and general interest to all the people, does not approach in significance the record at the end of the first year of the Wilson administration.

The Underwood tariff has had a much kinder reception than that given the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and on this account the new law gives no promise of bringing about a party upheaval. On top of the new tariff, comes the currency law, which exchanges the outgrown money system of the civil war period for one that is up to date and adapted to the needs of a great nation.

Generalship Is Seen

Both these pieces of legislation are epochal, and it is surprising that they have been accomplished without endangering party harmony. President Wilson's political generalship has been superb. Possessing the essential qualities of high class leadership in a degree that is unusual in American presidents, he has molded party policies to suit his own ideas and interpretation of party pledges, and secured the acceptance of his program without important dissent. In his best days, a generation ago, the Republican party did not begin to be the effective political and legislative agency that the Democratic party is at the present moment under Woodrow Wilson.

The only President of recent times with whom Mr. Wilson can be compared is Theodore Roosevelt, and yet it is a question whether the differences between the two are not greater and more significant than the points of similarity. In method and in manner they certainly are different, but they have something in common in their remarkable control of heterogeneous and even discordant party factions, and in their ability to secure large followings among the masses of the people, to a large degree independent of party lines.

Mr. Wilson's control over his party is much more complete and effective than Mr. Roosevelt's ever was, but they are about equal in their ability to inspire the confidence of the general public.

Confidence in Leader

In addition to the tariff and the currency, the first year of the Wilson administration has been significant in its revelation of Mr. Wilson to the country in the role of a party leader and President of the highest type. Whatever the country generally may think of his party as a political organization, or of the wisdom of his policies, it apparently has not hesitated to give him a sincere vote of confidence for what it believes to be his disinterestedness, his fairness, and his desire to live up to the best ideals of his high office.

There has been a shadowing forth of the legislative program of the present session of Congress, with the trusts featured. It is the President's desire to bring the session to an end with a series of statutes that will answer the demands of the people in the direction of more efficient control over the great corporations. This question has been an acute political issue for a score of years, and a satisfactory answer to it at this time, and the President believes such an answer is possible, would start the Democratic party in the approaching campaign with a legislative record which it would be difficult to duplicate.

Reaps Result of Years

While withholding no praise which is Mr. Wilson's due, it is well to remember that at least so far as the currency and the trusts are concerned he has come into office at a most opportune time for his party. He is reaping the result of the antecedent sowing of many years. It has been highly necessary that there should be a long campaign of education on the trust question, with important decisions of the supreme court a part of it, before Congress was ready to do what is now attempting. Similarly with the currency question President Wilson and his party would not have been ready to enact legislation at this time had Congress failed to conduct the campaign of education initiated 10 years ago by the Aldrich currency commission, a bi-partisan body of experts.

The campaign of education being finished in each case, the Democratic party has enacted the desired legislation and will be given great credit. How easy it would have been for Congress to do just the wrong thing both as to currency and the trusts, nobody knows better than President Wilson, and the best

test of his statesmanship, perhaps, is found in his ability to discover the thing that ought to be done, straightway make it his administrative policy and compel action by Congress.

How it sometimes happens that a political party comes into control before a campaign of education has been concluded and the people are ready for legislative action, is illustrated in the history of the second Cleveland administration, with its party discords and record of inefficiency.

Where Credit Is Due

In addition to the tariff and the currency, the Wilson administration is entitled to credit for the following:

The exposure of the lobby which for many years had been infesting the national capital, and which has now disappeared. As the result of congressional investigations, continued for a number of months, there will be legislation limiting lobby activities.

The peace program of Secretary of State Bryan, which is doing much to carry forward the international campaign of education in the direction of permanent world peace. Seven of the peace treaties have been negotiated.

The bringing together of capital and labor, and the resultant enactment of legislation providing for the industrial employees' arbitration act. This act seeks to prevent future tie-ups of railway trains east of the Mississippi over disagreements between employers and employees.

The voluntary movement in the direction of the abandonment of interlocking directorates by such firms as J. P. Morgan & Co., showing the drift of opinion among large financiers on that question. Abolition of those directorates is a feature of the President's antitrust legislative program.

The voluntary separation of the telephone from the telegraph. The amalgamated concern was known as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and it had taken over the bulk of the business of both. In anticipation of the carrying out of the President's policies the company voluntarily came to his terms and the two interests will separate.

Rural credits legislation, which is a feature of the President's legislative program for the present session.

The development and expansion of the parcel post system.

An aggressive Indian policy, which is to work more good for the Indians than has come to those people for many years.

The formation of a new public land policy by the secretary of the interior, which includes a comprehensive conservation policy. This is the result of the campaign of education that has been going on since the early days of the Taft administration, when Secretary Ballinger at the head of the interior department was the object of wide attack.

The Lever bill for farm extension work, providing for the carrying to the farm of all discoveries made by the department of agriculture and the state experiment stations. The principles underlying this law have been operative among European nations for many years.

The enactment of legislation providing for the construction by the government of 1000 miles of railway in Alaska.

An international policy that is attracting attention in all parts of the world, and causing the United States to be discussed abroad in a larger way than for a number of years.

Alaska Agreement

Practical agreement was reached late Friday by the conference committee on the Alaskan railroad bill. Senate conferees accepted the House amendment eliminating provision for a bond issue to finance the project and fixing the amount to be spent at \$35,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000. The money will be appropriated from the treasury as needed.

There remain only some matters of phraseology to settle, and it was announced that the conferees would be ready to report the bill for final action on Monday.

Postal Affairs

An increase in the maximum pay of rural delivery mail carriers from \$1100 to \$1200 was adopted by the Senate this afternoon at the beginning of the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Leaders anticipated that the bill would be passed in its entirety before the Senate adjourned for the day, as most of the points of difference, particularly in regard to the limitation of the parcel post system, have been disposed of.

Chairman Moon of the House post-office committee is authority for the statement that another effort to have Congress provide \$200,000 for initial purchase of steel mail cars and operation by the government instead of by the railroads will be made.

The paragraph proposing the government owned mail cars was stricken from the general postal appropriation bill in the House on a point of order, as "new legislation." Mr. Moon says he has a separate bill on the House calendar for the mail car project. At Postmaster-General Burleson's request he will urge passage of the measure before Congress adjourns.

Exemption for Unions

Exemption of trade unions, farmers' organizations and small trade combinations from operation of the Sherman law will be included in the House trust measures according to authoritative information today. The exemption would apply to groups of retailers if they do not combine for price raising.

Hearings on trust questions before the judiciary committee are booked until after the middle of March and members incline to the belief that it will be May 15 or June 1 before the trust bills are

reported out. This, leaders say, means Congress may be in session until Aug. 1.

Opposition is growing to tentative bills designed to supplement the Sherman law, the feeling among many leaders in both houses being that the Sherman law as it stands leaves little, if any, "debatable area," and that to tamper with it might result in judicial confusion endangering the effectiveness of the act.

This view was expressed Friday in hearing before the Senate interstate commerce committee by Senator Newlands, the chairman.

Chairman Adamson of the House interstate commerce committee will hold no further hearings on the administration trust measures before his committee. He expects that the Commerce subcommittee will be ready to report in a few days on the redrafted bill to create a federal trade commission, and he expects also to have early attention given redrafting of the Sims bill for federal regulation of stocks and bonds.

Members of the committee admit that they are facing on this bill the problem of how far the federal government may go without encroaching on similar state powers.

Stock Regulation

Albert H. Harris, vice president and general counsel of the New York Central lines, endorsed before the House judiciary committee the proposal to have the government regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads through a federal incorporation act. Railroads, he said, were much disturbed because of the necessity of applying to various state commissions for authority to issue bonds.

Before the Senate interstate commerce committee, Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, urged that Congress should omit from the trust program bills which attempt to further define unlawful restraints.

Urges Suffrage Vote

Attempts by Senator Ashurst to get an agreement for a vote on the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage were blocked Friday, and the Arizona senator announced he would move for immediate consideration after passage of the postoffice bill.

Cotton Futures Bill

The Senate committee on agriculture and forestry has submitted a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina, to regulate the selling of cotton. The bill would require any person or corporation in the making of an offer for future delivery of cotton to specify the grade or grades contracted for in each contract, such grades to be in accordance with United States government standardization.

Mr. Manahan asserted that the railroads are allowed rebates of from \$1 to \$4 each by the steamship companies upon emigrants returning to their homes abroad.

Traffic Protest Made

Railroad and Atlantic steamship interests are protesting a clause in the Burnett immigration bill abolishing the giving by the steamship companies to the railroads of rebates upon emigrants' travel, according to Representative Manahan of Minnesota, who says:

"Heads of the steamship companies admitted before the merchant marine committee that the money from these rebates is used by the steamship lines in working up immigration business abroad."

Mr. Manahan asserted that the railroads are allowed rebates of from \$1 to \$4 each by the steamship companies upon emigrants returning to their homes abroad.

Oil and Coal Lands

Administration bills to regulate development of the resources of government lands in the West were expected to be introduced in the Senate and House today by Senator Meyers of Montana and Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, chairman of the congressional public lands committee.

The proposed law to govern oil land leasing would provide that the federal government issue a permit for 2500 acres, which would give the possessor the exclusive right to explore for oil in this territory for two years.

It is proposed that the coal lands be sold as at present, in small blocks, but provision would be made for leasing them. The provision against monopolization would be stringent.

Fisheries Bill Passes

The Senate passed a bill to put into effect Jan. 1, 1915, the fishing regulations recommended by the joint fishing commission of the United States and Canada for boundary waters. The bill was sent to the House today for immediate action. The Canadian government had notified the United States that it would not consider itself bound to the regulations if the United States had not acted by March 1. Canada approved the regulations about three years ago. In the Senate the bill was amended so as to make the regulations applicable to Saginaw bay, hitherto exempted.

New Porto Rico Bill

Ultimate Porto Rican independence is contemplated in a bill to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, introduced by Luis Munoz Rivera, resident commissioner from Porto Rico. His measure, which, he said, expressed the desires of the Porto Rican people, differs radically from the measures already introduced by Chairman Jones of the House committee on insular affairs and by Chairman Shafroth of the Senate committee. It would provide for a citizenship of Porto Rico, instead of making the islanders citizens of the United States.

Alien Bill Protested

Copies of resolutions passed at a general meeting in New York city of district grand lodge No. 1 of the Independent order, Free Sons of Israel, represent-

ing 70,000 Jews in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, were received today by all United States senators, protesting against the passage of the Burnett immigration bill, and petitioning the President to veto the measure should it pass the Senate.

For Argentine Embassy

The House committee on foreign affairs has ordered favorably reported the Flood bill to make the Argentine legation an embassy, with an ambassador's salary of \$17,500. The bill has been approved by the administration.

BENTON-VILLA AFFAIR ONE OF LONG STANDING

(Continued from page one)

The insurrecto commander reprimanded Villa and told him:

"You are going to return the goods stolen from Los Remedios; we must not engage in banditry activities for we will be disgraced."

"What that man needs is to be killed," answered the subaltern.

"No, sir," insisted the chieftain, "we must respect the lives of the foreigners," and Maximo Castillo added, "and especially the life of that one, who is a man who obliges everybody, in whom all poor men find a protector."

This happened in Santa Isabel, as the armed anti-revolutionists were getting ready to fight the first battle of the revolution in the outskirts of Chihuahua, where the federal army, led by the famous General Navarro, was repulsed.

Presently Mr. Benton arrived. Indignantly he said to Colonel Herrera: "You must not admit in your command men of that sort (pointing to Villa) because that will bring disaster both to you and to your cause. I am not an enemy to the revolution, just the opposite; I am glad you are trying to shake the yoke off. I have in my possession letters of Porfirio Diaz authorizing me to hire armed men to defend my property; yet I have not availed myself of the privilege, as all the protection that I need I expect from the correspondence of my good treatment to you with your good will towards me."

Protection Is Assured

Then looking squarely at Villa, Mr. Benton went on: "You are no more than a bandit, not a man, and if so, step out and let us decide it by exchanging a few bullets." Villa remained quiet. Colonel Herrera intervened, giving to Mr. Benton full assurances of protection in the future. Thus ended that incident; Mr. Benton being thereafter shielded only by the esteem of his servants and neighbors.

Pancho Villa remained in Chihuahua, although without any commission in the army. Villa said that he was to devote himself to business. For this end, with his influence, he rented five butcher shops which the city authorities used to rent at public auction to the highest bidder.

Villa's purchasing agents, his old comrades, found it easy to follow the former tactics of their employer. The cattle raisers often came to Chihuahua to find in the corrales of the slaughter house some "lost animals" from their ranches, returning disconsolate in the belief that "the liberators" were sheltering under Liberty's wings a band of outlaws.

When Pancho Villa used to call on the well-to-do ranchers to adjust differences over the "few heads of cattle" which in some strange way happened to become mixed with those that he had lawfully acquired, they very courteously protested that "it was nothing," but they would appreciate it if he would recommend that his agents be more careful in the future, so as to avoid unnecessary difficulties that might impair friendship.

Special Corps Ordered

The government of the state, receiving so many requests for protection from different quarters, decided to create a special corps of rurales for overrunning the cattle thieves. It was necessary to commission a man true to his duty in the full meaning of the word, and he was found in the person of the then Maj. Maximo Castillo, a man of sterling qualities, of indisputable integrity. He was authorized to recruit a force of 100 men, a task which proved to be impossible, as the chosen individuals considered it a very risky undertaking to break Villa's organization all over the states of Chihuahua and Durango. Only 17 men joined Castillo's command. Later the number reached 25.

Major Castillo was sent to San Jose del Sitio to mediate in a broil arising from the fact that the townsmen refused to allow a detachment of Gen. Jose de la Luz Soto's brigade to enter the town and garrison it. Villa was said to be "pulling the wires."

On September 13 (1911), Nicanor Hermosillo, a former first captain under Villa, a resident of La Joya (the jewel) was at Los Remedios trying to buy some cattle; but unable to agree with Mr. Benton's prices, he left the place. Mr. Benton with his vaqueros and neighbors, all well armed, made a sortie in pursuit of the thieves, but unsuccessfully.

Cattle Are Recovered

Two days later, Major Castillo arrived to encamp at Hacienda de los Remedios. There Mr. Benton told him the story of the last robbery and the rural chief promised to do his best to seize the

culprits. He was going to San Jose to perform his commission, but at the same time he would keep an eye upon every path and highway.

On the forenoon of the 23rd Castillo stopped at San Bernardino and in the evening he received a message from the municipal president of San Lorenzo, notifying him that some Villa agents were driving a number of cattle through a certain canyon. The next day the Enriquez brothers and five more men with 52 head of cattle fell into the hands of the rurales.

Nicanor Hermosillo, with seven more men, was also captured after a skirmish near El Fresno (ash wood), 22 miles farther from the capital of the state. Maj. Foribio Reza was the captor. The bandits had over 50 head of cattle, hides and some brands.

The rest of the rurales under Lieut. Domitilo Valenzuela, playing the role of vaqueros, were conducting the cattle to Chihuahua. Villa sent some of his friends to ambush Valenzuela at the Fortin, but the government had information of the move and the purpose of the bandit leader failed.

Some of Benton Brand

In both herds of cattle there were some of Mr. Benton's brand, also those of Don Raphael Ruiz.

The Englishman came to retake his cattle, and went to see Don Abraham, addressing him in these words: "Governor, you have offered me guarantees. I have come to ask you if you can really give them to me, as I cannot bear any longer so much robbery."

The executive responded: "I am going to send down there Major Trinidad Rodriguez, who is very familiar with the land and its people, to protect your interests."

"Do not do it," ejaculated the Englishman, "Trinidad Rodriguez is the captain of the men that have been taking my animals."

Rodriguez is now one of the generals under Villa. The leaders of his army are the members of his former organization.

Pancho Villa visited the Governor and begged him to order the release of his friends, something that he refused to do on the ground that it was not within his power, being a subject to be decided upon by the court. The judge signed the liberty of the bandits when threatened by a revolver.

Mr. Benton was "franco, honrado y hombre de su brazo," as a Mexican put it, an expression hard to translate, meaning: "A frank, honest, sanely brave man." His widow is a Mexican woman. It is said that Captain Norman Bourne, commander of engineers at Eastbourne, Eng., and Lieut. Ivan Benton of the British army artillery corps, are both cousins of William S. Benton.

ARLINGTON HAS LONG WARRANT

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The warrant for town meeting is one of the longest in the town's history. It contains 42 articles. One asks for the creation of a town-planning board; another seeks appointment of a committee to obtain working plans for a new high school building.

The playground committee asks the selectmen to purchase land near Crosby school for a playground for East Arlington.

D. A. R. REGENTS TO MEET MARCH 20

Election of a state regent and a state vice-regent, nomination of a candidate for vice-president general and reading of reports by the state regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, and the state vice-regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick, will be included in the special business to come before the annual conference of the Massachusetts regents and Congressional delegates of the D. A. R. in Wilder hall, 9 Ashburton place, the afternoon of March 20.

CADETS TO HONOR OFFICERS

Members of company D, first corps cadets, M. V. M., will have a dinner at the American House tonight in honor of First Lieut. Robert E. Hamilton, promoted to company C, and Second Lieut. Carroll J. Swan, detailed to succeed Lieutenant Hamilton.

FIFTH OF FUND RAISED

Announcement was made at a meeting of the Roxbury Latin school alumni at the Harvard Club last night that more than \$40,000 of the proposed \$200,000 fund being raised for a new school building had been raised.

SALEM BUDGET ADOPTED

SALEM, Mass.—At an adjourned meeting of the city council today the annual appropriation bill of \$910,233.20 was finally adopted. It calls for \$43,652.68 more than that of 1913.

PROF. TAFT UTTERS WARNING AGAINST ARMED INTERVENTION

WASHINGTON—Prof. William H. Taft voiced a warning against intervention in Mexico in an address before the National Geographic Society here Friday night.

Those who lightly look forward to intervention don't know what armed intervention on the part of this government in Mexico will mean.

SENATE HEARS HIGGINSON VIEW OF TRUST BILLS

(Continued from page one)

given after careful study of the bills by himself and a lawyer.

Following is the letter in part:

My Dear Senator: Senator Newlands sent me Senate bill 4160 for an interstate trade commission. Such a commission may be desirable but must have members very carefully chosen who have had wide experience in business, high character. Such men are hard to find and rarely will serve. The bill asks for inquisitorial powers and for publicity so objectionable that it will fetter and perhaps destroy corporations.

Further, any man or corporation affected may force the attorney-general to investigate a rival corporation with or without cause. It cripples trade and manufactures, and thus limits the work of the day laborer, for the two interests stand or fall together.

Draft bill No. 1. It often happens that a manufacturer sells a lot of shop worn goods in order to clear his shelves, in order to pay notes or from prudence. Thus it is impossible for a manufacturer or a corporation to fix prices. No man or corporation is ready to show weakness, and yet it may be a necessity to have money, for business sometimes feels this necessity, and who can fix the intent or need of a transaction? Still further, the use of judgment in dealing with buyers is essential, for one buyer accepts the goods and pays surely and promptly and another buyer cavils at the goods if the price of them has fallen and delays payment or does not pay at all.

Draft bill No. 3, about interlocking directorates.

No one doubts that abuses have crept in here. It is often well that a man should advise and direct in two corporations which interlock in their dealings, and often such action is harmful. The federal bank act will drive from bank directorates many men of great value to banks and will substitute men ignorant of credits, conditions and general affairs. The influence and knowledge of these men will be used, but the responsibility for their acts will not exist. The law taxes the shadow and not the substance. Further, if directors are to be confined or imprisoned because of mistakes of the corporation officials, good men will not serve on directorates. This bill has good intent, but needs very careful consideration.

All these bills hurt the honest man and help the dishonest or half honest or reckless man. If the corporations are hurt, it reacts on all the wage earners. Unless most carefully drawn up the bills will prove undemocratic. I recognize the danger of too much power in any man's hands. Nothing but good courts and a higher tone in business will cure conditions. Ignorance does more mischief than dishonesty.

If our countrymen cannot be trusted and be on the whole good, our country has little value. Having lived among them 80 years I believe our countrymen can be trusted.

HENRY L. HIGGINSON.

P. S.—Some of these points may be covered by draft bill No. 1, but opportunities for attack based upon alleged intents are always possible, and a successful defense might be as harmful as a defeat. A man forced to sell goods at a low price might be unwilling to disclose his necessity, for his credit is dear to him. The question of character constantly comes into business and is not easily discussed.

PURE FOOD LAWS ARE RECOMMENDED BY TRADE MEETING

NEW YORK—National Food Trades conference, consisting of representatives of more than 70 organizations interested in the manufacture, distribution, consumption, and regulation of food products, met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign for the enactment of uniform laws governing the manufacture and distribution of food products throughout the states.

The conference was called at the instance of the American Specialty Manufacturers Association, an organization comprising leading food manufacturers and distributors of the country. Louis Runkel of Runkel Brothers, president of the association, was chairman of the conference.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions urging a campaign for uniform food laws throughout the country.

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WASHINGTON—Prof. William H. Taft voiced a warning against intervention in Mexico in an address before the National Geographic Society here Friday night.

Those who lightly look forward to intervention don't know what armed intervention on the part of this government in Mexico will mean.

Those of us who have had experience in the tranquillizing of a tropical country, with a people not very different from the Mexicans, who take naturally to guerrilla warfare, and who would rather fight than work—that is, would rather fight and run than work—know the difficulties that an army would have to meet to accomplish the only purpose that we would have in going to wit, the bringing about of law and order.

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged To Home Account at English Prices

"There is Many a Profit Without Honor in Its Own Business."

John Quincy Adams tells of a merchant of Colonial Days who, when sending out his bills, always added the date of the year to the amounts of merchandise purchased. For instance, an account rendered October 1st, 1775, read as follows:

John Stanton
In Account with
Prudence Elder.

October 1st, 1775	
Merchandise,	18.50
Cloth, 10 yds.,	15.00
Utensils,	6.00
	\$57.25

By adding the year 1775 to the items, the bill amounted to \$57.25 instead of \$39.50.

John Stanton was an earnest believer in the phrase, "Time is Money."

Sharp practices of this nature gave birth to that prejudice against being "in trade." To be unbusiness-like was once the desire of those who wished to be considered cultured, and outside the orbit of things merely mercenary.

Ernest Renan, the famous French philosopher, in speaking of his ancestors, said: "One proof of their nobility was that whenever they attempted any commercial enterprise they were defrauded."

The modern definition of the word "business" is "The science of work." Some words have become, as it were, degraded by long usage, but the word "Business" has gained in dignity.

Business is no longer unfashionable; people no longer take the trouble to conceal it—in fact, they take pains to let everybody know, and this is why you will find this column every week in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont Street, Boston
Near Temple Place

Up Town New York Down Town
210 Fifth Ave. 253 Broadway
Near 29th St. Opp. City Hall

Dealers Throughout the World

Review of American Events

If the record yet unwritten of the course of the United States as to Mexico is to include eventual entrance of the big republic into the disturbances of the lesser and only titular one, the events now passing will be seen to have had first importance in the progress towards a positive act of intervention. If, on the other hand, the fuller and more deliberate balancing of facts and policies brings the justification of the course that has come to be known by President Wilson's phrase, "watching and waiting," the wonder will be that the act of a British subject with its extreme result for him was nationally and internationally discussed as a provoking cause for a departure. For the moment, the conduct of the general of the force that is carrying the revolt against the assumed government at Mexico City is the main topic. It has given the minority portion of the American press which has sought every opportunity to rebuke President Wilson's course an added occasion, which is employed with no apparent restraint to the real merits of the facts. Up to this moment there is no indication that the temperate calls for a different course than of keeping hands off has had the least effect at Washington.

Administration Naval Plan Exhibited

Naval plans for the year as shaped by the committee of the House of Representatives are to be taken as the views of the administration. The committee this week agreed upon its report, after having heard the pleas for the reduction of the amount of construction, and its general feature is the provision for the building of two battleships. These are to be of the extreme type, with the highest speed and the largest possible radius of action, ranking among the world's dreadnoughts and costing \$7,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament, items that will bring the cost to a much higher figure. The list runs on to include one powerful submarine, costing \$1,100,000; six torpedo boat destroyers, \$925,000 each; three coast defense submarines, \$620,000 each; for the Pacific coast; four harbor defense submarines, \$375,000 each, for the Panama canal and the gulf coast. The bill carries a total of \$140,000,000.

Opposition to America sharing in the armament race cannot be said to have made an impression when the spending for the year is planned to keep the country second in the outlay, England alone exceeding it with a purpose to spend \$235,000,000, and Germany, while second in the number of warships, coming third with an appropriation of \$111,000,000. The action of Congress is expected to follow the committee. The burden that the cost of the new ships, the enormous expense of upkeep, and the rapid retirement of the costly vessels from use even as an exhibit of readiness has not yet been resented by the people of the country in any way to affect the course of the government. The cost is a current one, an expense rather than an investment, as becomes clear when it is known that with one exception there is not now in the serviceable list any warships that were built before 1900.

New York Gets Real Ballot Reform

New York, a state that has held steadfastly to a compromise with ballot reform and has endured blanket sheets of paper and a complexity of names that puts the possibility of clear voting beyond the average citizen, has yielded to the experience of lesser states and taken steps towards the short ballot. The state assembly voted Tuesday, 98 to 36, for the necessary constitutional amendment which would remove a number of offices from the elective to the appointive list. Of state officers, only the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor remain elective and the Governor is given the power to appoint the comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, secretary of state and surveyor.

While the change in the form of the state government is being forced by the need of a simple ballot in New York, it is becoming popular in other states through the realization that the primary nomination of candidates for any but the highest offices or those which are local is not successful. Such an event as was witnessed recently in Massachusetts, where the state treasurer was able to change the method of selling the state bonds on his own plan without accountability to the Governor or to the Legislature, goes to favor the centralizing of the power to appoint, and so to control the administrative offices, in the Governor.

Search for Oil in Two Continents

Dr. A. Pardo, Argentina's consul-general at New York, has issued a statement of the activities of his government in the development of the petroleum supply which adds another chapter to the search for new oil fields and the development of known ones to a capacity that will keep pace with the increasing demand. In Argentina the government keeps the upper hand. It not only makes the explorations, but enters into the fields with modern machinery and appliances and proceeds with the business of refining and marketing the product. Discovery of oil, which was made in 1908, came at a time when the experience in the United States may have given a hint of the wisdom of keeping this natural resource out of the grasp of private exploitation. At all events, the Argentine policy has been to hold it as a national enterprise, and when an American capitalist re-

cently sought to buy, he was told that the government will not—in fact, under the laws, cannot—sell the lands. The government grants rights to operate under a royalty system. The indications beyond what already has been developed are that great areas of oil lands will be opened and a big supply added to the world's need.

Petroleum already has become the favored fuel for the navy of the United States and the present policy is to make all warships oil burners. With this in view the secretary of the navy recently has advocated the government development of the oil fields of Oklahoma, which are now the most productive of any in the country, and possibly building its own pipe lines to tide water. The Oklahoma fields have come to be among the most productive of any in the country. The resort to oil as a fuel makes a demand far greater than when it was the principal supply of light, in which it has been supplanted to a pronounced degree. The race between demand and supply has become one of the chief material developments of the time and shows no sign of relaxing.

New England's Railroad Problem Uppermost

When an effort was made in the United States Senate to get the facts as to the pending settlement of the suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, by a resolution introduced by Senator Norris, the problem of New England's railroad reorganization was given new national prominence. The ground for the inquiry was apparently a feeling that the law department of the administration was taking unwarranted authority in reorganization. Senator Works of California indicated as much when he remarked that he never had formed the idea that the attorney-general had authority to contract as to the future management of the road and could not see what the United States government had to do with questions of trustees and management. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts again appeared in the role of a defender of the administration, declaring that the attorney-general was performing his duty and adding that interference by the Senate at this time would only embarrass. The resolution was defeated.

The visit of the Governor of Massachusetts to the national capital has been followed by the filing of lists of possible trustees of the New Haven's holdings in the Boston & Maine by the other governors. It is striking that the men who are regarded as fitted for what is practically the setting up of a railroad in business are not being drawn from railroad fields. The Governor of Massachusetts heads his list with a former chief justice of the state supreme court and the Maine Governor follows with a chief justice from that state, a former governor or two and prominent trade organization men. The theory is apparently that the readjustment is a broad question of finance, renewed confidence, recognition of the public and the investor, with the practical management following after. This view is distinctly new but has its ample warrant in the extremity to which railroad managing has been brought into confusion by railroad men.

Changing Porto Rico's Form of Government

Fuller recognition of the right of self-government marks a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Shafroth, which is held out as the administration's project. It grants the right of citizenship in the United States to those who will simply take the oath of allegiance. The present executive council, appointed by the President of the United States, is to be replaced by a Senate elected in the same way as the present one-chamber Legislature. Only the veto of the governor, appointed at Washington, would stand between the people of the island and full home control. A local cabinet and system of courts are also in the project.

Porto Rico has been the least troublesome of the problems that the Spanish war of 1898 left with the United States. The recognition of local rights and interests was a happy part of the policy that Gen. Nelson A. Miles followed from the first step upon the island in April of that year. Not only was native favor for the new ownership of the island won by the tact with which it was handled, giving easy progress to the military occupation and making the organization of a new government a simple task, but there has been reasonable content ever since. The island has gained in population and better agricultural methods have brought its production to a greater volume. The demand has been heard for a fuller self-government and the Wilson administration consistently favors its extension. Actual statehood, with representation in Congress, would seem not to be far beyond and the evidence that the 15 years have given of growth in capacity for home rule goes to support the expectation that the island will soon be fully clothed with American rights.

Secretary Bryan's New Peace Treaties in Doubt

Renewal of the arbitration treaties between the United States and the leading powers came about in the Senate late last week with a support that is highly encouraging as to the growth of the world's peace sentiment. Not quite the same fortune is assured the new treaties, which Secretary Bryan has devoted himself to getting written and now asks the Senate to ratify. The secretary was before the Senate committee on foreign affairs this week in support of the peace treaty with Denmark, the first of his measures to be negotiated with a

European government. The arbitration feature is sweeping, making no exceptions of what are commonly called questions of national honor. The Senate is known to contain in its membership a considerable opposition to carrying the arbitration idea beyond the limits in such general agreements as have just now been ratified.

Senator Lodge, who is the leading Republican on the committee, by questions he asked of the secretary of state, particularly as to the Danish possessions in the West Indies and as to what would happen if the islands should be sold, shows himself doubtful about the Bryan treaties or quite opposed to them. The treatment of these agreements by the Senate affords the direct test of the extent to which the peace between nations sentiment has taken hold of American thought. The clinging for points of honor is the form of opposition to the obvious next step for the United States, if this nation wishes to keep its leadership in the procession toward universal arbitration of disputes.

Calumet Miners' Case Completed

The presentation of the striking miners' side of the Calumet & Hecla labor dispute before the visiting committee of Congress was completed Wednesday and the operators are expected to begin their presentation today. In the time between the committee studies the physical situation, trying to settle for itself the questions as to conditions in which the miners work, a matter of contradictory representations. The tenseness of the difference is shown in the difficulty of counsel for operators and miners in reaching an agreement as to the miner who should guide the committee on its tour of the mines, the Congressmen finally withdrawing, leaving the solution to the representatives of the two sides.

When the committee went to Michigan the hope was expressed that its presence and inquiry would lead to a settlement of the dispute. It was recalled that a Senate committee's visit to West Virginia accomplished what a long reign of martial law had failed to do—settle the dispute. The examination of a controversy by a tribunal like this in the presence of the parties has its best possibilities in the chance that it will bring about agreement and an end of the trouble. At Hancock, where the hearings have been held, there is this week a development of the wish to come to an understanding. An offer by the miners to waive all other considerations and rest the whole matter on consent to recognize the federation again brings out the fact that this is the real issue. It is not conceded by the company, which is, however, represented as ready to agree to a union of the men but not as a part of the Western Federation.

Chicago School Action Reversed by Court

By a decision of Judge Foell of the Illinois superior court, the action of Mayor Harrison of Chicago in displacing four members of the board of education, which he accomplished in December by accepting resignations that he had kept on file, is declared illegal. The mayor's action followed the failure to elect Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent. Taking from his desk resignations which he had required the members to write when they took office, he notified them of the acceptance. Four others took their places, and Mrs. Young was reinstated. The decision handed down Wednesday rules that the mayor's action was against public policy. Its effect is to put Mrs. Young's official standing in question and to leave the four members whose admission to the board was through the process now declared irregular in uncertainty as to their right to remain. The appeal of the case to the supreme court is likely to delay a determination until so near the time of the election that it may be no immediate or even ultimate effect will result, in which case Mrs. Young will continue in charge of the school system.

In broad application the decision of the court, if it is sustained, will go far to close the door upon the somewhat general practice of extending the power of removal from office by the exaction of a resignation prior to the appointment, to be held in suspension against the moment when the executive finds occasion to use it. The power to appoint in a great majority of cases under all governments is not accompanied by the power to remove. Cause must be shown and the process of removal takes into account not only the personal right of the incumbent to retain the office, but as well the public interest in the service not being subject to the caprice of the appointing official. The suspended resignation is the device to offset the tenure and the Chicago use of it was a perfect example.

Women Voted in Chicago Primaries

Chicago had its first exhibition of the sharing in the full rights of citizenship by women in the aldermanic primaries of Tuesday. Out of 168,524 women who had registered 47,527 voted at the primaries. In some of the wards, particularly the best residential ones, the proportion voting was much larger. In a number of them the women were active as campaigners in behalf of certain candidates and they were generally present as watchers. The four parties, Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Socialist, shared in the primary, the results for the Republicans being an overturn of the city hall candidates, a reverse for the Municipal Voters League slate. Three women were nominated for aldermen by the Progressives and the same number

by Socialists. In two wards, the only ones where women had opposition for the nomination, they were defeated and the unsuccessful candidates are stoutly blaming the organization of their own sex for failure to come to their support.

Comment is general upon the small number of women voting in the primaries compared with the registration. It is just under 30 per cent. Staying away from the polls was strongly advised by the heads of the equal suffrage organizations, on the ground that the women should hold themselves aloof from party affiliations in order to exercise the greater influence in the election. The Illinois law requires party enrollment and it was made to appear that woman's influence would be lessened by the division of the new voters on party lines. Even this plea, with all its effect in keeping women from the primaries, did not reduce the proportion who voted to a lower point than was true of the men. Of 433,624 male voters registered, 126,916 went to the primaries. The percentage is so nearly the same that the fraction has to be carried to the fourth decimal point to show that the women, for all the argument for abstention, voted a little more fully than the men. A case as to women's attention to their duties is not made out in either direction by the Chicago primary voting.

New Operas Mark America's Season

New York's success in the great undertaking of putting on in worthy form Charpentier's difficult opera, "Julien," Thursday evening, carried a point further the distinction of the present season as one of new ventures. It had been preceded in that city by a little by the fitting presentation of "The Love of Three Kings," new to America, and introducing the new composer, Montemezzi; Chicago, earlier, developed America's initial presentation of Massenet's "Don Quixote," and Boston supplied the first appearance of "Monna Vanna." These are a notable quartet of new ventures, such as no preceding season has equaled in enterprise.

Better testimony may not be asked of the deeper root of operatic enterprise in America than the venture upon new compositions of the magnitude of the four that are cited. Managerial enterprise is restrained by caution and the undertaking of the difficulty that a new opera of the first order presents is not ventured on a doubtful field. By this reasoning the conclusion is reached that the appreciation of opera and the public demand for the best the world has is developing to a greater certainty. The success of every one of the ventures, not alone in critical estimate but in popular enthusiasm, is the more direct support of the claim that opera's hold is gaining strength with the years of its ampler presentation.

EASTERN ROADS SAID TO SERVE 25,000 SIDINGS

WASHINGTON—Additional inquiry was made by the interstate commerce commission on Friday into the "free service" by railroads, including "spotting cars" for loading and unloading on private spur and side tracks, ferry car and lighterage services.

In eastern classification territory, where the proposed advance of 5 per cent in railroad freight rates is to be applied, there are about 25,000 spur tracks and sidings.

Oral arguments on "spotting cars" will be heard by the commission March 16 and 17, and it is expected a decision will be rendered by April 1.

ROAD UNMERGER IS UP TO THE STATE

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts legislators must pass upon the trust plan for the transfer of the interests of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the Boston & Maine before it can become legal. This was decided on Friday by the lawyers of the department of justice and the railroad interests involved.

The lawyers have decided the New Haven cannot transfer stock of the Boston & Maine Holding Company to trustees unless Massachusetts waives its right to buy in a year's notice. The plan is to have the Massachusetts Legislature ratify the agreement between the department of justice and the New Haven for disposition of the majority stock of the Boston & Maine.


OAKLAND HARBOR PUSHES DREDGING

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Now that Oakland has voted to retain control of its water front, the work of dredging the estuary and improving the inner harbor so that the deepest vessels can tie up at docks in the heart of the city will be pushed faster than ever.

By April 1, the Examiner announces, there will be 300 feet of space in front of the new quay wall completely dredged as far out as the government channel. This means that within a short time there will be much more land available for factory sites and shipping area, and manufacturers who have been looking over available Oakland property for locations for various industries will have a wider choice.

LIGHTING DECISION RESERVED

PORTLAND, Me.—Decision on the demurrer of the York Light & Heat Company, accused of charging exorbitant rates at Old Orchard, was reserved in the supreme court yesterday.



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The California Limited is an all-steel Pullman train, exclusively for first-class travel. Runs daily between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland and San Francisco, with Pullman for Grand Canyon. Fred Harvey dining-car meals are served.

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REMEMBER THE PANAMA EXPOSITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO IN 1915

POWERFUL TUG TO BE PUT ON COLUMBIA BAR

Port of Portland Commission to Give Assistance to Vessels Entering Columbia River by Stationing Towboat at Mouth

EQUIPMENT STRONG

PORTLAND, Ore.—Construction of the most powerful seagoing tug on the Pacific coast, that can be used for ordinary towing purposes as well as assisting the largest type of ships or steamers, has been determined upon by the port of Portland commission.

The vessel is to be from 150 to 165 feet between perpendiculars, the Oregonian reports, have a beam of 30 feet, depth of hold of about 17 feet and a draft of 20 feet when carrying fuel and supplies for a 30-day trip. A powerful towing machine, a triple expansion engine of 2000 horsepower, two Scotch marine boilers, a wrecking pump and a steel boom forward, capable of lifting 15 tons, are to be features of the tug.

The committee making the recommendations as to the type of tug included Mark Talbot, manager of the port; J. B. C. Lockwood, consulting engineer; Capt. H. T. Groves, superintendent of dredging, and Captain Astrup, master of the tug Onocota. A wireless plant is recommended with a greater reach than those now in use.

Commissioners O'Reilly, Shaver and Pendleton were designated a committee to decide on steps for obtaining plans. The commission also went on record for a new river towboat, to succeed the Oklahoma, now generally said to be rapidly nearing retirement. Commissioners Shaver, Pease and Spencer reported in favor of a vessel 190 feet long, with a beam of 34 feet and depth of hold of nine feet.

WEDDING Invitations or Announcements

Latest Style Prices Right Correct Forms Send for Samples 57-61 Franklin Street Near Wash'n St.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, ordnance department, four visits in March to Bethlehem Steel Company, Penn.

Captains of the coast artillery corps assigned to company indicated upon relief duty in quartermaster corps; J. A. Moore, to eighty-third company; F. T. Hines, sixtieth company; C. C. Burt, one hundred and forty-second company; H. K. Taylor, twenty-third company.

Capt. H. R. Casey, coast artillery corps, sixtieth to one hundred and sixty-first company, May 1.
Second Lieut. O. S. McCleary, sixteenth infantry, to fifteenth infantry, sailing April 1 for Manila.

Capt. H. T. Ellis, coast artillery corps, for general reorg. Ft. Slocum, March 1.
Capt. J. W. Wilen, thirteenth cavalry, to Letterman hospital.

First Lieut. N. M. Cartmel, third cavalry, from Walter Reed hospital, to his regiment.
Navy Orders
Lieut. J. C. Townsend, detached naval recruiting station, Denver, Col., March 10, 1914, to the Vermont.

Ensign G. L. Weyler, detached the South Dakota, to the West Virginia.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Dollard, detached the North Dakota, to naval hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. R. Stalaker, to the North Dakota.
Paymaster W. L. F. Simonpetri, detached the Missouri, March 2, 1914, to navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 25, 1914.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. A. Coby, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., March 28, 1914, to the Illinois.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. J. Luchinger, detached the Illinois and the Alabama, April 1, 1914, settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. E. Parsons, to the Missouri.
Chief Carpenter T. E. Kiley, detached the San Francisco, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk O. F. Cato, appointed paymaster's clerk to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York.
Paymaster's Clerk H. H. Reynolds and Paymaster's Clerk N. B. Olsen, appointments revoked.

Movements of Vessels
Nashville, Havana to Port au Prince, Ozark and G-2, New York to Newport, Marietta, arrived at New York yard, Nanshan, San Francisco to Mazatlan, via San Diego.

Brutus, arrived at Lambert Point.
Flusser, Preston and Reid, Tampa to St. Josephs bay.
Patuxent, arrived at Guantanamo.

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Among the Women's Clubs of State

Presidents of all the clubs of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and one member of the executive board have been invited to a conference in the First Parish church of Watertown by the Watertown Woman's Club next Thursday afternoon. The topics for discussion will be "Club Problems—What Is the Problem of Your Club?" and "The Relation of the Club to the Community—How Is Your Club Meeting the Needs of Your Community?" Each president is asked to send an answer to the two questions to the state president before the conference. Presidents of all clubs are also asked to send the names of all members planning to attend the biennial convention in Chicago to the federation clerk, Mrs. Belle R. Clark.

Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., will entertain the state officers and regents at Cliff house, Winthrop Highlands, on March 4. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, will be the speaker of the afternoon. The hostesses are the chapter regent, Mrs. F. N. Barbour, and the past regents, Mrs. Libbey, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Colton.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Minnie Richards, the president. Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presiding. A paper was read by Mrs. Willena B. Reed and another on "The Philosophy of Melody" by Mrs. Grace D. Boyson, assisted by Miss Eleanor Plinn, accompanist. Roll call was answered by miscellaneous quotations. The next meeting will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, March 10.

Members of the committee of the Salem Woman's Club on the free bath house for women and girls has started to raise money to carry on the work during the coming season. The talent which recently gave the drama "A Rose of Plymouth Town" in Danvers, has been secured to present the same playlet in the Universalist vestry, Wednesday evening.

Madame Gebhard-Shattuck, soprano, will be the soloist and Mrs. Jane Russell Colpitt, the pianist at the musical tomorrow at the Business Women's Club on Bowdoin street. The Public Health Nurses Association is to have a reception, dinner and lecture at the club house Monday evening, and Wednesday evening the current events class is to go on with its study of the political situation in England with H. F. Munro as leader. The committee in charge of the European trip, Miss Anna W. Merritt, Miss Minnie L. Emerson and Miss Nellie M. Wood, is arranging a second evening with Joshua L. Litchfield at the club house, when lantern slides of places to be visited will be shown.

At the last meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club on Tuesday Prof. Lewis B. Allen of the state normal school of Westfield, Mass., spoke on "Developments in the Pure Food Campaign." Professor Allen paid tribute to the work done by the women's club in the campaign, illustrated his talk, and described the "Westfield standard." The next meeting of the club on March 10 is in charge of the literature department, and the subject is "Literature in the Home," presented by members of the club. There will be a paper and selected readings.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Marion O. Nichols, secretary of the women's auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, spoke to the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association on "Educational and Legislative Work for Civil Service Reform." Mrs. Thomas Gray, Jr., presided. After the speaking refreshments were served by Mrs. A. C. Kennard.

The Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison was the speaker at the meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association on Wednesday evening, his address being on "Women and Government." Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Walter, Jr., had charge of the meeting.

At its next regular meeting Monday afternoon the Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville will hold its annual dramatic entertainment. The comedy, "The New Crusade," will be presented by club members.

Krow Elden Club of Somerville held its meeting on Thursday with Mrs. Roy Wilson of Braintree, a member of the club who has recently removed from Somerville.

"Historic Somerville" was the subject at the meeting of the Alpha Phi Club of Somerville Tuesday evening. J. C. Hawes gave a talk on "The Ride of Paul Revere." The hostesses were Miss Florence Ralph and Miss Mattie Perkins.

Under the direction of the social service committee, Mrs. William H. McLaughlin, chairman, arrangements are to be made for an afternoon meeting for the Arlington Woman's Club next Thursday in Associates hall, Arlington, when Mrs. T. J. Bowdler, president of the Women's Municipal League, will speak on "What Women Can Do for Their Cities." Mrs. John Dick of Arlington will contribute to the musical program with soprano solos. The eighth weekly meeting of the club's current events class was held Wednesday morning in the home of Mrs. E. H. Colman on Pleasant street, under the direction of the leader, Mrs. E. Worthy White of Arlington Heights.

The Browning Club of Somerville of which Mrs. Nellie B. Hersham is past president, held its regular meeting Friday at the home of Mrs. Emma H. Sanders, 20 Cambria street. The study

of "Paracelsus" was the subject, and the readers were Mrs. Evangeline P. Armstrong, Mrs. Emma H. Sanders, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Jennie A. Wiley. Miss Hazel Gibson, soprano, gave several



MRS. NELLIE B. HERSHAM
Past president of Browning Club of Somerville

selections. A social hour followed during which the hostess served refreshments.

Tuesday evening the Hillside Club of Somerville met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coleman, Central street. John J. Higgins read a paper on famous Bostonians of the nineteenth century, which will continue throughout the club year. Miss Marie Estelle Walker rendered several groups of songs, accompanying herself on the guitar. She also gave a "Twilight Song" with the lights turned low. At the next meeting "Edgar Allan Poe" will be the subject.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield was entertained on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. J. Wesley Garrison and a program in honor of Washington's birthday was given. Mrs. Garrison also gave an account of her visit to Mt. Vernon and illustrated it with pictures. On March 9 Dr. Ernest W. Homan of North Saugus is to address the club at the home of Mrs. Edward P. White. It is announced that Mrs. George H. Stowell will be hostess on March 23. Mrs. Samuel T. Parker on April 6 and Mrs. Elden Hill on April 20.

The postponed meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading was held on Thursday afternoon in Flint hall. Miss Marion H. Brazier gave four 15-minute talks on different subjects and Ellis Doucette, cellist, the musical program.

On Wednesday evening, the Reading Teachers Club entertained at the high school building the members of the town school committee, their wives and the teachers of the North Reading schools. Gilman Parker of the school board provided a musical program and the hospitality and social committees had charge of a social hour.

Many members of the club, teachers of the public schools of Wakefield and surrounding towns and other educators were in attendance Friday afternoon at the educational conference held in Flanley hall, Wakefield, under the auspices of the Kosmos Club. Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, chairman of the special committee in charge, introduced the speakers. The general theme of the conference was "The Teaching of English in School and at Home." Miss Ingram spoke of lack of clear enunciation, need of a good working vocabulary, absence of proper supervision of reading in the home, lack of imagination and of appreciation of good poetry as some of the deficiencies to be found among present-day school pupils. "The Problem of the Teacher" was the opening address by C. S. Thomas of the Newton high school, author of rhetoric text-books. He was followed by Mrs. Boyden of Newton, who spoke on "The Problem of the Parent." Professor Neilson of Harvard gave a talk on "What Shall Our Children Read?"

There was a large attendance of members of the Reading Woman's Club at Friday afternoon's lecture when Hiram L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house discussed "The Jewels of the Madonna." Interest was added by the singing of a club member, Miss Asunta Michelini Winslip. The club will give a social next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. A. Libby, 60 Prospect street, and the proceeds will be added to the endowment fund. Mrs. F. W. B. Pratt of Sanborn street entertained the literature class of the club on Monday and the booklovers class discussed Kate Langley Barker at its meeting with Mrs. Emery of 42 Wolburn street. The Shakespeare class on Tuesday was entertained by Miss Mary A. Bancroft.

The T. T. O. Club of Wakefield was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. Lucas Smith of Emerson street. Mrs. Gerry F. Whittemore, assisted by Mrs. Charles H. Howe, reviewed the book, "Sunshine Jones," by Anne Warner. At the meeting next week with Mrs. Palmer H. Southworth of West Chestnut street. Mrs. Edward A. Carlisle will discuss Indian myths and legends.

Instead of a private social the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club

of Salem this afternoon at Ames Memorial hall, will be an open meeting. The interest evinced in the proposed talk by George Greener, on "The English Pottery District," has been met by the club permitting all interested to attend. Salem is noted for its collection of old and rare china, both in museums and in private homes.

One hundred and twenty members and guests attended the annual mid-year social of the Arlington Heights Study Club last Tuesday afternoon in the Locke school hall at Arlington Heights. The usual business meeting was omitted, and the program opened with a group of soprano solos by Mrs. John F. Scully of Arlington, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Edward C. Shirley of Arlington Heights. Mrs. Roseth Knapp Breed of Arlington entertained with readings, and Miss Mary Morton Washburn of Boston also contributed to the program. Several members of the Winchester Orchestral Club gave a concert, assisted by Mrs. Grace Marshall of Arlington, pianist.

Thursday afternoon the Newton Center Woman's Club held its "President's day," with presidents and secretaries of 50 neighboring clubs as guests. Mrs. Christobal Kidder read Ibsen's "Doll House."

Every Woman's Club in Newton was represented Wednesday afternoon at the mid-winter meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs held in Channing church, Newton. A discussion on "The Duties of Club Women to the Woman in Business," with a social hour completed the program.

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club observed its annual guest night Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Congregational church with about 100 members and friends present. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer gave an address on "The Sea Islanders," illustrated by negro songs. Mrs. Knowlton, president of the club, Mrs. Wells, vice-president, Mrs. Draper, secretary, and Mrs. Palmer, received the guests at an informal reception. Refreshments were served by the sons and daughters of club members. Mrs. Peloubet and Mrs. Edward Almy presided at the tables.

Pierian Club of Newton Upper Falls meets this afternoon with Mrs. Dean at South Framingham. The meeting was postponed from Wednesday on account of the Newton federation meeting.

Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman of the legislative department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who presented 11 bills which have been receiving the attention of the department, to the recent mid-winter meeting of the federation, is now busy with



MRS. JULIUS ANDREWS
Chairman of state federation legislative department

other members of the committee attending the hearings on bills which were not indorsed by the federation. The women are making every effort to defeat all bills for the repeal of the child labor law. Eight of the bills to come before the Legislature were indorsed by the federation including the bill for the conservation of forests. Mrs. Andrews is president of the Boston Council of Jewish Women.

Members of the 1904 Club of Malden observed their tenth anniversary with a banquet at a Boston hotel Tuesday evening, when gentlemen's night was also observed. Mrs. Fred M. Reed of Valley street was chairman of the committee in charge. After the banquet the members held a theater party.

An illustrated lecture on India was given by the Philathea Club of Medford Monday evening with J. C. Monson as the speaker.

New Century Club of Malden has forwarded to the city planning council recommendations for placing signs along principal highways near schoolhouses for use of motorists and has further urged the enforcement of the curfew law. The choral class of the club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. W. E. Glazier. Mrs. S. M. Decker entertained the economic group of the club Tuesday afternoon at her residence.

Miss Maude Folts, president of the Winchester Fortnightly Club, has appointed as a nominating committee, Mrs. G. S. Littlefield, Mrs. J. L. Tufts, Mrs. W.

H. Lowell, Mrs. F. C. Alexander, Mrs. W. H. Foss and Mrs. W. E. Cummings. They are to report at the meeting March 9. At the meeting of the home economics department, Monday afternoon, in the high school, Mrs. L. B. Miller of Boston will give an address on "Dress" and Mrs. H. N. Chamberlain on "Inexpensive and Artistic House Furnishing."

Old and New Club of Malden held its annual dramatic afternoon, Tuesday, when "The Rebellion of Mrs. Barclay" was presented by the club members under the direction of the home talent committee, Mrs. Edward F. Wellington, chairman. Mrs. James Lund and Mrs. Charles H. Wescott took the roles of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay with Mrs. Robert W. French as Mrs. Barclay's sister, Mrs. James C. Hosford took the part of Mr. Barclay's sister and Mrs. Frederic R. Sawyer took the part of Mrs. Brown's daughter. Others in the cast were Mrs. R. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Walter E. Piper and Mrs. George B. Murray. A musical program was furnished by the Grace Dean trio. The current literature department was entertained yesterday at the residence of Mrs. R. Eugene Smith, Main street and Converse avenue.

Members of the Thought and Work Club of Melrose and Malden were entertained Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Weymouth, Lebanon street, Malden. Mrs. Albert A. Hersey was chairman of the afternoon and addresses were made by Mrs. A. M. Crane, Mrs. Percy Ring and readings from Tennyson by Mrs. Frederic Kane. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Arthur W. Benson and piano selections by Miss Ruth Hersey. The next meeting will be held March 18 at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Boothby, 190 Sylvan street, Malden.

Malden Musical Club, Monday afternoon, presented the pantomime, "Mary Jane," at the Reception hall, Auditorium building. Mrs. Maude Huntington Benjamin, reader, was assisted by the members of the club and the Schumann trio furnished a musical program. The committee having charge of the production consisted of Mrs. Alfred H. Burrell, chairman; Mrs. J. Bowdoin Lilly, Miss Grace E. Campbell and Miss Alice S. Perkins.

Members of the College Club of Malden, entertained Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Dudley B. Seaver of 105 Rockland avenue. A brief business session was held in which the club unanimously voted to indorse the clean milk bill now before the Legislature. Two groups of songs were rendered by Mrs. George W. R. Harriman accompanied by Mrs. Frank L. Locke and a paper on "Indian Myths and Legends" was given by Miss Laura W. Harris. A social time followed and refreshments were served by the hostess.

Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president of the Melrose Woman's Club, announces that the annual club breakfast will take place in Memorial hall, Melrose, April 16. At this meeting the annual election of officers also takes place. The next meeting will be held March 5 when Miss Alice Worthen, librarian; Mrs. Henry M. Bush and the Rev. Harold Marshall of the library trustees will speak on the work of the library.

The annual musical of the New Century Club of Malden was held Tuesday afternoon in Pythian hall, Malden. Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, president of the club, opened the program which consisted of numbers from the Eberle Musical Club, with Miss Agnes Bachelder Edwards, soprano soloist; Miss Kate Merrill Thomas, violinist; Miss Marion Lawrence Moorehouse, cellist; and Miss Marion Webster Hyde, pianist, assisted by Bertha Everett Morgan, reader. Announcement was made at the close of the program of the conservation conference of the state federation, which will be held under the auspices of the conservation committee at Pythian hall, Malden, March 9.

Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln will speak on the "Genesis of American Cookery" during the informal hour following the meeting of the executive board and the regular business meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday afternoon. Plans for an entertainment



MRS. MARY J. LINCOLN
Speaker at New England Woman's Press Association

to be given by members of the club will be considered and the advisability of having a course of Saturday afternoon lectures. Two new members will be received into the club, Mrs. Katherine Hodges of Needham and Miss M. Josephine King of Cambridge. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the club, presides.

More than 75 members of the Neighborhood Club of Malden attended the annual dinner of the organization Monday evening in Columbian hall. Mrs. George A. Toothaker presided. Piano selections were given by Miss Evelyn Whitmore.

At the regular meeting of the Medford Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, the program was in charge of the science and current events committee. Mrs. Annie H. McPherson, chairman. Mrs. Leila C. Pennock, first vice-president of the state federation, gave a lecture on current events, touching upon the recently enacted tariff and currency legislation, the regulation or dissolution of the trusts, the arbitration treaties, the Japanese land ownership question, the Panama canal tolls, the Mexican situation, the appointment by Mayor Mitchell of a woman as commissioner of correction in the city of New York, the literacy test clause in the proposed immigration bill and other measures. Mrs. Eleanor Fox Allen, soprano of the Appleton quartet, sang a group of songs with Mrs. Mary E. Reilly at the piano. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed, during which Mrs. E. R. Waitt and committee held a food sale for the benefit of the clubhouse fund.

The drama class of the Worcester Woman's Club met Thursday. Mrs. Helen A. B. Morse was leader. The subject was "Much Ado About Nothing." The civics class meets March 4, when Mrs. W. C. Howe will be leader. "Housing Problems" will be the subject. The scrapbook class meets March 5.

Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club has had an active week, with six entertainments and class meetings. Monday afternoon, under the direction of the education committee, Mrs. Wilfrid Wheeler, chairman, the ninth regular entertainment of the club was held in the Concord town hall. Mrs. Charles H. Towle of the education committee introduced Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, who spoke on "The Trend of Modern Education for Girls." Mrs. Samuel Hoar assisted Mrs. Towle and Mrs. Wheeler in arranging the program. A nature class was introduced at the club by Miss Mary Rodman on Tuesday afternoon in her home in Concord, this making the eighth class conducted this year. The weekly meeting of the housewives' class was held Wednesday afternoon in the Emerson school hall, and in the morning the history class met with Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street. Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave the last in her series of four dramatic readings Thursday afternoon in the parish house of the Concord Trinity Baptist church. "Radeliffe night" was held by the club the same evening in Monument hall, when a concert was given by the Radeliffe College Glee and Mandolin Clubs, assisted by Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., of Concord, soprano soloist. The proceeds will be for the Hindman scholarship fund.

A special meeting was held by the members of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, last Sunday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Caleb H. Wheeler on Sudbury road, when the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, and the vice-regent, Mrs. George R. Blinn, were chosen as delegates to represent the chapter at the continental congress to be held in Washington, April 20. Mrs. J. D. G. Chaney, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. A. L. Morse, Miss Caroline P. Holden, Miss Charlotte Conant, Mrs. John G. Tyler, Mrs. A. F. Blanchard, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Miss Edith Melvin and Mrs. Helen B. Curtis were named as alternates.

An unusual program was enjoyed by members of the Somerville Woman's Club last Saturday afternoon at the regular meeting in Unitarian hall. The entertainers were Albert Gale and his wife, Martha Brockway Gale, in a costume lecture on the "Music and Myths of Old Japan." Both addressed the audience dressed in Japanese costume, and played on various musical instruments. Mrs. Gale rendered the national anthem of Japan, "Kimigajo," and the New Year song, "Hime Matsuri." A Japanese play was also given. George Sykes, tenor soloist, rendered several groups of songs.

More than 200 guests of the Mattapanock Woman's Club of South Boston enjoyed the vaudeville performance given by the club in the hall of the Hawes Unitarian church on Broadway, Feb. 21. The president, Mrs. Albert Crabtree, in behalf of the club, presented to the chairman of the social committee, Mrs. George McDowan, in acknowledgment of her work of the past two years, a diamond and pearl pendant.

The next regular meeting of the Rosindale Community Club will be held in Fraternity hall, March 6. All business since Feb. 6 has been left for this date, as the two preceding meetings have been "guest night" and the state federation conference. The parliamentary law class met with Dr. Ruey B. Stevens on Wednesday and had an examination and review. The choral class is practicing new music under the direction of its instructor, Mr. Shackley.

Quint and Question Club of Winthrop will hold its next meeting Tuesday, at

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<p>Reboux Jeanne Castel Evelyn Varon Mme. Vimont</p>	<p>Madame Louise Maria Guy Marguerite & Leonie Mme. Germaine and others.</p>	<p>Maison Lewis Suzanne Talbot Mary & Annie Marie Edmee</p>
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21 to 27 Temple Pl. 33 to 37 West St.

the Aloah in Highland avenue. All present will be in costumes of favorite characters in literature. After the regular business there will be refreshments, games and an assembly.

The home economics class of the Newtonville Woman's Guild met Tuesday and listened to the address of Miss Peck of the Newton vocational school on "Food Values," illustrated by charts. A set of government pamphlets issued by the department of agriculture was exhibited by Mrs. E. E. Wakefield, Jr., a member of the home economics committee. Her paper which completed the program was entitled "Relative Values of Home Life." A musical comprises the program of March 3. The Irish fairy play, "The Twig o' Thorns," given by members of the guild, Feb. 3, at the Technical high school hall, will be repeated at Player's hall, West Newton, March 5, for the benefit of a Newton institution.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will listen to a lecture recital on Russian music by Alvah Glover Salmon at its next meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Glover has studied at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and is a composer as well as pianist. The home economics committee will meet on March 9 at the hall of the Babson statistical organization, when Frank Buxton will talk on "Ready-to-Wear Garments."

"Twentieth Century Pilgrims" is the topic to be discussed by the Rev. John J. Walker before the next meeting of the Women's Federation of Jamaica Plain on Wednesday.

Wellesley Pierian Club holds its next meeting on Wednesday in the Congregational church when Miss Marian Johnson, soprano, will sing a group of three songs by Liza Lehmann; Arthur W. Hill, baritone, three groups of songs, and Miss Lois Durant, pianist, a Macdowell group, "Fireside Tales" and Liszt's rhapsody No. 2. On March 11 the club will hold its annual meeting, when officers will be elected and a program will follow. The last meeting of the year will be on April 5, when the artists will be Mrs. Janet Hall, soprano; Mrs. George Clark Maxim, reader, and Mrs. William H. Russell, pianist.

Mrs. James J. Storrow addressed a joint meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club and the Women in Council of Roxbury at the Dorchester Woman's Club house on Wednesday. She presented the work of the Women's City Club in the interests of the membership campaign committee. Miss Alice Grady will speak before the Newtonville Woman's Guild on March 3, and Miss M. Josephine King will address the Roxbury Club of Roxbury March 7. A special meeting of the executive board of the City Club was called by the chairman, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Wednesday to finish up some business, as she leaves today for Arizona, where she will spend two or three months' vacation. Among the business transacted was the election of Miss Alice Grady and Mrs. Katherine T. Hodges on the publicity committee to act with Miss Josephine A. Bruntton.

Children's afternoon will be held by the West Concord Woman's Club in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, on the afternoon of April 10, when a special program of "Mother Goose Rhymes, Stories and Folk-lore" is to be given by Mrs. Winifred King Rugg. The next club meeting takes place on March 13, when under the direction of the philanthropy committee, Mrs. Joseph Sheppard will give a lecture.

Club presidents and secretaries of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs will be entertained March 7 by

the Professional Woman's Club at the Hotel Somerset. There will be a reception, after which W. L. Hubbard will give an opera talk and refreshments will be served. The regular business meeting of the club will be held on the evening of March 10 at Faelten hall, and the regular luncheon at the Hotel Somerset will be March 12, at which Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard will be the guest of honor.

The "Trip Through Great Britain" took the ladies of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington through the lake district Tuesday afternoon, when the club again resumed its study in the home of the president, Mrs. Theodore Everett, on Brantwood road, Arlington, after a month's interval. Mrs. Ernest Southwick, secretary, began the literary hour with a group of soprano solos, after which Mrs. Everett read a paper on "The English Lake District." Mrs. William A. Forbes gave a paper on "The Lake Poets," and "Home Life of the Wordsworths" was described by Mrs. A. C. Cobb of Arlington Heights. Mrs. Coll Glover closed the program with a paper on "Places Associated with the Arnolds, Harriet Martineau, DeQuincy, Christopher North and Ruskin." Refreshments were served.

The fourth in the series of six current events meetings was held Monday afternoon by the Littleton Woman's Club in the vestry of the Littleton First Parish Unitarian church.

Upward of 400 members and guests attended the annual musical of the Lexington Outlook Club Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Lexington Old Barfly Club. Miss Harriet A. Shaw, harpist, opened the program with Hasselmann's "Mazurka." Miss Hildegard Brandegee played two violin selections from Wieniawski, and Mrs. Ethel Frank Brigham sang a soprano solo. The fourth number was a harp solo by Miss Shaw. Miss Brandegee contributed a group of four violin numbers, and Mrs. Brigham sang three songs. The closing selection was by Mrs. Brigham, with violin and harp accompaniment. Miss Irene Osborne Grant was the accompanist.

Members of the Lexington Whatsoever Club held a union meeting last Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church with the Boys' Club of that town. Miss Katharine Buck, president of the former club, presided, assisted by George Walker, president of the Boys' Club. Arthur H. Carver, superintendent of the Lexington public schools and principal of the high school, spoke. The pastor, the Rev. George Edward Martin, presided at the piano. The club held its regular weekly sewing meeting on Wednesday afternoon in the home of Miss Fern Farnes on Massachusetts avenue.

At the twelfth regular entertainment of the Sudbury Woman's Club next Wednesday afternoon, a lecture is to be given. Children's day is to be observed by the club on the afternoon of May 6.

The Boston Political Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. L. Saxe Holmes, 89 St. James avenue. Mrs. William E. Birdsall spoke on "The Evolution of the Woman's Club Movement." The president, Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, presided. The next meeting will be held on March 11 at 585 Boylston street.

On Monday afternoon Herbert W. Gleason will speak before the Brightthelms Club. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views. The business part of the meeting will be conducted in the early part of the afternoon by the president, Mrs. Mitchell.

(For other clubs see page thirteen)

Leader for Vocational Work Is Sought

Selection Hoped to Be Made
Soon so Assistance for Children
May Be Concentrated on
Definite Lines

CITY IS A PIONEER

Placement Bureau Is Affiliated
With Scheme for Providing
Pupils Who Leave School
Early With Industrial Jobs

As a result of investigation and experiments in vocational guidance carried on in Boston's public schools for nearly three years the country is now being searched for a suitable man to become vocational director in Boston. It is hoped that one will be selected shortly and that the work will then be concentrated on definite, effective lines which shall give the boy and girl leaving school early an opportunity to make the most possible of himself in a congenial occupation.

Affiliated with this work will be that of the placement bureau, which has been reorganized and given offices by the school committee adjoining those of its own certification department and new vocational direction department, at 218 Tremont street.

Boston is a pioneer in this kind of work. Nowhere is it firmly established in this country, although Buffalo has made considerable advancement and Cleveland and Cincinnati are in prominent activity. Like Boston, Philadelphia is seeking some one to conduct a similar work.

The duties of the new director will be fourfold, according to Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent, who has special oversight of the continuation and industrial school work. He will be expected to interview all children from 14 to 16 years of age who apply for working certificates and give them such advice and counsel of a general nature as their cases may require. The immediate object is to direct each applicant to the particular kind of continuation school he needs. Classes for such pupils are to be opened next September in fulfillment of the law passed by the Legislature last spring, empowering communities to compel attendance at continuation schools of boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age.

The second duty of the vocational director will be to collect such information regarding industrial conditions and opportunities for advancement as is possible through the certification office; third, to act as leader for the vocational counselors in the schools; to hold district conferences, organize the experience of the department and place the work of vocational guidance on as practical and useful a basis as possible. In all ways he will cooperate with the work of the placement bureau.

From a small experiment begun on May 20, 1912, with five schools in Roxbury, the placement bureau has become an important factor in the work of vocational guidance. Its work has been extended to all the day schools in the city, includes the evening schools and is to be connected with the evening centers.

Started as a department of the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury, it is now an independent organization, representing much more extended interests. Its board of five directors is composed of Michael H. Corcoran of the school committee; Henry S. Dennison, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce; Miss Mary P. Follett of the Women's Municipal League; Miss Edith M. Howes of the Girls Trade Education League, and Caspar Isham, chairman of the original committee and master of the Hyde school. In addition an advisory committee has been formed of school men and women as follows:

Elementary schools—East Boston, George A. Tyszer, master, Lyman district; Charlestown, Walter J. Phelan, master, Warren district; North End, John F. McGrath, master, Eliot district; West End, Miss Emily F. Carpenter, master, Wells district; South End and city proper, Frederick W. Swan, master, Quincy district; South Boston, Miss Martha F. Wright, master, Norcross district; Roxbury, Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, master, Dillaway district; Brighton, Charles F. Merrick, master, Thomas Gardner district; West Roxbury, William Lester Bates, master, Lowell district; Dorchester, George A. Smith, master, Mather district; Hyde Park, Louis P. Nash, master, Elihu Greenwood district.

High schools—Charlestown, George W. Evans; Dorchester, William L. Anderson; East Boston, John F. Eliot; English high, M. D. Barrows; Girls high, Thomas H. H. Knight; High School of Commerce, Winthrop Tirrell; High School of Practical Arts, Miss Laura Wentworth; Hyde Park, George W. Earle; Mechanic Arts, Frederick W. Turner; Roxbury, Chester M. Grover; South Boston, Ralph W. Channell; West Roxbury, Mr. Mann's Assistant.

Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, who is credited with having brought the work to its present efficiency, remains as director. Miss Susan J. Ginn, formerly of the Hyde school district, is assistant director. Eight or 10 district secretaries, half of them women and half men, are to be appointed.

In cooperation with W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, the bureau is now sending out personal record cards to every child between 14 and 16 years of age who expects to leave school by or before the first of next September. From these the bureau will learn something of the

child's industrial ability and wishes and whether or not he would like the assistance of the bureau in finding work. A conference with both parent and child will follow, to be held at some one of the many stations the bureau has opened in different parts of the city.

In this way the bureau secures the consent of the parents to its aid and is able to assist in carrying out their wishes for the child also. The child continues at school until a suitable job is found for him. The work has been so planned that there will be no waste of time or expenditure for the child. He so planned that there will be no waste of time or expenditure for the child. He will be at no unnecessary expense for carfare.

The bureau has begun an exhaustive search for industrial opportunities in each school district, with a view to placing the child as near as possible to his home in order to save carfare and enable him to get a hot lunch at noon. The bureau of social research at Harvard is to appoint a graduate student to supervise this research work which is to be done by groups of students from Radcliffe, Harvard, School for Social Workers and workers from the Associated Charities. The later organization is planning to carry on for adults a work similar to that of the placement bureau for minors.

A recent tabulation of its placements in the past shows the bureau that 95 per cent of all those placed were making good in the opinion of their employers; 60 per cent were holding their job after a year of service and but 25 per cent are in their second job, a record which is regarded as remarkable as it is the usual thing for children of this age to go from job to job any number of times.

HIGH DEGREE IN SCOTTISH RITE IS WORKED ON CLASS

Massachusetts Consistory Conducts Ceremonies Before 800 Members

February rendezvous of Massachusetts Consistory will go down as one of the most notable in its history, for 800 members crowded the Scottish Rite apartments in Masonic Temple last night, to witness the conferring of the twenty-seventh grade, or Knight Commander of the Temple.

It was exemplified in a finished manner upon a large class of candidates under the direction of Joseph A. Bryant, 32 degrees, first lieutenant commander, who had the assistance of several of the thirty-third grade, besides more than three score aids.

Those who occupied the principal stations were: Commander-in-Chief George C. Thacher, 32 degrees; the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Forrest E. Barker, Eugene A. Holton, Thomas Bevington, James S. Blake, Joseph W. Work and Albert C. Smith, 33 degrees; Almon B. Ciley, George T. Wiley, the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Elmer P. Sargent, Jr., Dean K. Webster, Prince W. Taylor, Edward H. Kavanaugh and R. B. Metcalf, 32 degrees.

INCOME TAXPAYERS HASTEN TO FILE THEIR STATEMENTS

Revenue Collector's Office Is Thronged With Individuals—Total Now Exceeds 14,000

Monday is the last day set for the filing of income tax returns at the collector's office on Milk street and many persons accordingly are pressing the deputy collectors for information and entering their statements. Over 1000 entries were made yesterday, placing the total above 14,000, but today and Monday are expected to increase this considerably.

Collector John F. Malley says he is pleased with the response of the citizens and their cooperation in meeting the new exactions. He hopes that every one knows that the tax is assessable as of June 1 and is payable within 30 days. All manner of questions have been answered by the deputies, though in some instances they present the printed specifications and allow individual interpretation. The collecting force is working late to keep the returns checked up. Many appeals from decisions of the deputies have been intimated by inquirers. If pressed these will go before the supreme court.

PITTSFIELD VOTES AGAINST PROPOSED CITY CHARTER

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Municipal hall at Pittsfield was well filled last night when Senator Doyle called to order the hearing wherein the legislative committee on cities gave two hours in listening to those in favor of and those against Mayor Moore's proposed city charter. There were fully 250 present. After the hearing the senator called for a vote, and the result was 77 against the proposed charter and 20 for it. There were 11 of the 15 members of the committee present, and they were entertained after the hearing at the Elks' club.

Representative E. M. Hall of Pittsfield opened the hearing by giving a history of Pittsfield's attempted charter revisions. Mayor Moore then argued in favor of his measure. There were many speeches for and against the charter.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Mrs. J. L. Felger of London is announced as the speaker for the Sunday "at home" at headquarters, 585 Boylston street. At the woman suffrage headquarters of ward 10, at 116 Huntington avenue, this evening, Miss Eleanor Manning will speak upon "How I Became a Suffragist" and Miss Anna C. Murdock will give an address. Each Thursday afternoon a class is held by the members of the ward and their friends for the study of political law. Next Monday evening, at ward 12 headquarters, 704 Tremont street, Mrs. Minnie Wright and Dr. Mary E. Slattery will make addresses. At the business meeting of the Players Equal Suffrage League on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Guy Currier, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Guy Currier; vice-presidents, Miss Lotta Crabtree and Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. Henry Crow; recording secretary, Miss Susan Bowker. Miss Crabtree has issued to all the players in town invitations for a social on Friday which Miss Mary Shaw is coming on from New York to attend.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard, of the Boston Opera House, will deliver 12 opera talks during the coming week, with musical illustrations furnished by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano. Several of these will be before women's clubs. "Monna Vanna" will be given on Tuesday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Newburyport. "Die Meistersinger" will be given on Wednesday morning before the Current Events Club of Hyde Park; and Wednesday afternoon before the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge. "Haensel und Gretel" in connection with "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given on Wednesday evening before the Woman's Club of Watertown; and on Saturday afternoon before the Professional Woman's Club, at the hotel Somerset. "Lohengrin" will be given on Thursday afternoon before the West Roxbury Woman's Club, and on Friday afternoon before the Woman's Club of Taunton.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon with those on the mailing list as invited guests. Mrs. G. W. Earle gave current events. Mrs. Irving C. Webster, who was to give a travel talk, was unable to attend and Mr. Sulzer substituted with selections from "Disraeli." A social hour followed. At next Wednesday's meeting Mrs. J. W. Shepler will give current events and Havrah W. L. Hubbard an opera talk on "Die Meistersinger."

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester held its regular meeting on Feb. 26. After the business session, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the president, gave a sketch of Meredith, dealing particularly with his poetical works. The readers were Mrs. Florence A. McAuliffe, who read the four last sonnets of "Modern Love" and "Love in the Valley"; Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, who gave "Thou to me art such a spring"; "No, no, the falling blossom is no sign," and "The Meeting"; and Mrs. Florence M. Hearty, who read "The Lark Ascending" and "Violets, Shy Violets." She sang "I've Been Roaming," by Charles Howe, and "Phyllis is my Only Joy," by Whelpley; Mrs. Ella W. Ochs, who rendered "Love Within the Lover's Arms" acted as accompanist and gave also a piano solo. Mrs. Evelyn S. Fogg officiated as chairman of the music.

"The New Leadership" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Benjamin A. Willmot of Quincy at the next regular meeting of the Danvers Woman's Club, Tuesday evening. Members of the men's clubs of the local churches have been invited to attend.

Last Tuesday afternoon Miss Frances Nevin gave an interpretative reading of "Lohengrin" before the Hepterson Club of Somerville. It was illustrated by John Herman Loud. On March 10 there will be a reading of "Parsifal," the last in the course.

John P. Marshall of Boston, organist for the Boston Symphony orchestra, and a lecturer at the Boston University, will give the second in his series of two lectures before the Concord Musical Club next Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Charles E. Brown on Main street, taking for his subject "The Modern French School."

A pleasant afternoon was spent, Wednesday, by the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, when they gathered in the home of Mrs. Sarah A. Patterson at 70 Appleton street, Arlington Heights, for a social under the direction of the hostess, Mrs. Doull, who at the close of the social hour served refreshments to the members.

It was Edward A. MacDowell afternoon at the tenth regular meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club in the vestry of the West Acton First Baptist church last Monday afternoon. Miss Jennie Durkee told of him as "The Man," and Miss Ruth Foster spoke of him as "The Composer." Miss Pauline Mead and Miss Lizzie Burroughs spoke of his songs, and illustrated them with singing. A social hour followed.

Prof. Charles L. Young gave an account of the contemporary Flemish poet, Emile Bernheim, at the last meeting of the Wellesley Woman's Union, held on Tuesday. Professor Young read some of the earlier poems of the poet. Among those

read were "St. George" and "The Ferryman." On Tuesday next Mrs. M. E. Burnham will speak on "Cultivating Enthusiasm" and on Thursday the club will be entertained by the Woman's Aid Society of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church.

HARVARD PLAN TAKES UP MORE TEACHING ASPECTS

View of Principals Regarding Their Assistants Will Be Heard in Open Meeting

At the twenty-third annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association next Saturday the "Influence of Personality in Education" will be discussed. The meeting will be held in Sanders' theater at Harvard college, opening at 9:45 o'clock a. m. and beginning with a business meeting.

The last two meetings of the association have dealt with the study of educational problems and with improvements in teaching which may be expected to result from special studies of method and administration. This year's meeting is intended to emphasize a different but equally important aspect of educational procedure.

The speakers at the forenoon session, which will be open to the public, are William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving high school in New York, whose subject is "The Principal and His Teachers"; and Herbert S. Weaver, headmaster of the high school of Practical Arts, Boston, who will speak on "The Personal Influence of the Principal Upon His Pupils." The annual dinner of the association for its members and their guests will take place immediately after the meeting, at 1 p. m., at the Harvard Union. Vice-president Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, will preside. The topic of the after-dinner addresses will be "The Teaching of Ideals," and the speakers will be Ralph Parker Perry, professor of philosophy, Harvard University, and James H. Tufts, professor of philosophy, University of Chicago.

OLD CITY HALL BRICK USED FOR FLOORS OF NEW

SAN FRANCISCO—Crushing of the bricks in the foundation of the old city hall, for use as flooring in the new city hall has begun, according to the Examiner.

It is estimated that there will be enough brick to make the floors of the new building, and incidentally the site of the old building is being cleared and will be ready for the gardeners when the rock crushing is completed.

COMMANDERY IN QUINCY INSPECTED

QUINCY, Mass.—Inspection of Quincy Commandery, K. T., was attended Friday night by a delegation of 60 from Cambridge commandery, who paid a fraternal visit in exchange for one made a year ago by Quincy.

Capt. Gen. Hugh M. Tolar was acting commander, and with him were these officers: Past Commander Alfred Parker, acting generalissimo; Past Commander Howard F. Peak, acting captain generalissimo George B. Coleworthy, SW.; Herman F. Hawthorne, JW.; Gustav F. Carstein, SWdB.; Isaac Bradford, W.

HARVARD VOTES DEGREES FOR 100

Degrees for more than 100 men have been voted by Harvard University corporation. Gorham Brooks '05, has been appointed deputy treasurer of the university, the appointment to date from Feb. 18.

In addition to a few members of the class of 1914 who have received their diplomas at this time a larger number who have completed the requirements, have been granted leave of absence for the remainder of the college year.

WOMAN AS BUYER TO BE CONSIDERED

Mrs. Forrester MacDonald of Lowell, Miss Lillie C. Smith of the Brookline High School, Miss Frances Stern of Jamaica Plain and Miss Annett Crocker of Brookline will speak at the meeting of the New England Home Economics Association at the Twentieth Century Club the afternoon of March 5.

The topic of the meeting will be "Woman as a Purchasing Agent." ELECTED B. U. TRUSTEE At a meeting of the trustees of Boston University, yesterday, Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, was elected a trustee. George W. MacDow has been appointed instructor in accountancy in the college of business administration.

LUMBER CAMPS TO BE VISITED MINNEAPOLIS—Two inspectors of the state labor bureau will tour lumber camps in northern Minnesota to investigate complaints, the Journal reports.

MR. COX INSISTS HE RULED ARIGHT ON ADJOURNING

Speaker Pro Tem of House Explains in Formal Statement Reasons for His Decision When He Closed the Session

SEVERAL BILLS PASS

Following adjournment of the House late yesterday, Representative Cox of Boston issued a formal statement saying that he acted in good faith when, as speaker pro tem, in the absence of Speaker Cushing, he adjourned the House while members were seeking recognition for the purpose of doubting the vote on adjournment.

Mr. Cox's statement reads in part: "Mr. Bothfield of Newton doubted the presence of a quorum, and a count of the House showed 91 present, 20 less than a quorum. Mr. Bothfield then moved that the House adjourn."

"In my opinion, there was a clear majority for adjournment on the voice vote. I so declared and left the chair. Mr. Lomasney addressed the members, criticizing my action. Immediately I resumed the chair and asked unanimous consent of the members that my action in declaring adjournment be considered as not having been taken. Twice I asked if there was any objection, and none was made."

"I then recognized Mr. Tague of Boston, who was standing, if he objected. His answer was that he rose to a question of information as to what was before the House. I informed him that the vote on adjournment was open to a doubt."

"Mr. Lomasney then stated that he objected to my decision in considering as not having been taken my action in declaring the House adjourned. I ruled that the objection came too late, as I had twice asked if objection was made and none was made."

"Mr. Lomasney then appealed from my decision, and his appeal was seconded by Mr. Donovan of Boston, and there the matter stands, as the question of appeal had not been settled before adjournment."

"I leave it to the public to determine whether my conduct, in immediately asking unanimous consent to consider the action as not having been taken was not convincing evidence of my good faith and my desire to deal fairly with the rights of every member."

Favorable action was taken on the bill to reduce the highway commission of three members to a single commissioner, the vote being taken on a motion to substitute the bill for an adverse committee report. The measure was then referred to the committee on ways and means.

The report by the federal relations committee on the resolve favoring a regional reserve bank in Boston was a favorable one, the committee reporting that it "ought to pass."

On a voice vote, 47 to 41, Representative Morrill's bill authorizing cities and towns to grant summer vacations to school children was substituted for an adverse committee report. On a motion of Representative Bothfield, it appeared on a count that a quorum was not present when the vote was taken.

The bill authorizing the Suffolk law school to grant degrees was passed to be engrossed without debate.

NEW LECTURES AT THE ART MUSEUM

Illustrated lectures especially adapted to the pupils who have attended the public evening schools will be conducted Sunday afternoons, beginning tomorrow, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as an extension of the work for aliens which was begun at the museum on Feb. 22 in the form of an international celebration.

The first talk will be given by Arthur Cooley on Constantinople. It will be given in English as well as in modern Greek. Lectures to follow will be on Rome, Poland, Northern Africa, Egypt and Palestine.

ROAD SEPARATION IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON—Relations between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Norfolk & Western are being investigated by the department of justice with the intent of a separation or a suit under the Sherman anti-trust act. Department officials believe the system should be competitive. The Pennsylvania owned on Jan. 1, 1913, \$41,762,900 common and \$11,320,000 preferred Norfolk & Western stock. Oct. 31, 1912, the outstanding stock of the Norfolk & Western was given as \$120,312,400.

E. BRIDGEWATER PLANS MEETING Calvin Coolidge, president of the Senate, and Gratford D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, will be among guests of Senator Burbank and Representative Chandler at a meeting in East Bridgewater town hall, Tuesday night.

BOYS HONOR CAPTAIN ARLINGTON, Mass.—Company A of the Boys' Brigade, has presented to Capt. Joseph Burt \$75 in gold, a loving cup has been given to him by Lieutenant Wolff.

Shepard Norwell Company
WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

The Shepard Oriental Rug Store Is Unique

An Oriental Rug Store in which every rug is personally selected for its individual beauty and appropriateness for the modern home. An Oriental Rug Store in which actual inherent value—not inflated curio prices—governs the selling of every rug. We never have "half-price sales"—but honest, one-price, close-margin selling at prices that make any reductions impossible. Get these points in mind:

- (1) NO INDIAN OR TURKISH RUGS
- (2) ALL RUGS INDIVIDUALLY SELECTED
- (3) BOSTON'S MOST REASONABLE PRICES

We ask you to see this uniquely chosen stock; we ask you that you note not only the general effect of the designs and colors, but their details as well—the textures, the manner in which the yarns are knotted to the underside, the significant minutiae which mean so much to the trained expert.

WELCOME!

Please note that "safety first" should be your first thought in buying Oriental rugs. They are lovely, they are fascinating, they are full of romance and ideals of splendor. But if you do not buy at a store where the honesty of every article sold is fully guaranteed, you may buy unwisely. Not all Oriental rugs are safe to buy.

We have collected with individual care rugs from every storied district of Persia, choosing with discrimination and rejecting those whose colors were garish or weaving imperfect. We never buy in "bales," after the fashion of ordinary commercial dealers, consequently, an increasing patronage is pleased to buy at THE SHEPARD STORES and our rug business is increasing very fast.

NEW DOMESTIC RUGS

PATTERNS OF NEW BEAUTY ARE SHOWN

—Anglo-Persian and French Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, \$60.00
—Anglo-Indian and Saxony Rugs, 9x12 feet, desirable at \$50.00
—Other Wiltons of character and beauty at \$42.50 to \$47.50
—Axminster, Body Brussels, Log Cabin, Algerian and Scotch Wool Rugs in the latest color combinations. See them!

SPECIAL SALE OF ALGERIAN RUGS

—Imported for us direct. Private designs and colorings. We place them on sale at very special prices—and advise early buying will be worth your while.

Size	Regularly	Special	Size	Regularly	Special
9x12 ft.	\$27.50	\$19.50	4x7 ft.	\$9.00	\$5.75
8x10 ft.	\$22.50	\$14.50	3x6 ft.	\$5.00	\$3.75
6x9 ft.	\$14.50	\$9.75			

(Sale begins Monday)

ROYAL WILTON RUGS
—9x12 feet
—Values up to \$55.00 \$42.50

ROYAL WILTON RUGS
—9x12 feet
—Values up to \$39.50 \$29.50

—New Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, \$19.50 to \$24.50
—New Axminster Rugs, 8.3x10.6 feet, \$6.50 to \$21.50
—Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, \$24.50 to \$32.50
—Body Brussels Rugs, 8.3x10.6 feet, \$22.50 to \$30.00

MAYOR REDUCES SALARIES IN THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Reductions in the salaries of nine members of the city law department aggregating a yearly total of \$2600 were ordered yesterday by Mayor Curley. These reductions are the amount of the increases authorized by the former administration.

Richard Sullivan and Francis D. McDonald were removed as legislative aides and James I. Green of Charlestown appointed to that position for the remainder of the present term.

Trustees of the city's institutions department were notified that greater economy would be necessary in that department and advised the abandonment of the parental school in West Roxbury and the Suffolk school for boys on Rainsford island. It is understood that the estimate of this department has been cut one third.

Contract for 3500 tons of water pipe was awarded by the mayor at a saving to the city of \$750 over a similar contract for last year, according to his statement.

At a meeting of the Boom Boston committee yesterday in the mayor's office a committee composed of William A. Gaston, Louis K. Liggett, Philip Stockton, Allan Forbes and John J. Martin was appointed to select a permanent chairman and secretary and to outline plans for the expenditure of the fund and plans for increasing it. W. H. McMasters

was chosen to act as temporary secretary to work with the committee in securing permanent organization. Notices were received from E. A. Grozier and Gen. Charles H. Taylor that they would be unable to serve on the committee. In their stead were chosen John T. Conner, Joseph P. Collins and Henry Abrahams. It was voted to increase the committee to 30 members.

Louis L. Mowbray, superintendent of the City Point aquarium, has resigned to take a position with the New York aquarium. Dr. A. B. Baker, director of the Franklin park zoo is now acting director of the City Point aquarium.

ENFIELD TOWN LIBRARY OPENED

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—Enfield's new Carnegie library building was formally dedicated last evening.

At the close of an address by the Rev. Dr. William S. Voorhies, Representative Thomas G. Alcorn, chairman of the building committee, turned over the keys to First Selectman Abraham Cope.

The stack room occupies almost the entire rear portion, which is built in semicircular shape, and is equipped with steel racks, having a capacity of about 10,000 volumes.

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Its Double strength means $\frac{1}{2}$ as much Cocoa to the cup

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BENS DORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

Sample on request Always in a Yellow Wrapper

How Illinois Suffragists Won Victory

State Leader, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Writes of Campaign Which "Broke Down Middle West's Conservatism," and Says Women Should Welcome Burden

When on Feb. 24 the women of Chicago had the privilege, equal with men, of voting at the aldermanic primaries, they exercised for the first time the right conferred by the bill passed by the Legislature of Illinois a year ago. The interest of women in other states in what has been accomplished in Illinois is so keen that The Christian Science Monitor requested Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, to contribute an article on the subject. As the leader of the movement in Illinois, Mrs. Trout writes with authority. In the accompanying article she reviews the organization work and tells the reader some of the problems it has been necessary to solve. She takes occasion also to point out some of the obligations and duties that the newly enfranchised womanhood of Illinois has assumed. Her message is not to her sisters of that state, but to the women of all other states who are seeking the ballot.

The growth of equal suffrage sentiment in Illinois has been slow but sure. The first local suffrage club was organized over a half century ago down in Earlville, and a few years later the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was founded, in 1869.

Since then local clubs have been formed in various parts of the state. The Chicago Political Equality League was started in 1894 by a committee of 25 members of the Chicago Woman's Club. At its first meeting reports were given by the Cook County Suffrage Society, Englewood Suffrage Society, Edgewater Suffrage Society, Twelfth Ward Suffrage Society, Thirteenth Ward Suffrage Society, and Eighteenth Ward Suffrage Society. The beginning of ward organization started way back in the early '90s. Today these small beginnings have resulted in ward organizations in every one of the 35 wards in Chicago. The Chicago Political Equality League that started two decades ago with 25 members now has a membership of over 2000.

Eighty-one Organizations

Many strong suffrage organizations have come into existence since then. Four years ago the Woman's Party of Cook County was started, and today has a membership of nearly 1000. The Chicago Equal Suffrage Association was organized as the North Side Branch of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association within the last two years, and now numbers nearly 500 active members. The No-Vote-No-Tax League and the Human Rights Party are other local societies. The Trade Union League, organized 10 years ago in the interest of the working girls of Chicago, now numbers 15,000 among its membership. The Teachers Federation, numbering 6000 teachers of Chicago, is a powerful organization. The Evanston Suffrage League, the Oak Park Suffrage Society, and all of the above mentioned leagues are affiliated with the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

The Woman's City Club was organized about four years ago to do civic work. While not calling itself a suffrage organization it has done great good in arousing women to a realization of their civic duties and responsibilities, and in this way has done indirect work for equal suffrage. The Woman's Association of Commerce, only a little over a year old, is another splendid organization of business women who are illustrating the benefits of cooperation.

There has been a wonderful growth in membership in our Illinois Equal Suffrage Association during the past year. Last year we had 24 dues-paying organizations, many of them inactive, and no non-dues-paying organizations. This year we have 81 active organizations that sent delegates to the convention in Florida. We have started organization work in every senatorial district in the state and are completing plans for a still more perfect organization. We have increased our literature sales this year nearly \$1000.

We started out the work in October, 1912, with \$344.45 in the general fund, and were owing \$100 to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and some minor bills, so that we were \$244.45 worse than nothing. The total receipts for the year ending October, 1913, amounted to \$20,835.51. After deducting disbursements of \$12,851.99 a balance was left on hand in our treasury Oct. 31 of \$4,553.52 cash, with our rent paid a year in advance, and \$9430 in merchandise and stock made a total of about \$14,000 with which to begin this year's work. We rejoice over the economical management of the Springfield campaign, which lasted six months and included the expense of going back and forth to Springfield each week and cost only a little over \$1500.

Work With Legislators

In spite of all the work for suffrage that has lasted over a period of nearly 50 years, we found no suffrage enthusiasm when we went down to Springfield at the beginning of last year. But we did find suffrage antagonism and suffrage apathy. Each man down in Springfield has his own little bill or bill in which he is vitally interested, and no one who has never attended for days, weeks and months the sessions of the Legislature can ever realize what a bill means to the man who fathers it. It seems to become part of his very being, and when one legislator wishes to hurl scorn and defiance at another he doesn't say, "I am going to attack your character and ruin your reputation!" He doesn't say anything so mild as this. He simply grins a cold, sardonic sort of grin and says, "I am going to vote against your bill." Now, what in the world was ever going to become of the little suffrage bill among so many formidable rivals? That was the question. How were we going to interest the senators and members of the

House in the suffrage bill? We realized that the only way this could possibly be accomplished was through patient, persistent, untiring education. This was carried on through personal efforts, and through letters and telegrams sent by the various suffrage organizations and by men and women from all parts of the state. When the bill was finally passed there was general rejoicing, not only throughout Illinois but in all parts of the United States and of the entire world. Illinois by passing the suffrage measure broke down the conservatism of the great middle West. The Forty-Eighth General Assembly, by granting equal suffrage to the women of this state, gave Illinois a place in history no other state can ever fill. It made Illinois, this great state of Illinois, the first state east of the Mississippi, the first state even bordering the great Father of Waters, to give suffrage to its women.

Women Voters' Attitude

These new voting opportunities have brought to the women of Illinois new responsibilities, and instead of dreading these responsibilities they should be welcomed by the women. For lack of responsibility means lack of interest, lack of activity; this superinduces retrogression, stagnation and ultimate defeat of all that we desire to accomplish. Responsibility, on the other hand, develops character. Development of character means living in its highest and best sense.

The mere fact, however, that new voting opportunities have come to the women of Illinois will not immediately transform all of the women of this state into valuable citizens. To utilize the new voting opportunities as they should be utilized they must be accompanied by new educational opportunities. For that reason precinct, ward, church, club and other meetings have been held all over Chicago and throughout Illinois. At these meetings civic questions and the needs of the people have been discussed. Women are awakening to the power for good vested in the franchise if used by an enlightened citizenship. This awakening must come to women, for, as one of our modern statesmen said recently, "Liberty cannot be conferred from without, it must be won from within."

When any woman says she is not interested in politics, she says what is not true. Every woman is interested in politics whether she knows it or not. Every woman who walks is interested in good sidewalks. Every woman who rides is interested in good roads. Every woman who works is interested in a living wage, and reasonable hours of labor. Every woman who eats is interested in pure food, and the high cost of living or the "cost of high living," whichever way you want to put it. Every woman who has children is interested in good schools; if she is not she ought to be. If she has no children of her own she should be interested in other people's children.

Every woman with a spark of humanity in her heart must be interested, and must want to help annihilate the white slave traffic. Every woman who cares anything about the future happiness of the human race must be interested and must want to help establish one moral standard for women and for men.

Interest Proved

We have often been asked in the past if the women of Chicago wanted to vote and were really interested in politics. Over 159,026 women answered that question on registration day, Feb. 3, and thousands and thousands more women are going to answer the question again on the next registration day, March 17.

Not our best politicians, but a certain class of politicians, are cautioning, warning and telling women not to enter the dangerous field of politics. The women of Illinois will obey this advice. They will never enter the fields of politics. They will never have to—they are already in.

Women are beginning to realize that politics means simply the solving of those vital, practical questions that affect the welfare of every man, woman and child in the state of Illinois. Women must not be discouraged if their progress at times seems slow. The realization of good comes gradually, and through a process of evolution. Women are just ordinary human beings the same as men, and as such will encounter the same obstacles and the same misunderstandings that men have had to encounter in their civic work. This is the price that is always paid for progress.

The only way to prepare Illinois for the full enfranchisement through a constitutional amendment—which will have to be submitted to the men voters of the state—is to educate our citizens and demonstrate by our wise actions that equal suffrage will be beneficial to all. We must be broad in our views, chari-

table in our judgment of those who disagree with us, remembering always that our beliefs are largely a matter of education and environment. We must not always impugn those who hold opposite opinions as having dark ulterior motives. Let us give as much credence to the appearance of good as we do to the appearance of evil, and march forward confident that equal suffrage, which is founded on the principles of justice and right, will some day be established everywhere.

DEPOSITORS OF SIEGEL BANK ARE URGED TO ACCEPT

NEW YORK—Depositors of the bankrupt firm of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, in a statement issued Friday night for their counsel are advised to accept the offer made by the Depositors Realization Corporation, recently formed in behalf of the bank for the purpose of liquidating the claims against it.

The offer made consists of a cash payment of 30 per cent and 70 per cent in notes maturing annually for five years, if the Siegel stores in this city are reorganized, and a cash payment of 32½ per cent and notes of the same nature for 67½ per cent, if no such reorganization is effected. The claims of depositors amount to between \$2,600,000 and \$2,700,000, while the assets reach a conditional total of \$2,764,000, says the statement.

PYTHIANS HOLD GOLDEN JUBILEE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Over 1000 Pythians and their friends gathered in Fay's hall last night for the golden jubilee celebration of the domain of Rhode Island, making the semi-centennial of the national organization.

Gathered in the hall were representatives of every lodge in the state, many of them coming from considerable distances on special cars.

GIRL CHOSEN TO UNVEIL STATUE

MINNEAPOLIS—Miss Minnie Johnson has been chosen to unveil the statue of Gunnar Wennerberg in June, when the memorial to the Swedish composer is presented to the city, the Journal announces.

Minnehaha park has been selected over Loring park for the location of the statue.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Twigs carefully cut from trees and shrubs by the park foresters are finding their way into many of the schoolrooms of the city. Bare and unpromising they look, but the practiced eye of the foresters have seen in them signs of the stirring sap. The hard dry look is disappearing, a hint of freshness taking its place. Even the foresters must act largely on past experience in cutting them, for some of the twigs give scarcely a hint of awakening. But the foresters know that they are. Therefore they take them to the Children's museum and from there they are distributed to the schools that ask for them.

Even in their dry bareness the twigs are beautiful. The teachers call attention to their graceful lines and compare those of one tree or shrub with another. Color and texture are noted and then all are put together in a glass jar or vase of water and set in a sunny window to see what will happen.

Every day the children examine them and already they have been pleased to find a softening and freshening of the outside of some of them. The warm air of the schoolroom, more kindly than the atmosphere outside, is causing branch and bud to take on activity. There is evidence that soft little heads are gently pushing, pushing against the walls of their winter home where they have nestled so snugly, and that the windows will soon open and let the green-capped inmates look out.

These form the subject of nature study lessons and when drawing time comes the forms of the twigs are reproduced with crayons. The results are often-surprisingly artistic and effective.

READING EMPHASIZED

Reading is receiving special emphasis in the eighth grade classes at the Prince school. The work is conducted by Charles G. Wetherbee, sub-master, who is of the opinion that ability to read well is an important asset for every boy and girl, man and woman to have; it is the product of understanding and can be attained by the intelligent. To read well, he contends, enhances one's enjoyment of many things and is valuable in many ways. Mr. Wetherbee bases good reading upon, first, understanding of the text and next upon clear enunciation. Good literature is selected for all the work, so that the pupils are acquiring a taste for good writing and beautiful thoughts at the same time that they are learning to express them well.

The classes are preparing to give an exhibition of their oratorical reading at the meeting of the Prince-Perkins Parents Association to be held in the assembly hall of the Prince schoolhouse the evening of March 13. Individual pupils in the eighth grade will give selections on the violin and piano to show what the school is doing in music outside of school hours. Vocal numbers also will be given to show what is done

SINGLE TAX IDEA IS ADAPTED TO SUIT NEEDS WHERE IN USE

Recent discussion of the single tax has brought out the fact that not only is the single tax idea growing in favor, but also that several varieties are already in operation. These several forms of the single tax, which, so to speak, are now in the market and bidding for favor, are simply the result of an attempt to adapt the single tax idea to the particular needs and conditions of each community where the single tax experiment is being tried. Eventually, it is believed, these different varieties, together with any sub-variations which may be tried out hereafter, may be reduced to the simple Australasian-Canadian form, which, because of its very simplicity, is likely to be the one finally to prevail.

The Australasian-Canadian form has been in commendable operation in New Zealand since 1892. Here every year a new valuation is placed upon the land, but the rate of taxation remains the same. This of course is practically the reverse of the method of land taxation in some countries where the change is made rather in the rate than in the valuation of the land, which, theoretically, stays the same for numbers of years, although during this period the selling price may increase many times beyond the assessed value. In New Zealand the 80 boroughs that were among the first to adopt the method of taxation which demands new valuations annually, but a practically uniform rate, show no signs of recession. Some years ago half a dozen of these boroughs resubmitted this plan and it was confirmed by an even larger majority than at first.

Their reports show that the results have been satisfactory, and this fact is winning new adherents, not only to the single tax idea, but also to the particular form of the single tax which the New Zealand boroughs have tried out with such success.

Another form of the single tax is that which is being tried in Germany. Here the plan is to take periodically in taxation for local purposes a portion of the unearned increment of land. Frankfurt and Cologne first adopted this method, and their example was followed rapidly by so many other municipalities that by 1910 the increment tax was in operation in 437 cities and towns, the rate ranging from 1 to 25 per cent of the amount of the increment. The next year this was superseded by an imperial act which is supposed now to be taking from 10 to 30 per cent of the increment. This revenue does not go wholly to the local government as before. Instead, the local gov-

ernment gets 40 per cent, the state 10 per cent and the imperial treasury 50 per cent.

The imperial tax, which takes effect at every change of hands, is intended to unify the taxation of the unearned increment throughout the empire. It is called a super tax because it does not displace the old system. The land is still taxed at the old rate and this revenue is used wholly, as before, for local purposes. Thus it will be seen that in spite of the imperial tax some measure of local option as to taxation is still retained.

In Vancouver, B. C., what is considered the closest approach to the Henry George idea to be tried by any considerable community in America has been a success there for three years. The plan has been gradually to remove the tax on buildings and improvements, thus raising practically all revenue from the land. Besides British Columbia, two other Canadian provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, have taken important steps toward establishing the single tax. In Alberta in 1912 laws were enacted requiring towns, rural municipalities and villages to raise local revenues from taxes assessed upon land according to its actual cash value. In Saskatchewan an act recently has been passed requiring all rural municipalities to raise their revenue from taxation of land values exclusively, and imposing a graduated surtax, beginning in 1914, upon unoccupied lands.

Canada's experience with land speculators has led her to see the wisdom of adopting taxation upon land values. In Regina alone a section of land worth \$5000 in 1900 rose to a value of \$200,000 by 1910, which meant, without the imposition of a tax on land values, that land speculators were reaping rich harvests while the community was getting nothing, although the increased value of the land was of course a community product. By the passage of the act just described the province of Saskatchewan is providing against the repetition of such mistakes and the easy winning of unearned wealth on the part of speculators. By taking a certain percentage of unearned increment the province will have funds, which can be expended for the good of the community.

In the state of Washington the form of single tax meeting with most favor leaves the landowner to place his own value upon his land, and upon this valuation the tax assessment is made. At the same time the owner must promise to sell his land to the state or any other purchaser at a price 10 per cent above this valuation. By this novel arrangement although the landowner himself fixes the amount of his tax, he is kept from fixing it too low because at the same time he is fixing the selling price. The aim of this arrangement is to promote the recovery to the state, presently and without injustice, of the substance of all future increment.

Differing in detail, the several forms of the single tax are yet all one and the same thing—"the taking by the community, for the use of the community, of that value which is the creation of the community. It is the application of the common property to common uses."

STORE NEWS

Mrs. Katherine M. White, buyer of millinery for the E. T. Slatery Company, has resigned and is succeeded by Walter Joyce of one of the New York stores.

W. C. Kelley of the Meyer Jonasson Company, who is spending a vacation at Pinehurst, N. C., is expected to return Monday.

Mrs. Mary Clark Herman, organizer for the Pictorial Review Pattern Company, addressed the heads of stock yesterday at the R. H. White Company on the subject of salesmanship.

W. R. Clark, buyer of millinery for the William Filene's Sons Company, has returned from a short European trip.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include J. T. Hagan, F. A. Fuller, B. E. Taylor and Mrs. C. E. Henry of the Jordan Marsh Company; A. C. Smith, V. P. Ring and H. H. Ellis of the William Filene's Sons Company, and Miss Margaret Fleming and J. Mahoney of the R. H. White Company.

A dinner was given to Miss Mary B. Wood last night at the American house by her associates in the coat and suit department of the Tremont Stores. It was in the nature of a farewell dinner as Miss Wood has resigned her position as saleswoman and floor superintendent which she has held for nine years to become connected with a wholesale house. Those present were the Misses Alice Burns, Mary Wood, Annie O'Reilly, May Powell, Esther Freidman, Lillian Lord, Annie Elder, Mary Manning, Ada Bell, Alta Roberts, Mrs. Katherine Plummer, Mrs. Myra G. Kelly, Mrs. Nellie Greenleaf and Mrs. Lena Farlardeau.

ATTY-GEN. OUT FOR SENATE
MACON, Ga.—Thomas S. Felder, attorney-general of Georgia, Friday announced his candidacy for the unexpired term of the late Senator A. O. Bacon.

FORD HALL TALK ON TOLSTOY
Leslie Willis Sprague of Chicago is to be the speaker at Ford hall tomorrow night, his topic being "Tolstoy the Man."

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Civic League has elected these officers: President, Herbert M. Boylston; vice-president, Edward W. Schwamb; secretary, Arthur Birch; treasurer, Alexander S. Jardine; chairman of committee, Dr. Ernest R. Brooks; Truman L. Quimby and William F. Conant.

MAYNARD

The Tufts College Glee and Mandolin Clubs are to give a concert in this town early in May.

The social and entertainment of Mizpah Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows has been postponed to a later date.

FRAMINGHAM

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman's Association, March 5, at the town hall. Mrs. Moore will be the speaker of the afternoon.

CHELSEA

The Cosmopolitan Club will hold a public meeting Sunday afternoon in Eagle hall at which the bill to have the licensing board appointed by the Governor will be discussed.

MEDFORD

Three transportation matters are being discussed by the Board of Trade and will probably be reported by the transportation committee to the board at the March meeting.

NEEDHAM

Prof. Edward S. Drown of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, will give the address at Christ church tomorrow night.

WALPOLE

Miss Helen Hartshorn of Norwood will address the Girls Club at the high school hall Monday evening on "The Simple Furnishing of a Home."

BROOKLINE

The fortnightly walk of the Bird Club today will be to Squantum. The leader will be Charles B. Floyd.

SUDBURY

A play is to be given by the members of the Sudbury high school on Friday evening, March 27, in the town hall.

WINTHROP

The Winthrop Woman's Civic League will hold a meeting in the assembly room at the high school this evening.

MALDEN

Mrs. D. P. Corey of Berkeley street will be hostess of the W. C. T. U. at its meeting Monday afternoon.

DEDHAM

An exhibition of radiopictorial pictures of Italy will be given at the Ames school hall, tomorrow night.

WHITMAN

The Plymouth County Assessors Association will hold a meeting in this town March 16.

EVERETT

Fred M. Cutlip has been appointed a member of the civic center commission.

HANOVER

There is a movement on foot to organize a grange in town.

READING

"Crop Rotation on a Dairy Farm" will be the subject of Harvey G. Turner, worthy master, at next Wednesday evening's meeting of the North Reading grange.

The Girls' Glee Club of the high school will give its annual concert March 10.

WAKEFIELD

Chief Clerk of the fire department has presented to the finance commission a recommendation that \$7200 be appropriated, in addition to the regular fire department allotment, for the purpose of motorizing the entire apparatus.

WEBSTER

The Glee Club of the high school will give a concert in Assembly hall in the near future. The proceeds will be used to start a piano fund.

BRIDGEWATER

Next Friday night, Alliston M. Sinnott will give an illustrated lecture at the Central Square church on "A Cathedral Tour of England and Scotland."

LYNNFIELD

The selectmen are to appoint a finance commission which will pass on all town warrant articles calling for appropriations.

QUINCY

A series of evangelistic meetings will open at the Swedish Congregational church tomorrow in charge of the Rev. E. August Skogsborg of Minneapolis.

WEYMOUTH

At the Second Universalist church tomorrow night, the Rev. Peter MacQueen of Boston will give an illustrated lecture on "The New South America."

MELROSE

The first interclass debate at Melrose high school takes place between the sophomores and freshmen March 6.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Signal Engineer John Young of the Boston & Maine road is assembling Union Switch and Signal Company material at West Lynn, which will be installed in three mechanical towers.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Chestnut Hill this afternoon over the Boston & Albany road.

Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor Boston & Maine road and party, left North station in the private car No. 1601 this noon, en route to North Conway, N. H.

The New Haven railway private air-brake car No. 650, is located at South station power-house yard for instructing conductors and trainmen on the construction and operation of Westinghouse air-brake equipment.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal South Boston last night, a solid train of southern fruit consigned to the Boston market, Union Freight railway delivery.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE ENTERTAIN

The Daughters of Maine Club, Mrs. Marian Longfellow, president, observed "president's day" yesterday with a reception, followed by entertainment and tea in the rose garden of the Hotel Lenox.

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Madam Sara's LaPatricia Custom Corsets are tried and found correct in detail as in fundamental features, so that those who rely upon the judgment of the designer as well as more exacting patrons find their confidence in the La Patricia well placed.

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HARBOR IS DEVELOPED

LOS ANGELES—"Placing the city as a seaport on the maps of all the nations of the globe," in the words of former President Arthur W. Kinney, is one of the projects in which the Chamber of Commerce of this city just now is engaged. Care is taken to correct the official maps and the geographies published so that Los

the securing of the great breakwater and improvements for this harbor. It secured the cession by the state to the city of the valuable tide lands, giving Los Angeles the key to its harbor, and it has labored for years to the end that the harbor and its commerce should be protected by proper coast defenses. It has also urged the necessity of a law providing for free passage of coastwise vessels through the Panama canal.

Extending Trade

During the last year many steps have been taken looking toward better protection to the shipping interests along the coast through additional lighthouses, fog stations and other safeguards to navigation. The chamber also has organized a powerful foreign trade committee for informing the merchants and manufacturers with regard to the importance of promptly establishing trade connections abroad and of securing new steamship lines for the city.

Expecting that completion of the Panama canal will bring about much immigration to this coast, the chamber is making arrangements for the organization of an immigration department.

Attention is being given to the importance of the movements to protect the rights of the present users and to conserve the water of the Colorado river, and for the storage of its excess waters through a system of gigantic reservoirs, excellent sites for which exist at many points in the Colorado basin. The successful consummation of the plan under consideration is expected to add hundreds of thousands of fruitful acres to the great agricultural region directly tributary to this rapidly growing city.

Water Conservation

An achievement in which this organization feels especial satisfaction is the completion of the good roads system wherein Los Angeles county bonded itself and expended \$3,500,000 for good highways throughout its territory. The result of this undertaking is that 312 miles of roads of the finest kind are now in use. The chamber took an active part in the early stages of this project, and at all times has used its influence to have the work done in the best manner possible and with the least expenditure.

Many members of the organization insist that one of the most important steps it has taken in many years, not

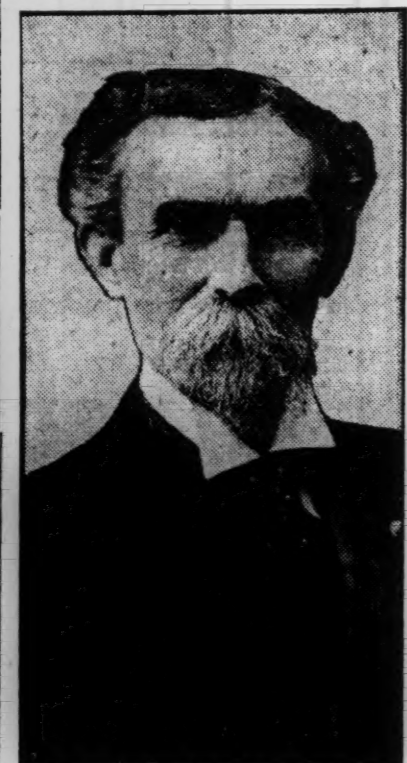


LOUIS M. COLE
President

Angels shall receive what the Chamber of Commerce asserts is its "properly printed designation and location as a port of commerce fronting upon the waters of the Pacific ocean."

With his election as president of the chamber, Louis M. Cole promises to inject new ideas into the activities of the organization, to give it a commercial administration and to bring its affairs to the same degree of success that he has achieved in his own business. Mr. Cole has resided in Los Angeles for 10 years and is regarded as one of the most progressive and prosperous merchants of the city. He has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce during the last seven years, having served on the board of directors for six years and as first vice-president during the year recently ended. He is treasurer of the Federation of Jewish Charities and is a member of the Jonathan, Athletic, Concordia, Gamut and San Gabriel Country clubs.

What the chamber regards as one of its chief accomplishments is the founding of the national reclamation system,



FRANK WIGGINS
Secretary and superintendent of exhibit

This will devote much attention to problems along the lines of protection and education and will probably undertake the maintenance of exhibits in some of the principal European cities.

A victory won in the assurance of the building, in time for the traffic rush through here to San Francisco and San Diego for the expositions next year, of a new Southern Pacific railway station to cost \$750,000. The chamber has worked for four years for a new station and, efforts failing to bring the railroads together in a project to have a union station, it finally persuaded the Southern Pacific to provide a fine building to accommodate its many patrons.

The organization is in hearty accord with the business men who are inter-



ARTHUR W. KINNEY
Former president

only for the chamber but for the city, is the establishment of an industrial bureau for bringing to Los Angeles industries of various kinds. It is believed that this branch of the work will result in adding much wealth to the municipality and to its adjacent territory.

Building of the great Los Angeles aqueduct, while not directly an achievement of the Chamber of Commerce, has had every assistance the chamber could contribute, and it is considered that credit for completion of this project within the estimate originally made is in a considerable degree due to the organization's efforts and influence.

Various Achievements

For a quarter of a century the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has been a very important factor in the upbuilding of Southern California. Founded on integrity, its structure has stood unshaken. It has always enjoyed the confidence of all the people and its influence extends far. Its activities have resulted in the installation and management of impressive exhibits at 20 world's fairs and expositions, the entertainment of countless visitors, including Presidents, cabinet officers, ambassadors, members of Congress and notables from almost every country, and the consolidation of San Pedro and Wilmington with Los Angeles. It has fought valiantly and consistently for tariff protection to the great fruit-growing interests of California. It has sent out telling literature in such quantities that there has been a continual influx of home-seekers. It has secured countless conventions of national organizations and has entertained the thousands of delegates to these gatherings.

CINCINNATI MAY FESTIVAL TO HAVE WIDE RANGE OF MUSIC

CINCINNATI—The entire range of music, from Bach and Beethoven to the modern Verdi, Mahler and Strauss, is to be covered in the programs this year for the annual May festival in Cincinnati, according to the official preliminary announcement that has just been issued. Such soloists as Schumann-Heink, Alma Gluck, Daniel Beddoe, Margaret Keyes, Florence Hinkle, Evan Williams, Pasquale Amato, Henri Scott and Douglas Powell will be heard.

The festival will open May 5 and close May 9. Dr. Ernst Kunwald is to be musical director and will lead the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, the festival chorus and a chorus of 700 children from the public schools. Adolph H. Stadermann will be organist. The festival opens with Berlioz' dramatic legend, "The Damnation of Faust," the festival chorus, children's chorus, soloists, and orchestra taking part. The following evening Bach's B minor mass will be given by the festival chorus, assisted by a chorus of children, soloists, orchestra and organ. On Thursday

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Kaiser Wilhelm II.

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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm

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Kronprinzessin Cecilie

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FORESTRY MEN OF MINNESOTA TO FOREGATHER

Meeting to Talk Over Problems
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Many Others May be Present

TOPICS TO BE VARIED

MINNEAPOLIS—Forestry problems and plans as related to Minnesota will be discussed at a state congress under the patronage of the state forestry board March 24-25, either in Minneapolis or St. Paul. Gifford Pinchot, an authority on forest problems, and Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the naturalist, have been invited to address the congress, and it is believed that both will accept, says the Journal.

The executive committee of the state forestry board has mapped a tentative program which includes papers or addresses with discussions on such questions as the proper method of forest taxation, the land policy of the state, the relation of reserving wild life to forestry and the necessity for reforestation in Minnesota.

One of the chief subjects for consideration will be the proposed amendment to the constitution which will be voted on this year, providing for the classification of all state lands as agricultural and non-agricultural and the designation of the latter for forestry purposes.

Minnesota, it is represented by those connected with the state forestry service, possesses considerable land which on account of the rough and broken surface or rocky, stony soil, never can be tilled. These lands, it is contended, can be handled so as to bring annual revenues as well as protect the headwaters of Minnesota streams. The congress is expected to provide for some action to interest the voters of the state in the proposed constitutional amendment.

Representative lumber and railroad men and persons prominent in the protection of wild game and fish will be asked to speak on the subject of forestry as related to their fields of operation.

DISTRICT ORGANIZES TO IMPROVE ST. PAUL—More than 150 property owners of the East Side recently organized the East Side Commercial Club Association, to work for better car service, more lights, better streets, and the improving of the district around Lakes Phalen and Gervais, says the Dispatch.

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Morgan Art at Metropolitan Museum

Largest Portion of Collection
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TREASURES OF KINGS

NEW YORK—The Morgan collection in its entirety never was seen by the public. The most nearly complete view of it, however, is now to be had in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the objects which were allowed to accumulate in Europe and were sent to the museum two years ago are spread before the public in the new north wing.

These art objects came from Mr. Morgan's London residence, and from his country seat near Putney, from the Victoria and Albert museum at South Kensington, from the National gallery and from Paris, where many things had been stored.

Besides this part of the collection, now for the first time gathered together and displayed, there are other and quite as important portions which already have been seen by the public, such as the collection of paintings which attracted so many to the museum last winter, the Chinese porcelains and the Hoesentel collection of medieval works of art, as well as endless numbers of individual pictures and objects scattered about in various departments of the museum. In addition to all these there are, of course, the books, prints, manuscripts and works of art that are in the Morgan library. The Morgan collection is, in fact, an aggregation of collections. It was Mr. Morgan's practice to buy not only individual pieces but entire collections where these were known to be of a high average quality.

Miniatures Popular

In the present showing at the museum is a collection of miniatures complete from the time miniature painting was practised as a separate art. There is a collection of watches regarded as the greatest ever brought together. There is the Fragonard room complete as the artist intended it to appear. There is one of the most complete collections of French painted enamels in existence and an assemblage of Italian majolica unrivaled among private collections.

Experts in their several lines have gone over these various collections and catalogued and written about them. William Laffan catalogued the Chinese porcelains, George C. Williamson the watches, miniatures and jewelry, each subject treated in a separate volume; E. Alfred Jones, the Gutman collection of plate; Wilhelm Bode, the bronzes of the renaissance. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Morgan's collection may be derived from the fact that the catalogues of different portions of it at present number 23.

With the crowds of people who come and go since the galleries have been thrown open to public view and who inspect the treasures with varying degrees of appreciation, the gallery of miniatures is perhaps the favorite. There is something most intimate about these bright, agreeable little pictures of people of other days. Kings and nobles, great ladies, statesmen and soldiers of whom history gives such faint or formal pictures appear quite human in these tiny documents. It is as if one had come among them suddenly and had caught them off their guard. Moreover the colors of these paintings are as fresh as though laid on but yesterday.

Here is a circular miniature with an ivory cover carved with the Tudor rose. It is a portrait of Henry VIII, and was painted by Holbein, the earliest of miniature painters in point of time as well as among the greatest of them all. Henry's broad, humorous face with its

fringe of beard looks frank and friendly enough. Perhaps this is because the miniature was painted, it is said, to be given by the King to Anne of Cleves. Here is another by Holbein. It is in a frame of white and black enamel with pearl pendants and portrays with almost photographic fidelity, a lady of the Pemberton family. In another miniature Holbein makes us thoroughly acquainted with the countenance of Sir Thomas More. There are ten of these miniatures by Holbein or his contemporaries. There is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. It is by Nicholas Hilliard, an excellent craftsman. According to the inscription it was done in the twenty-third year of the lady's career, in 1564. On the back of the frame of carved oak is the "C R" of Charles II., indicating that it once belonged to that monarch.

Lavinia Teerling, first of women miniature painters, was contemporary with Hilliard. Isaac Oliver and Peter, his son, are among the strongest of the early miniaturists. Among the works of the former one looks upon the faces of Philip II. of Spain and of Sir Philip Sidney. Less stiffness of attitude and greater fullness of modeling now appear in miniature painting, which began to be influenced by Van Dyck. This is apparent in the work of John Hoskins and of Peter Cooper, his nephew and pupil, who painted in an appropriately vigorous manner the men and women of the commonwealth. From this time until that of Richard Cosway, however, scarcely any miniaturist is worth mentioning. Cosway was fashionable in his time and is so today. His are not accurate portraits. He flattered, idealized and sweetened. But he knew how to use soft and liquid color. With Cosway came the use of ivory, miniatures previously having been painted upon paper, vellum or the backs of playing cards.

In France the Clouets were the earliest miniaturists. There is a fine example of Jean Clouet, a portrait of the Maréchal de Brissac. But miniature painting did not develop continuously in France as in England. In the eighteenth century, owing to the fashion of giving snuff boxes and bonbonnières to friends, there was a rage for miniatures in France. Fragonard's miniatures are of course the most distinguished. Fragonard is represented by three portraits, although miniatures by this artist are rare. J. B. Augustin is represented by 75 examples, not only of completed portraits, but of miniatures in their various stages of progress from the rough sketch. This display affords in itself a valuable lesson in miniature painting of which workers in the art today no doubt will see the value.

Rare China and Watches

The hard porcelain known as "Dresden china," of which there are many cases in the collection, was discovered by an alchemist in the service of an elector of Saxony about 1707. His name was Bottger and he was established in a manufactory at Meissen where he and his successors turned out many marvelous pieces. The most familiar of these, of course, are the gaily appareled little ladies and their shimmering cavaliers, the faunting shepherdesses and the figures from classic mythology. There are also some quite wonderful vases and caskets of flowers as well as bird and animal figures, all in the brightest of colors.

Parts of the collections of Carl Marfels, one of the expert students of horology in Europe, and of F. G. Hilton Price, have gone to help to form the Morgan collection of watches. These timepieces summarize the entire history of watch-making from the time Peter Henlein, a locksmith of Nuremberg, first got the idea of a portable clock with a mainspring. This was early in the sixteenth century. The first of these watches, being made by locksmiths, were naturally made of the same metal as locks, of iron and steel. Brass was used next and the precious metals still later. In the study of this exhibition there is traceable the development of the watch

through various improvements, such as the introduction of the balance spring in 1659, the addition of the minute hand in 1691, and the use of jewels at friction points introduced by a Genevan in 1704.

Also one may learn something of the rise of an industry which has developed many distinguished men. Besides the early iron and steel watches there are shown the "Nuremberg egg," a globular enamel watch half an inch through, a watch set in a finger ring, a three-sided watch, a timepiece in a knife handle and one in the form of a book. Among the historic watches is an "East" watch such as Charles II. was accustomed to give as a prize at a tennis tournament. Another watch shown is one of 12 by a famous Parisian maker produced to celebrate the first Montgolfier balloon ascension.

Among the examples of Sevres are two statuettes said to be among the finest ever produced by this manufactory. One represents Mme. Pompadour posing at the base of a flower entwined column, the other is of Louis XV. The Pompadour statuette is one of 19 known to have been made in 1754 to be given by the marquise to her intimate friends. True porcelain like that of the Chinese was not made in Europe until beds of kaolin were discovered in Germany early in the eighteenth century and the history of French porcelain begins with the establishment of the royal manufactory at Vincennes. This was succeeded by the one at Sevres.

"The Romance of Love and Youth" is the title given to the set of decorative paintings displayed in the Fragonard room. They were made for Mme. Du Barry but were never accepted by her. She is said to have been dissatisfied with the unhappy ending the painter gave to his romance, the last picture of the set showing the heroine abandoned. The pictures were in Fragonard's studio for 20 years. They were sent to Grasse for safety during the disturbances in 1793. They passed through the hands of Messrs. Agnew into the possession of Mr. Morgan. There are small marble groups by Falconet and a terra-cotta group by Clodion of extraordinary quality. The subject of the latter is "Cupid and Psyche." The five tapestries having the adventures of Don Quixote as their subject have an interesting history and are said to represent the art of the Gobelins looms at their best. Four of them were considered a worthy gift from Louis XVI. to the cardinal, a grand almoner of France, who not only had crowned but had married and confirmed him. The five hangings were brought together in the nineteenth century and passed into the hands of the King of Spain, from whom Mr. Morgan had them.

Furniture and Majolica

French furniture makers of the eighteenth century attained a high degree of perfection. They signed their works as a painter signs his canvases. Two pieces in the Morgan collection, the marquetry secretary and the commode, by J. H. Riesener, were made for Marie Antoinette and are said to excel in quality any Louis Seize pieces remaining in France. The brass mounts are undoubtedly by Gouthiere or Thomire, the great brass "chiseler" of the period. The plate in gallery 16 was collected by Herr Gutmann of Berlin and is mainly of Germanic origin. Tankards, flagons and cups predominate. They recall the banquets of the merchant princes, of the trade guilds and of the companies of cross-bowmen. Some of these vessels are fitted with clockwork. When wound up they were started along the table and the guest in front of whom they stopped was expected to swallow their contents or pay a forfeit.

The Morgan collection shows a gorgeous assemblage of majolica. Majolica is a trade name. It originated from the island of Majorca, which was a port of call in the trade between Italy and Spain. True majolica was a lustrated ware and came from the Orient. The use

of luster on glazed ware was an art, it is said, of the Saracens. The manufacture of majolica, both lustrated and unlustrated, was brought to a high state of perfection by the Italians in the fifteenth century. The earlier pieces, among those shown, are the more decorative and the later pieces the more magnificent. The luster is of gold and silver, and of the rarer ruby color, and its effect when put over gorgeous decoration is dazzling. The bronzes of the renaissance form in themselves an important collection, which has been catalogued by Dr. Bode.

Of the period represented by the objects of medieval art the writer of the excellent catalogue of the present exhibition has this to say: "Its two supreme poets were Dante, the eager politician,

and Chaucer, the laborious and honest collector of the port of London. Its clergy-men were not only philosophers and scholars, but statesmen and men of affairs. . . . It was above all a practical age, and its art existed to beautify the daily life of men—high and low—and to decorate the common articles of everyday use." Unless one grasps this fact one can never appreciate at their proper worth the artistic relics of the middle age.

What the final disposition of the vast and varied Morgan collection will be is not now of importance. That so much of it has been gathered together and is properly displayed at the Metropolitan museum for the enjoyment and instruction of the public is of the highest importance.

ESSENTIAL QUALITY OF ART IS SEEN IN CONTRASTING FORMS

Common Idea Traceable in Specimens of Different Lands and Periods Hung in New York Exhibition With View to Showing Artistic Trait in All

NEW YORK—M. Bourgeois, formerly of Paris and now also of New York, since he has opened new galleries on "picture lane," as upper Fifth avenue occasionally is called, takes the broadest possible view of art. His proposition is that art is the common expression of all

the tenth century in China was a "modernist."

The pictures in M. Bourgeois's galleries have been brought together and displayed with a view to bringing out by comparison the common artistic trait in all. It is evident, too, that their owner does not regard a picture highly because of its



(Photo by Haeseler Photographic Company, Philadelphia)

From Frederick Frieseké's painting "Girl Making Up"

mind and that, therefore, through all art worthy the name there runs a common, essential idea and that this idea and not the mere form it takes, is vital. It is this essential which related a portrait painted in China by an unknown artist in the tenth century with a portrait by Cezanne painted in France in the nineteenth century. Given this essential of true art in both, a landscape by Van Gogh can be hung alongside a Japanese screen of the fifteenth century without loss to either. So Tiepolo is akin to Fragonard and Antonio Puga's woman seated in her kitchen with the wonderful hands folded in her lap has everything in common artistically with Edouard Manet's portrait of Miss Mary Laurent. Puga was a painter of the Spanish school of the seventeenth century and Manet a "modernist" of the nineteenth century in France. Probably the unknown painter of the portrait of

age. Rather, it may be said that M. Bourgeois looks for excellence regardless of age. The work shown consists of 40 paintings and one piece of sculpture, a head of Buddha from a large Chinese sculpture of the sixth century. This head is shown mounted upon a tall pedestal against the background of a gray old Japanese screen. Tranquillity and power are expressed in this ancient countenance. Somewhere on earth, no doubt, there exists the figure from which this head was broken, by what means and under what circumstances perhaps never to be known. Is it too much to hope that at some future time this figure may be found, the parts brought together and the whole restored to its original majesty?

Old Portrait Strong

Of the paintings, one is a portrait which Van Dyck made of a fellow artist, Antonius van Opstahl; but this is mentioned merely to bring out the fact that the Van Dyck does not compare in distinction with the portrait by El Greco in the adjoining room. This picture is perhaps the gem of the collection. It shows a full view, bust portrait of a man dressed in a loose pale blue robe, his long, slender hand opened outward toward the spectator in a gesture of explanation. His eyes are luminous and deep-set. He is the visionary, El Greco was contemporary with Cervantes. Don Quixote himself must have sat for this remarkable portrait. The manner of doing it is free and direct and it has the appearance of having been finished at a sitting, or perhaps done from memory, with the one idea of recording a certain character.

Another notable picture is by Joachim de Patinir, of the Flemish school, of the "Flight Into Egypt." The background with its clear blue hills is a literal rendering of the river Maas. There are a fortified city, monasteries, farm houses, pastures, wooded fields and ripening grain appear. Soldiers come and go. A farmer is plowing, another is reaping his grain. Business is going on in the city. A scuffle has broken out among some of the men in the roadway. Apart from all this hubbub are Joseph, Mary and Jesus. There is a strong contrast between the lively incident of the rest of the picture and the calm security of the group in the foreground.

Of the painting by Puga, already referred to, Dr. August Mayer of Munich writes in his "History of Spanish Painting" that it was in Paris for a long time and was mistaken for a Velasquez. Puga indeed is said to have begun as an imitator of Velasquez. Dr. Mayer also states that the only known signed canvas by Puga is in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, and that Bermudez knew of only six paintings by him. There are shown two decorations by Tiepolo, of "Horatius at the Bridge," landscapes and flower

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New Wraps and Coats

The early Spring display of Women's Outer-garments comprises a large variety of extremely attractive models, expressing the last word in piquancy of style.

Among them are some very smart little Wraps of taffeta in black and the new colors, with and without sleeves and featuring the bouffant effects that are indicated for the coming season; Wraps of moire, Egyptian crepe, nacrine, golfine, etc.; and a select assortment of distinctive Coats in the new soft wool fabrics, representing the most advanced ideas in design and color combination.

French Corsets

made by the most skilled corsetieres, are shown in a variety of new models, carefully designed on the fashionable lines. The materials employed are of the best quality; and include mercerized and silk tricots, silk linen, gold and silver brocade, etc.

A specialty now being featured is a new French ceinture, La Sans-Gene, in two models. It is made of mille raies material, in white only, with medium or extremely low circular top of elastic, and is very long over the hips, lacing below the front steel. This ceinture, which will be found most comfortable for dancing or general wear, is shown in the regular stock at \$8.50.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

pieces by Vincent van Gogh, a self portrait of Cezanne in a derby hat—and shall we now see all the followers of Cezanne painting self-portraits in derby hats?—a portrait of a woman by Tolous-Lautrec, four pictures by the Marquis de Monticelli, two of small dogs, life-size, brushed in with swift strokes, and most realistic, several landscapes by Claude Monet and eight Chinese paintings of 16 sages by unknown artists.

Walker Paintings Shown

Once in a while, but not too often, out of the little Ile d'Orleans in the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, comes a painting or perhaps two or three paintings, which do not linger long in New York galleries but are soon picked up and taken away to public galleries or to the collections of private owners. It is now about 25 years since Horatio Walker took himself to the little Ile d'Orleans where existence among French Canadians goes on in a manner which is primitive indeed. Here the painter finds in their greatest simplicity those subjects which have a universal appeal and paints them in a manner worthy. There are now in New York at the Montross gallery eight pictures by Horatio Walker, an unusual number by this artist to be shown at one time.

Mr. Walker is not a prolific painter, but takes his time with his work, which is one of the reasons for its excellence. Two sun-lighted canvases are called "Autumnal," some cattle winding down a wood road, and "Boy Feeding Calves," a spring picture. There are delightful distant bits in these as in all of Mr. Walker's paintings. Another picture is of dashing French horses, tandem, bringing the sleigh with the royal mail. Another is of a shepherd and sheep, and a water color shows a goodly herd of swine feeding on the marshes. There is a small moonlight, a water color also, in which the light is beautifully given. A large picture in oils of a youth sawing wood with a primitive saw made with a hickory sapling shows a subtle effect of light. The moon is rising in the back of the picture while the setting sun illumines the figure of the man. The

shadows creeping in enclose the picture. Horatio Walker's work has brought him many gold medals. He is a member of art societies of Paris, London and New York and is represented in prominent museums of the United States with the notable exception of Boston.

Urban and Rural Subjects

Henry W. Ranger appears at Macbeth's in three distinguished pictures, one a village, Old Mystic, near the artist's home, seen beyond a row of sycamore trees. Certainly sycamore trees must have grown purposely for Mr. Ranger to paint. "The Pond" is another canvas of Mr. Ranger's, full of sparkling color and again the trees are sycamore. In the same group F. Ballard Williams shows three charming canvases full of imagination and good color, and there is a painting by George Lusk done along the west side docks. "Down the Valley" is a peaceful picture, showing a wide expanse of attractive country, by Ben Foster. "Daffodils," a yellow figure all in light against a background of cool color, is by Charles W. Hawthorne and there are works by William Sartain and W. Gedney Bunce.

A newcomer, who from the sample of his work shown will be watched with interest, is Benjamin Kopman. He paints with fine tone and occasional dashes of color little interiors with subdued light—the homes of the humble. In the current issue of his Art Notes, William Macbeth defends Richard E. Miller and Frederick Frieseké from the charge of being "twins in art." "Except that both belong to the school of light, air and sunshine," Mr. Macbeth finds their only point of resemblance is in the fact that "both hail from the

(Continued on page eighteen)

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Illinois Municipality's Streets Covered With Substantial Brick—Development Is Marked by Civic and Industrial Growth

SCHOOLS ARE MODERN

MONMOUTH, Ill.—Industrial growth as well as civic progress has marked the development of this little city of 10,000 people, which in the last year has constructed nearly 100 blocks of high class brick paving and made numerous other

improvements. Monmouth now has 20 miles of this paving and there are 30 miles of sewer and between 30 and 40 miles of water mains. Plans now are under consideration for the extension of these conveniences to the more remote parts of the city.

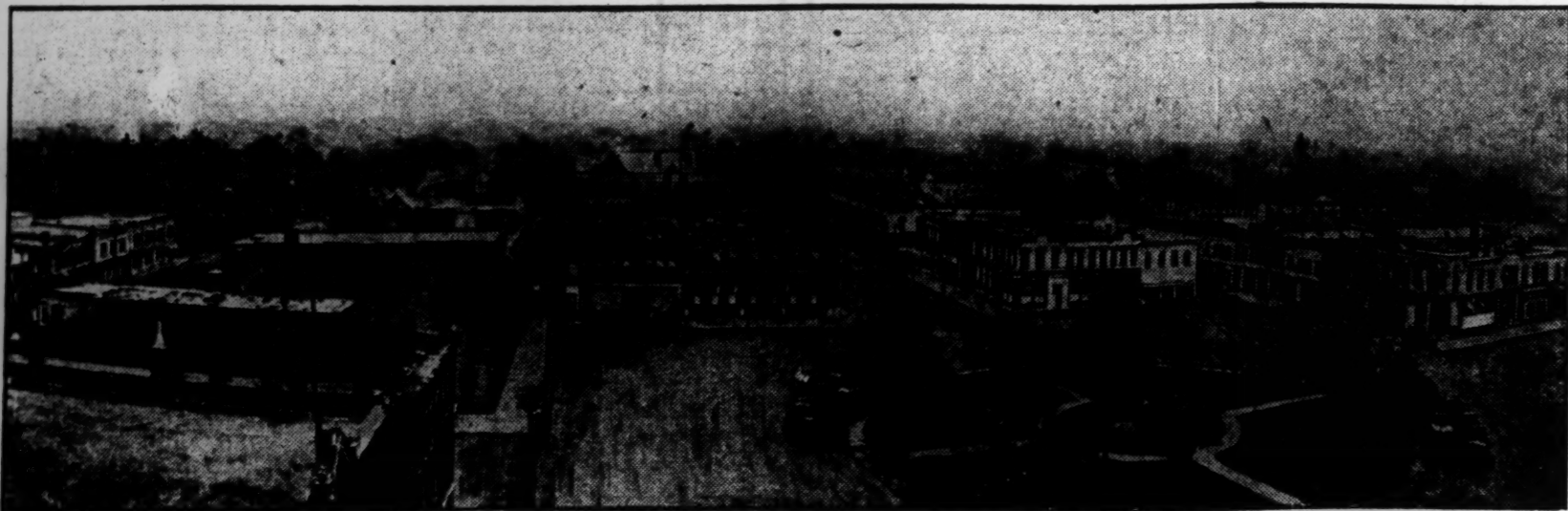
This city is in the center of one of the state's richest industrial sections and raw materials are delivered at low cost, while the expense of distribution is comparatively small. Railroad facilities are provided by the east and west and north and south main lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the main line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Rock Island Southern giving an outlet to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the

Rock Island lines afford train service for both freight and passengers, express and mail.

Monmouth's leading industries include the manufacture of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer pipe, drain tile and other clay products, the making of cultivators for farm work, and the manufacture of stoneware, toiletware, flower pots, fruit jars, workmen's flannel mittens, tinware, hardware specialties, oilers, tanks, culvert pipe, stump pullers, wooden staves, silos. Shetland ponies raised here are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada and Mexico.

Educational advantages are provided by the Garfield, Willis, Central and Harding schools, all new and modern in

construction and equipment; the new high school, erected at a cost of \$150,000 two years ago, well equipped, and Monmouth College, consisting of six buildings and having about 400 students. These institutions have well-kept, spacious grounds. The roster of these schools shows an attendance of 2000 or more. The Warren county library, containing nearly 40,000 volumes, is a valuable aid to the system of education. The Monmouth Country Club is a modern social institution, with good links and a fine place for bathing and boating. The roads around the city are very hard, broad and well kept, and afford pleasant drives as well as making the city easy of access to the farmer.



(Root, photo)

Birdseye view of city that has made rapid progress, showing new driveways and public square

News of Interest to the Automobilst

ILLINOIS STATE A. A. IS LOOKING FOR GOOD ROADS

With Membership of About 2000 Motorists, This Organization Has Done Much in Interests of Automobile Users

WATCH LEGISLATION

CHICAGO—With a membership of approximately 2000 residents of this state the Illinois State Automobile Association is doing a great work in securing for their different communities the benefits to be derived from better roads. They realize that the automobilist is only one of the many to enjoy such benefits. The farmers' business facilities are improved, educational advantages are more accessible, and social intercourse among heretofore distant neighbors made not only possible, but easy.

The state association has been very successful during the past year in effectively assisting to prevent the passage of legislative measures which were adverse to the cause of good roads in Illinois. Attorney Frank L. Childs read a report at the January meeting covering the work accomplished this year at Springfield, where he was the official representative of the state association, and this report showed very encouraging results of the efforts made by the association and its coworkers, toward bringing about better road conditions throughout the state.

Mr. Childs, acting for the association, materially assisted in the promotion and passage of the Tice good roads bill, which is a comprehensive bill, covering the entire subject of roads in the state of Illinois, and, with an appropriation of \$1,000,000 made to accompany this bill, insures the beginning of a good roads era in the state.

This progress in the cause of good roads is due largely to the hard work and steadfast determination of the automobilists themselves and the untiring efforts of those officers of the good roads associations who have had this movement in charge.

One of the most sincere and earnest partisans of the Illinois good roads cause is Henry Paulman, for the last three years the secretary and treasurer of the state association. Mr. Paulman devotes a very considerable amount of his time to this work and has been very successful in interesting business men, manufacturers, automobile organizations and the city and county officials, in this achievement, but securing their financial aid as well. He is practically responsible for the organization of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association and the Associated Roads Organization, two associations that have ably cooperated with the state association in its fight for better road conditions.

The purpose of the state association, as well as that of the motoring interests throughout the state, is to promote, not only a desirable social intercourse and business activity, but a union of interest that will bring about the greatest good to the greatest number, and that to every resident of the state of Illinois.

The annual business meeting and election of the state association was held last month at the Lexington hotel, Chicago. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, W. F. Crossley, Cairo, Ill.; first vice-president, T. M. Beatty, Quincy, Ill.; second vice-president, W. D. Snow, Bloomington, Ill.; third vice-president, M. K. Guyton, Aurora, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Henry Paulman, Chicago.

Directors—D. H. A. Gunther, Chicago; J. M. Stahl, Chicago; R. J. Ton, Roseland, Ill.; R. D. Ragsdale, Blue Island, Ill.; G. F. Ballou, Chicago; N. W. Tomblin, Aurora, Ill.; C. G. Sinsbaugh, Chicago; J. B. Maguire, E. St. Louis, Ill.; W. P. Graham, Rochelle, Ill.; Frank L. Childs, Chicago.

BOSTON AUTO SHOW WILL OPEN WEEK FROM TONIGHT

With the Boston automobile show scheduled to open in Mechanics building a week from tonight, plans are fast being completed by Manager Chester I. Campbell to get the mammoth building in shape to receive the many exhibits which have entered. Actual work of decorating the building will be started the first of next week and the exhibits will begin to arrive about the same time.

With an Italian setting designed by E. W. Campbell, who made a tour of Italy last summer for the purpose of getting material for the decorations, and especially the painting which will appear at the back of the stage, the appearance of the building promises to be very artistic.

The first of the large exhibition halls will present a scene that is Roman in style. The entrance lobby, the beam work and the walls will be completely concealed by marbled panels, while the arches will be brilliantly illuminated with thousands of electric lights.

In Grand hall the decorative scheme will be of Venetian coloring. The great proscenium arch curtain, 140 feet long by 40 feet high, with its side draperies, will be handomely decorated. Then, there will be the stage cyclorama of Venice, 90 feet long by 30 feet high. The entire

NINE STATE LEGISLATURES CONSIDER OVER 100 BILLS

Much Automobile Legislation Considered in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, New York, South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island

NEW YORK—There are nine state legislatures in session at the present time. Six convened the second week in January and three the third week. In the succeeding five weeks no less than 30 Senate bills and 84 House bills were introduced relating directly or affect-



(Photo by Chickering, Boston.)
JOHN ENNIS
Clerk of roads and bridges committee of the Massachusetts state Legislature

ing directly or indirectly the use of motor vehicles. This is a total of 114 legislative bills, most of which relate specifically to a single kind of road vehicle and are intended primarily to raise funds for road maintenance and to increase the safety of highway travel.

Classified by subjects some of these bills are, in order of their numbers, as follows:

Senate House	Senate House
Fixing registration fees..... 10 15	Regulating speed and operation..... 4 11
Regulating equipment..... 2 11	Lights on all vehicles..... 1 1
Requiring road signs..... 1 1	Creating highway commissions..... 1 1
State aid to roads..... 1 1	Limiting truck weight and speed..... 1 1
Limiting driving age..... 1 1	Licensing all drivers..... 1 1
Requiring wide tires..... 1 1	

The nine states in which the legislatures are in session, and the total number of motor vehicle and road bills introduced in each up to the middle of February, are: Massachusetts 44 bills, New Jersey 16, Kentucky 13, Virginia 12, New York 10, South Carolina 7, Maryland 6, Rhode Island 3, and Mississippi 3.

The special nature of some of the bills is particularly interesting. In Mississippi there is a joint bill before both branches of the Legislature providing for the refunding of automobile license fees that were collected under the law which the supreme court of the state decided last year was unconstitutional because it imposed double taxation on the owners of cars, who paid personal property taxes on their machines. A decision along the same lines was handed down in Ohio last fall by one of the lower courts, and has been sustained by a higher court. Test cases against the validity of the registration laws in Massachusetts, New Jersey and California have also been brought.

Because of this situation a bill has been introduced in New Jersey providing for the exemption of motor vehicles from personal property tax in order to clear the way for another bill almost doubling the license fees and requiring

BOSTON AUTO SHOW WILL OPEN WEEK FROM TONIGHT

ceiling will be covered with a massive canopy effect, pierced to represent open carved work and from which will be pendant eight electrolights, each consisting of 12 illuminated Venetian wrought iron lamps. Garlands of bright flowers will be festooned far below each lamp, while a multitude of brilliant streams of light will stretch from canopy to canopy and then off to meet the arches surrounding the entire hall.

Some 290 exhibitors have engaged space in the building and of this number about 90 will exhibit motor cars in various types and models. It is expected that there will be at least 18 makes of car that have never before been put on exhibition in this city, including several cycle cars.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN
NEW YORK—Columbia defeated Harvard at fencing Friday night by 7 to 2. Moquin had a bad slump, losing two bouts for Columbia. Nordoff and Clough had the prettiest bout, Clough winning 17 to 11.

HARVARD WRESTLERS VS. BROWN
The Harvard University wrestling team will meet the Brown team at the Hemenway gym tonight at 8 o'clock. This will be the team's third meet.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

An automobile road race across the state of Colorado via the Pike's Peak route will be held in June or July of this year, according to plans outlined and approved at the annual meeting of the Lincoln Highway Association of Colorado. It is proposed to start at the Kansas line and to reach the Utah border within 24 hours. This is a distance of approximately 340 miles, in the course of which the driver will encounter prairie country, mountain passes, canons, straight road, winding road, narrow road and wide road. He will climb mountains, thread deep canons and scale cliff walls. But throughout the trip, with few exceptions, he will find an improved road.

The old saying that "experience is the best teacher" is as true in automobile buying as in anything else, and the days are past when a salesman can sell a car on some detail of design or equipment that happens to take the customer's eye. Nowadays the prospect not only wants to know details of construction, but he asks "How has this construction worked out in the hands of owners?" and he does not confine his inquiries to the salesman, either.

With the receipt of signed entry blanks from Jules Guoy, winner of last year's contest, and his famous teammate, George Boillot, the champion driver of Europe, together with the news that the contract of Jean Chassagne, holder of the world's hour record; Guyot, runner-up in the Grand Prix de Le Mans last fall, and Christiaens, the famous Belgian, are in the mail, the management of the Indianapolis motor speedway finds the entry list for its 500-mile race three months hence, increased to a total of 11.

A permanent motoring organization has been formed by the automobile owners of Lynn, Mass. The first meeting produced 30 members for the club and resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: W. F. Craig, president; H. Y. Emery, vice-president, and J. H. Stuart, secretary and treasurer. The club has already secured quarters in the building on Essex street, near Eastern avenue.

The Electric Vehicle Association of America has long since proven its value in the promotion of electric motor cars and trucks. So rapid has been the expansion of its efforts and influence, and so voluminous has the development work become that the officers have found it necessary to secure a permanent executive secretary and have appointed A. Jackson Marshall to fill the position.

The Napa County Automobile Association was recently formed at San Francisco, Cal., with 28 charter members, W. S. Brownlee being elected president and E. W. Bentley secretary and treasurer. The club has affiliated with the California State Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association.

During 1913 the New York city bureau of the secretary of state's office gave almost 18,000 examinations, and there were less than 12,000 men who passed, showing a rejection of 33 1-3 per cent of those who applied for a chauffeur's license.

A bill has been presented in the New York legislature which requires that any one who runs a motor car must be examined and licensed. The bill also provides that no one under 18 years of age shall operate a motor car, whether accompanied by the owner or not.

R. H. Lee was elected president of the Cleveland Automobile Club at the recent annual meeting. The other officers elected are: A. A. Atwater, vice-president; Fred H. Caley, secretary, and Harry L. Hall, treasurer.

The new home and garage of the Automobile Club of Kansas City is nearing completion. It will be the finest west of Chicago, it is claimed. Four stories in height, with basement, and of concrete, fireproof construction, it will have a storage capacity of 350 cars.

Des Moines motor car dealers and owners are joining in the organization of a motor club in which they plan to enroll at least 1000 members.

WOMAN'S FUND OF CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR IS REPORTED

CHICAGO—Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition has just issued a statement revealing the whereabouts and increment of funds derived from the sale of souvenirs during the world's fair in 1893.

The money, which amounted to \$36,000 at the end of the fair, was invested in securities and placed in a safe deposit box here. The fund has grown through interest until it now amounts to \$67,750. This fund is available at any time. Mrs. Palmer said, to be consolidated with funds from the sale of Isabella coins and to be used in the work for which it was raised, the permanent betterment of women and children.

LYNNFIELD HAS CONTESTS
LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Filing of nomination papers last night developed three contests. Selectmen C. J. Bolton, E. M. Frazier and Albert Mansfield seek reelection, with George Hatch, Milton H. Doremus, Daniel G. Harvey and George M. Roundy as opponents.

GLIDDEN TROPHY NOT FOR LONGEST TRIP TO MEETING

Donor of Famous Automobile Touring Prize Will Not Consent to Changing the Original Deed of Gift

MAY GET IT BACK

That the Glidden trophy will never be awarded as a prize to the person who makes the longest journey to the midsummer meeting of the Automobile Association of America which is to be held in the White mountains this year, is the statement made by Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who gave the famous trophy to the automobile association for competitive purposes.

Owing to the fact that entries for the Glidden tour have been falling off of late and that the prospects of holding such a tour in 1914 were not at all bright, it was proposed that the trophy be awarded to the person who made the greatest distance to the next convention, but this will have to be given up owing to the stand taken by Mr. Glidden.

According to the deed of gift the trophy is to revert to the donor in any year no competition was held for it. This is the first year that the trophy appears to be likely to go back to Mr. Glidden and he says that he shall expect to receive it unless a contest according to the deed of gift is held. Mr. Glidden states that he has many uses to which he can put the handsome prize if it comes to him.

A considerable attendance is expected at the A. A. of A. meeting, on which a special committee is now at work. The Maine Automobile Association has in view a summer gathering, and an effort will be made to amalgamate with the meeting of the national association. Vermont and Massachusetts are discussing similar plans.

The holding of the touring car trophy subscribed for by Automobile Association of America clubs and proposed by former President Robert P. Hooper of Pennsylvania, may be drawn for by all those who tour to the midsummer meeting from any considerable distance.

The Anderson cup, competed for twice and offered by the progressive South Carolina city of the same name, may also be drawn for by the runabout and small tonneau participants in the tour.

For 1915 Chairman Frank X. Mudd of Chicago, head of the touring information board, has some extensive plans under consideration which he will submit later. There is included a trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, which in the routing may embrace Los Angeles and the San Diego exposition.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Further questions on knotty points recently answered:

Royal Portrush Golf Club—At the seventeenth hole a wire netting fence is placed to prevent balls from going out of bounds. On the top of the netting there is a stretching wire, which was not properly fastened to the netting, leaving a space between the two. A player's ball stuck between the netting and the wire, and the ball was "equally divided by wire and netting." The local rule reads: "At the seventeenth hole a ball lying at the far side of the wire netting beyond the green is out of bounds." The question is—Was the ball referred to "out of bounds" or in play?

Answer—Under rule 6 "A ball must be played wherever it lies, except as otherwise provided for in the rules and local rules." The local rule of the Royal Portrush Club seems to refer to a ball lying on the grounds beyond the fence, and not to a ball stuck in the fence. Even under the out of bounds definition (definition 9), a ball is not deemed to be "out of bounds" unless the greater part of it is within the prohibited area. The committee, therefore, thinks that no exception to rule 6 is established, and that the ball should have been played from its somewhat ambiguous situation.

Kingsknowe Golf Club, Limited—While a stroke competition was in progress the secretary handed the cards as they came in (and unchecked) to a local correspondent, who telephoned the scores to the Saturday's evening papers, and sent a written report to the Monday's morning paper. A's score was reported as taking third prize. After the correspondent had left the clubhouse, the secretary checked all the cards, and found A's card unsigned, and wrote to him on Monday that, in the terms of the rules of golf (stroke competitions, rule No. 5) (1), his card could not be accepted, as it was unsigned. A now draws attention to a decision by the rules of golf committee regarding a case in the Birkhall Golf Club. In that case an unsigned card was disqualified two days after the member's name had been posted in the clubhouse by the committee, but this was overruled. A claims that his score should stand, in view of the above decision. Is A right in his contention that publication of his name in the newspaper report constitutes acceptance of his score by the committee, keeping in view the fact that the news-

paper correspondent got the cards as they came in for the purpose of his report, and before they could be checked?

Answer—It is a usual custom to inform the press of the scores returned by the competitors. This custom does not commit the committee to any expression of opinion as to the validity of the cards, which afterwards have to be checked in the usual way. The competitor should be disqualified.

Horsforth Golf Club, Ltd.—In a match neither of the players had caddies. A played his tee shot straight down the fairway and then put his driver inside his bag, which was lying against the sand box. His opponent, B, then played his tee shot, and the ball struck a portion of stone wall and rebounding, struck the bag of clubs lying by the box and belonging to A. B then claimed the hole from A under rule 18, but A maintains that B was not entitled to this, as the clubs were not in what might be termed the "line of play," and having no caddy he was entitled to lean them against the sand box. Which player is right?

Answer—B was right. A lost the hole under rule 18. Question—A contends that nothing can be lifted off the green which is in line of the putt, and goes to this length, that were a lucifer match lying between the player's ball and the hole the player must brush it away with his putter. B contends that he can pick up any loose impediment lying on the green, irrespective of the position of his ball, and he has the option if that loose stuff is some obnoxious matter to brush it aside with his putter.

Can a player lift any loose impediment, and is a dropped lucifer match an impediment? Does a player lose the hole if he picks up any loose impediment on the green?—[H. W.]

Answer—A's contention shows lamentable ignorance of the rules of golf. (See rule 28, 1 and 2.) B is perfectly correct in his contention, provided that the obnoxious matter referred to is included in the four things which may be scraped aside with a club. All other impediments must be lifted.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Feb. 28.....From 6:03 p. m. to 5:32 a. m.
March 1.....From 6:04 p. m. to 5:50 a. m.
March 2.....From 6:05 p. m. to 5:49 a. m.
March 3.....From 6:06 p. m. to 5:47 a. m.
March 4.....From 6:08 p. m. to 5:46 a. m.
March 5.....From 6:09 p. m. to 5:44 a. m.
March 6.....From 6:10 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.
March 7.....From 6:11 p. m. to 5:41 a. m.

MECHANICS BUILDING

NATION'S GREATEST

AUTO SHOW

March 7 to 14

OPENS

Saturday Eve., Mar. 7

Admission 50c

"SOCIETY DAY" Wed., Mar. 11—\$1.00

3—ORCHESTRAS—3

AUSPICES:
BOSTON AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.
PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER J. CAMPBELL

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW
MARCH 17-21

UNIFORM MOTOR CAR LAW DRAWN UP FOR THE EAST

NEW YORK—Automobilists in the eastern states will watch with much interest the future of the uniform automobile law which has been drafted and will be submitted to the governors of those states and by them to the several state legislatures.

The feeling is general among the uniform motor vehicle legislation commissioners that the draft which they prepared will be accepted, substantially, by their states, and if this proves correct there will be a uniformity of automobile statutes far exceeding anything heretofore known in this country. The states represented are New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland and Delaware.

The draft of the commission covers all the various phases of the present automobile laws and was prepared from a comparative digest of the existing laws. It is, however, comparatively brief, containing about 8000 words, as against the Massachusetts law of 14,000 words, for instance.

AMERICAN AERO CLUB TO COMPETE IN FLYING RACES

NEW YORK—One American aeroplane was entered by the Aero Club of America today in a new attempt to capture the coupe internationale d'aviation in France next September. By the same cable dispatch two machines were entered in the water flying race at Monaco for the Jacques Schneider maritime aviation cup. One of these machines will be that of A. B. Thaw 2d, with William Thaw as pilot. The other machine has not been named.

It is believed Charles H. Weymann may fly in the Internationale.

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Decorative Artists' Field in United States Broadening

Use of Mural Form Becomes
More Democratic, Finding
Way Into Variety of Buildings
—Gives Painters Opportunity

LARGE GROUP SEEN

Mural painting in the United States seems at last to be coming into its own. This is indicated by a rapidly awakening interest and an ever-increasing investment on the part of public and individuals. From state capitols and city halls, from great railway terminals and modern hostels, from the homes of the well-to-do and even from some business houses there is coming a call for mural artists of skill and talent.

The walls seen in official and social walks are no longer finished inevitably with flat, unmeaning surfaces of tint and plaster. They are being wrought with colorful panels that bring with them warmth and good cheer. Their story pictures tell the passer-by of the nation's brave deeds in the past, its wonderful progress in the present and its rich pledges for the future. And to meet the demand for the necessary artisans there is being developed a school of American decorative painters who promise to make full use of the exceptional opportunities that await them.

This growing tendency to enrich the walls of the larger and more beautiful buildings would seem to follow quite logically in the architectural history of the United States. Every great nation has first modeled its buildings and then ornamented them with rugs and hangings, with rich carvings and colorful designs. The hieroglyphic wall paintings of ancient Egypt, the paneled and pilastered paintings of Rome and Pompeii and the religious frescoes and elaborate tempera designs of the middle ages all brought their finishing touch to the work of the architects and builders.

So today the architects of the United States are looking to lend to their structures a speech that every layman can understand. With wide vision and growing skill the American artists are perpetuating in oil and pigment the great events in the history of their country, the toil of their fellow men, and the accomplishment of the great inventors. Such public buildings as the Congressional library at Washington and the Boston public library have long been recorded in the guide books of the land because of their mural paintings. Now art is becoming more democratic. The Pennsylvania railroad station in New York, with its enormous wall panels of geographic perspective, the Curtis Publishing Company's building, with its delightful wall designs by Maxfield Parrish, and the hundred and one schools, restaurants, office buildings and theaters are examples of the increasing popular appreciation of good decorative art.

All this has meant that there has been steadily growing a larger and more intelligent cooperation between American architects and American mural decorators. Builders and artists are developing that unity of multiple effort that is finding expression in truly beautiful buildings. For, to borrow a phrase that one of the best-known decorators has used, to obtain a fine building, "the Madder's lamp of achievement must be rubbed three times—by architect, sculptor and painter."

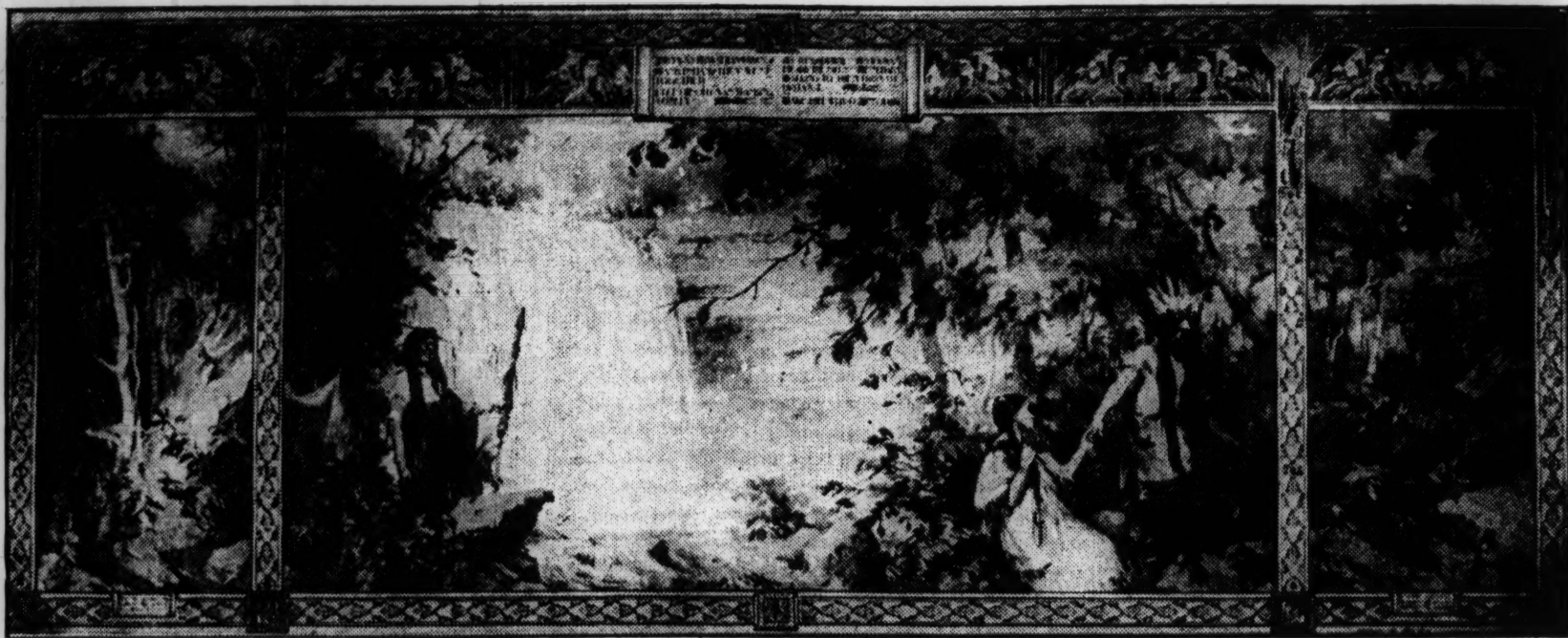
Between easel painting and mural painting there is a great distance, one is told frequently. The mural decorator, instead of obeying only his own dictates, must be ready to lend to his work whatever will make the ensemble—the room or the whole building—the better. He must be ready to be assisted by others and to assist others. And he must bring all his skill and energy to bear on a task that is most complex and exacting, for its scope includes figure painting, landscape painting and portrait painting, and as well long experience and a wide knowledge.

To a group of great mural painters the United States owes its thanks for some splendid object lessons in mural beauty. Among these are John LaFarge, John S. Sargent, Frank Brangwyn, Frank D. Millet and H. Blashfield.

Continuing this list of American mural artists one must register many names, among them those who already stand at the head of their profession to those who have but recently entered the field. A range of talent that takes in such names as Frank Van Vorst Sewall, Maxfield Parrish, Everett Shinn and David Workman. The list is a long one and the large output of work that it has produced would proclaim the fact that the public is beginning to show its appreciation of serious art.

Among the school of younger men the work is held to be of high merit. Lauros Monroe Phoenix of Minneapolis, whose canvases are worthy of expectation as representing the artistic accomplishments of the American muralist. For Mr. Phoenix may well be called a western artist. His training and his environment have been of the section of the country and one is disappointed in seeking in his canvases the resultant sense of breadth, of length and freedom. There is manifest a love of the deep woods, running streams, open waters and noble figures. There is present as well a notable feeling of the delicacy of subdued treatment demanded of a mural painting and a vigor of virile interpretation.

Characteristic of this artist's method of working is his "Minnehaha," a large decorative panel placed in the L. S. Donnell & Co. building in Minneapolis.



(Copyright 1914 by Lauros Monroe Phoenix. Photo by Winter, St. Paul)

"Minnehaha," painting by Lauros Monroe Phoenix, based on Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," to adorn wall in business building

This is based on the Longfellow poem of "Hiawatha" and illustrates the familiar lines:

"This was Hiawatha's wooing,
Hand in hand they went together;
Left the old man standing lonely
At the doorway of the wigwam;
Heard the falls of Minnehaha
Calling to them from the distance,
Calling to them from afar off,
'Fare thee well, O, Minnehaha!'"

There is evident here the breadth of treatment that is so pleasing. The dashing waters, the enfolding foliage, the gracefully composed figures are blended with a thousand and one details of nature into a harmonious tapestry of line and color, which is aglow with its own beauty and yet subordinates itself appropriately to the foyer in which it is placed.

In the central and larger panel one sees the white waters of the falls of Minnehaha seen through an opening in the heavy foliage. To the left stands the Arrow Maker alone by his tent. And to the right, hand in hand, the departing Indian youth and maiden. In the foreground on either side the artist has introduced some of the squirrels, rabbits and frogs that were mentioned as the playfellows of Hiawatha.

In the handling of subject-matter, in composition and in harmony of color this canvas may be valued as an excellent example of modern mural decoration, including as it does the requisite

restrained and fanciful treatment, artistic skill and faithfulness of reproduction. In this last respect Mr. Phoenix is especially careful. The "Minnehaha" panel took seven months of solid work. As the falls themselves are familiar not only to the local residents of Minneapolis but to thousands of tourists it was very desirable that they should be carefully portrayed, and to do this required many studies of the waters and the surrounding foliage and shrubbery. To secure models for his Indian figures the painter went directly to an Indian reservation, made a careful search for appropriate characters and worked out a number of sketches before he was satisfied that his portraits would truly illustrate the story pictures of the poet.

Of no little interest, as well, is the architectural framework with which Mr. Phoenix has bordered this panel. He has used here characteristic Indian designs, a treatment no critic could deny as being truly American. His top border he had broadened to include a long panel of mosaic flowers, the state flower, and one which grows in profusion on the banks of Minnehaha creek.

Probably one of the more delightful paintings by this worker is "The Legend of the Birch Tree," a small panel in the home of the William McNally residence in New Richmond, Wis. In this the artist has wrought with his brushes a composition of the oriole and rose tints of the autumn foliage that blends quite won-

derfully with the mahogany fittings of the living room in which it is placed.

A canvas that has attracted wide attention is Mr. Phoenix' "Rip Van Winkle" in the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul. This is a singularly happy treatment of a well-known subject, and has been compared with the "Old King Cole" panel in the Knickerbocker hotel in New York, which is by Maxfield Parrish. The room itself is finished with dark woodwork, has colored walls and is lighted by skylights, giving opportunity for a rich color scheme. The center panel shows

Rip seated on a fallen tree as the center of interest in the picture, and on either side, in supporting panels, is a group of the little men of the mountains. Other of the better known works of this artist are his "Old Homestead," in the dining room of the Harvey S. Haynes residence in Minneapolis, and his "Aesculapius," a large wall painting in the lobby of the Lowry building in St. Paul.

As a painter of out-of-door subjects, among other things, Mr. Phoenix has found valuable training in his own out-door living which he loves so well. He

ESSENTIAL QUALITY OF ART IS SEEN IN CONTRASTING FORMS

(Continued from page sixteen)

West and both choose France for their workshop."

In the current exhibition at the Macdowell Club several canvases show Henry Reuter as a colorist. His picture of "The City" from a novel viewpoint is a Turner-esque flight of imagination. Several effective paintings are by Gus Mager, a most conscientious "modernist."

C. Calusad, an Armenian painter of marine pictures, a native of Constantinople and accustomed to the Bosphorus with its parti-colored sails, the tumultuous Black sea and the bright sea of Marmora, has lately painted several pictures of New York, its rivers and harbor. One of these, of the great bridges with the traffic of the river below them, seen in the golden light of sunset, has more of the poetic quality than usually is apparent by the work of those who choose these subjects. Another picture of New York, with the statue of Liberty guardian over it, shows how this scene has impressed an oriental who has come to make his home in the newer land. This painting now hangs in the White House at Washington. Mr. Calusad proposed to paint a series of pictures of the harbors of America. He is at present showing his pictures at his studio, 546 fifth avenue.

Sculpture and Water Colors

Paul Troubetzkoy's virile sculptures have been shown at Knoedler's during the last fortnight, as well as the forty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society. Exhibited among the water colors were four striking pictures by A. Schille of Columbus, O. The mark of distinction is upon this painter's work as shown here. "The Garden at Night" is particularly successful with its little lighted tables like glowing islands in a shadowy sea. A snappy picture of a bathing crowd, by Edward Potthast, was awarded the Hudson prize for the best water color in the exhibition painted by an American. By Edith Penman were some friendly hollyhocks looking over a fence. By John C. Huffington were two misty pictures, one of "The Tower," a tall building seen through the fog out of which a tug is moving. Mr. Huffington paints his river scenes with authority as his studio is a house-boat in which he moves from place to place about the city's water front. Two decorative drawings done on a gray paper entitled Lucy W. Hurry to distinct consideration. There is fresh clear color in the "Old Studios—Gloucester," overhanging the water, as seen by Edward S. Campbell.

Two excellent pictures of children, one of a boy watching with a boy's intense web of a spider, have come all the way from Hubbard Woods, Ill., which is the address of Adam E. Allbright. Real water colors are Henry B. Snell's "Sails of the Adriatic," orange, tipped with pink, and W. J. Aylward's "Wharf," to which class may be added F. Luis Mora's Spanish dancers.

Other exhibitors this year are Elizabeth Schwartz, Henry B. Selden, whose delicate, luminous "Moonlight" is worthy of remark; Florence Wyman, Raymond L. Thayer, showing a "Virginia Cloud Design" like a Japanese wood cut; Mrs. E. M. Scott, Will Simmons, with a pair of eagles deftly sketched; Taber Sears, Jane Peterson, Glenn Newell, David Milne, painting in his effective touch-and-go fashion, and Charles Warren Eaton.

The interior of the Pennsylvania station, without doubt the most impressive interior in New York, not only on account of its great dimension, but because of its lighting and color, has for some reason escaped the attention of those artists who most frequently paint New York

is especially fond of the water, is an expert in a sailboat, motor boat or canoe, and is said to be one of the best sailors on the Minnesota lakes. Many a summer day and week finds him exploring the rivers and inland lakes of his home country. And this intimate contact with nature has meant a great deal to him, for he declares that much that he knows of design and color has come to him in this way.

Mr. Phoenix' name may be included among the graduates of the Chicago Art Institute, who seem to have among them a high percentage of successful men. As a boy he studied in the juvenile class there, and later in the advanced classes. During this time he was associated with such artists as John V. Vanderpoel, Louis W. Wilson, Charles Francis Brown and Thomas W. Stevens. Later he studied under Howard Pyle, the illustrator, Frederick Richardson, the pen artist, and M. Alphonse Mucha.

This widely divergent education has been supplemented by a wide experience in actual work, ranging from the days when he worked as a newspaper sketch artist in the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul to his teaching work in the Art Institute and in his own studio.

Mr. Phoenix is a hard worker, allow-

ing no thought for artistic temperament to offer excuse for either sporadic or uneven work. He is at work in his studio early in the morning and puts down his brushes only when the light of day has left the skies. Indeed, he himself declares that he has studied far harder out of school than in it. He has made himself conversant with art, history and literature, and now is studying music to help him develop his color work. And, best of all, he brings to his work the happiness and enthusiasms of him who is in his proper place, the man who has found his right work.

It is in the work of such rising mural painters as Mr. Phoenix that one may find an answer to the appeal recently made by E. H. Blashfield, who said:

"Throughout history, the great decorated public building has been one of the most valuable assets of a nation, the stimulus of the indifferent, the educator of the ignorant, the teacher of esthetics, patriotism and morals. Therefore, the task and opportunity of our architects is prodigious. They are rebuilding the country; we have almost unlimited wealth, almost unlimited territory. If our artists do not rise to the situation, they will throw away what is the greatest opportunity since the Renaissance."



Preliminary sketch of the Arrow Maker for "Minnehaha" canvas

COPLEY SOCIETY'S AMERICAN PORTRAIT SHOW OPENS TUESDAY

The Copley Society's exhibition of portraits by living painters, will open with a private view in Copley hall Tuesday evening. An effort has been made by the exhibition committee to gather portraits representing the leading painters of the United States, England, France and other countries.

A large attendance is expected at the private view which, as in past years, will be one of the season's social affairs. Tickets for the private view can be obtained by the public only through a member of the Copley Society.

The exhibition will be opened to the public on Wednesday morning, March 4, and will remain open for three weeks daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sunday, 1 to 5 p. m. This is a pay exhibition. The society has secured some of the best known Sargent portraits in this country, including those of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Helen Brice, Mrs. William C. Endicott, Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell and others, as well as several Sargent drawings.

John J. Shannon of London will be represented with a portrait of Mrs. Frederick L. Motley. By Paul Helleu there will be portraits of Mrs. Cleveland Bigelow and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy will show a portrait of Mrs. Russell Codman. Wilfred von Geln, the London portrait painter who has been working in Boston recently, will be represented by a likeness of Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge. The Spanish painter Zuloaga has a picture of George R. Fearing and one entitled "Ma Cousine." Desmond Fitzgerald has lent his likeness of Mme. Monet and child, by Claude Monet. Henry Carot-Deville shows a likeness of Mrs. William L. MacKee and her daughters.

Practically all the Americans who have attained eminence in portraiture will be represented with at least one contribution in the exhibition. Among their important works will be the large portrait of Charles Francis Adams by Robert Vonnob; Edmund C. Tarbell's portrait of Mrs. John S. Ames; Cecilia Beaux's portraits of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, of the Italian ambassador and of George Arliss; Frank W. Benson's outdoor picture of his daughter Sylvia; a "Lady with Black Scarf," by Adolphe Borie; Howard Gardner Cushing's portrait of Mrs. Cushing; a "Portrait of a Lady," by William Thorne; "A Village Boy," by Robert Henri; a "Lady with Fan," by Frank Duveneck; Gary Melcher's portrait "In the Studio," representing Hugo Reisinger and himself; a likeness of Dr. Benjamin Sharp, by Thomas Eakins, and many more.

The oil portraits will occupy Copley and Allston halls. The small gallery will contain drawings and a few engraved and etched likenesses.

The work of preparing this exhibition has been in the hands of this committee: Holker Abbott, Thomas Allen, Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, Frederick W. Coburn, J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Desmond Fitzgerald, Thomas G. Frothingham, A. W. Longfellow, Frank Gair Macomber, Mrs. Everett Moss, Miss Helen G. Moseley, Mrs. William L. Parker, John Endicott Peabody, Miss Annie C. Putnam, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Martha Silsbee, Henry D. Sleeper, Joseph Linton Smith, C. Howard Walker and Edward R. Warren.

NEW PERKINS PORTRAIT

"Miss M.," a new portrait by Harley M. Perkins, is on view at the Copley gallery and shows this artist to be maintaining his fine achievements previously in this field. It shows him again as a man sensitive to delicate effects of tone while solidly conscious of the value of simplicity and mass. Altogether a thoroughly agreeable work, and with a piquant touch in the slanting direction of the lines echoing the angle of the feather in the lady's hat. The flesh tones are convincing, the modeling good, and the background unobtrusively appropriate—a grateful feature in a season of backgrounds that have taken on the air of a wall paper exhibition.

NEW PORTRAIT BY LOCAL ARTIST



"Miss M.," by Harley M. Perkins, at Copley gallery

(Photo by Judd)

Lauros Monroe Phoenix at work on one of his large pictures

GAY'S DISTINGUISHED INTERIORS IN SPECIAL SHOW AT MUSEUM

In an age thought to be more or less democratic in its art interests, Walter Gay's interior pictures, now being shown in the third modern picture gallery at the Museum of Fine Arts provide a pleasant contrasting note in their descriptions of aristocratic rooms.

Mr. Gay's interiors have long been regarded as achievement in the highest vein in this field. He studies his subject with a high intelligence, a congenial mood, and a sure sense for the atmosphere that every room has in an individual sense.

He chooses, one is convinced, the most suitable point of view then proceeds to paint the picture with an elegance that matches his subject. He is a colorist and a craftsman who rejoices in hue and nuances of shading, and has the skill to represent in paint all kinds of wood and every peculiar fabric with success. The pictures are on view for three weeks.

Art Club, are now on view at Doll & Richards. An exhibition of old masters is on view in the gallery.

An exhibition illustrating the history of engraving on copper has been placed in the print room of the Fogg museum. Some of the finest and most valuable prints belonging to the Gray and Randall collections are shown, including an Otto print, which is a unique impression, the "Assumption of the Virgin," formerly attributed to Botticelli, remarkable impressions of plates by Duerer, among which are the "Knight of Death," "St. Jerome" and "Melancholia," and many others from the earliest time down to the present day.

In the main gallery of the Fogg museum, two paintings lent by Mrs. John Elliott have recently been placed on exhibition. One is an "Assumption of the Virgin," by a sixteenth century master of the Flemish school. The other represents the head of King Philip II. of Spain. This last is evidently a fragment of a once larger picture. It has been ascribed to Pantoja de la Cruz,

BOSTON NOTES

Tonal paintings by Mr. Ahl, recently shown to much interest at the Boston

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914

SEAMEN SELECT THEIR BOOKS
WITHOUT THE AID OF CRITICS

T Wharf Librarian Explains Tastes of "the Boys," Who Like Works of Those Knowing Themselves and Their Fellowmen, Mainly American and French

"Books are books and men are men, no matter where you go—and good books and good men are pretty near the same in any port." And with these words of gentle wisdom, the "Ancient Mariner" opened his discourse on the Popular Author from the Viewpoint of Those Who Go Down to the Sea. Then he paused for a moment and gazed out on the harbor as if to collect his thoughts.

Through the open windows came the pungent odors of the salt water and the fresh fish piled on the wharves. There came, too, the purr and creak of the tackle as the fishing boats unloaded their catches, and the complacent puff of a heavy sea-going tug that was leading a line of barges to the open bay. It was a day of sunshine and light breeze, and the sights and sounds and smells of the waterfront stirred the mariner in every passerby.

The reporter had been trying to find out what sailors and fishermen like to read. They had tried to tell him in an up town book store that such men read only cheap novels, if they read at all; but somehow or other he didn't believe it. And so he had sought the wharves. Soon he had found himself climbing a narrow flight of out-of-door stairs at the very end of T wharf, and entering the tiny reading room of the fishing fleet. In one corner was partitioned off the little office of the librarian and postmaster for the fleet, whose appearance lent itself quite naturally to the title of the "Ancient Mariner." And whose quarters seemed much like the cabin of a ship.

The Mariner sat looking out over the harbor so long that the reporter thought his first question had been forgotten. An outgoing steamer was leaving a trail of black smoke along the horizon, and perchance the Mariner's thoughts had been wadded aboard her, on the spring-like breeze, and had begun a reminiscent voyage.

Sea Tales Not Preferred

"Of course you all like Kipling?" prompted the reporter. Kipling seemed a safe beginning in any circle. But it was not to prove so in this case. "No, I can't say we do," came the answer. "The boys don't seem to take to Kipling, somehow. Of course, I appreciate how he makes himself popular. He don't waste any time on flowery description and he has the knack of using some of the right lingo about machinery and warships and the like, but—"

"But surely 'Captains Courageous'—"

interrupted the reporter. The Mariner's blue eyes beamed with a kindly twinkle.

"Of course, Kipling's all right and he does good work, and I'm not the one to say anything against him. But do you know, the boys don't think so much of that 'Captains Courageous'." It stands to reason," he continued, as if eager to make excuses for the English author, "it stands to reason that a man can't sail on a boat for an hour and then know all about it. It ain't natural that he should. Now if a young fellow comes into a carpenter's shop and starts in to work, the carpenter can tell in a minute by the way he handles his tools whether he is a professional carpenter or not. And in the same way we can tell right away whether a writer has ever been before the mast or is writing from the 'Yachtsman's Guide.'"

"But how about Connelly? Surely he knows his ships." The Mariner shook his head again in a kindly but depreciatory way. "No," he said, "the boys don't care much for Connelly, either. He does mighty well, but they know the ways of living so much better than he does, and then, too, they are leading every day the most interesting part of his books—that is the seafaring life. It ain't news to them. You see, there are two kinds of books, to my view. There's the kind about the things you know nothing about, such as the books about kangaroo hunting, and north pole trips, and detective work. They generally seem good to you, because they're handing out some interesting information about a way of living that is different than yours.

"And then there's the kind that are fine stories about human beings, and whether they're in London or the Argentine don't make much difference. You can make the characters sailors, or rich financiers, or thieves or ice-landers; it's the same story and just as good." Of course we all like stories that are a little different from the day's work," he continued, turning to the shelves of well worn volumes that make up the fishermen's library. "Now take this Conan Doyle. He writes interesting stuff. It don't come up to all I've been telling you about great stories and all that, but it makes you forget yourself. And then there's Oppenheim, not James but his brother. And this French 'Gaboriau' (he pronounced it 'Gaboriau'). And Dumas (he made it 'Dumas with lass')—his 'Monte Cristo'—he's beat. And then there's Gunter, Archibald Clavering Gunter, the boys don't get enough of his books. There's always something doing in them."

Writers Too Prolix

"And there's always something doing in Jack London's stories, don't you think?"

"Well, say," answered the Mariner, "that's another point. You people are inclined to let a writer get a reputation and then you claim that anything he

writes must be good. We can't see it that way. Now take the 'Sea Wolf,' that's a crackerjack. But lots of the other stories of London's take too long to tell and with no excuse for it. It's a big fault with lots of writers. They will fill up 200 pages when they could have had their say in 80, and have done it better. Maybe the publishers make 'em do it. Of course I appreciate the fact that there must be intervals in all stories. But the clever author makes the intervals interesting.

"Now, English writers ain't a bit popular with the men on board the vessels. They don't seem to have the knack of being always interesting. It's the American and French writers who have the snap and the cunning. The English like to feel their way through a story like a dignified old vessel in shoal water."

At this point the Mariner stopped to watch a fishing schooner that was nosing her way in among her sister ships about the wharf, with the aid of a fussy and impatient little tug. This operation superintended with due care, he again took up his discourse.

"Now, when it comes to the books that the boys really like to read and then read over again, there's Shakespeare and Hopkinson Smith. 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' and 'As You Like It' are out of the library most of the time, and Hopkinson Smith's books are fine, with lots of heart and human nature in them. Then there's Cooper, at least one or two of his books are liked, and Charles Marriott. 'Robinson Crusoe' everybody likes, of course. And the books written by Joseph C. Lincoln are the best ever. Another funny thing, and it may not be so funny, after all, and that is that lots of boys' books are popular here—such stories as those of Rev. Elijah Kellogg.

"These stories written about Cape Cod folks and the fishermen are not as popular as they might be with us. That is, except Lincoln's. It does beat all how a writer will get acquainted with one or two people on Cape Cod somewhere and then describe the lives of all the rest of them, judging from those few. You might as well try to sail around the world using a chart of Boston harbor. There was a woman writer came to Cape Cod a few years ago and made that very mistake. She fell in with one or two ignorant fishermen and judged them all to be ignorant. As a matter of fact, these fishermen know much more than you might think."

Travel Educates Mariner

"I've seen business men, who have never been out of sight of their own chimney smoke, come down to our meetings and heard them talk about being glad to be down with their brothers, the mariners, and then go on to tell them about what was going on in the world and what they ought to think about it. As a matter of fact, their brothers, the mariners, could give them a few pointers on events. They haven't stayed in one corner of a city, but have traveled from Canada to the Argentine. They have talked with people in a hundred different ports and a dozen different countries, and their ideas about trusts, and Mexican wars, and foreign trade, and the like are worth listening to.

"You see," and here the mariner became very earnest indeed, "the trouble with some men is that they are in a rut and can't see anything at the end of it but a few dollars. Now that's all right if a man wants to make that his ambition and his life work. But the trouble lies in the fact that everybody thinks they must be very wise just because they have been able to make money."

"Now, there's another class of men who ain't so keen about making a lot of money. They are content with simple things and simple duties. But they do want knowledge and do you know—"

and here he thumped his knee for emphasis—knowing how to make money ain't knowledge by a long shot. It's real wisdom that counts, and some of the wisest men I've known have been men who had been doing the simplest kind of things all their lives.

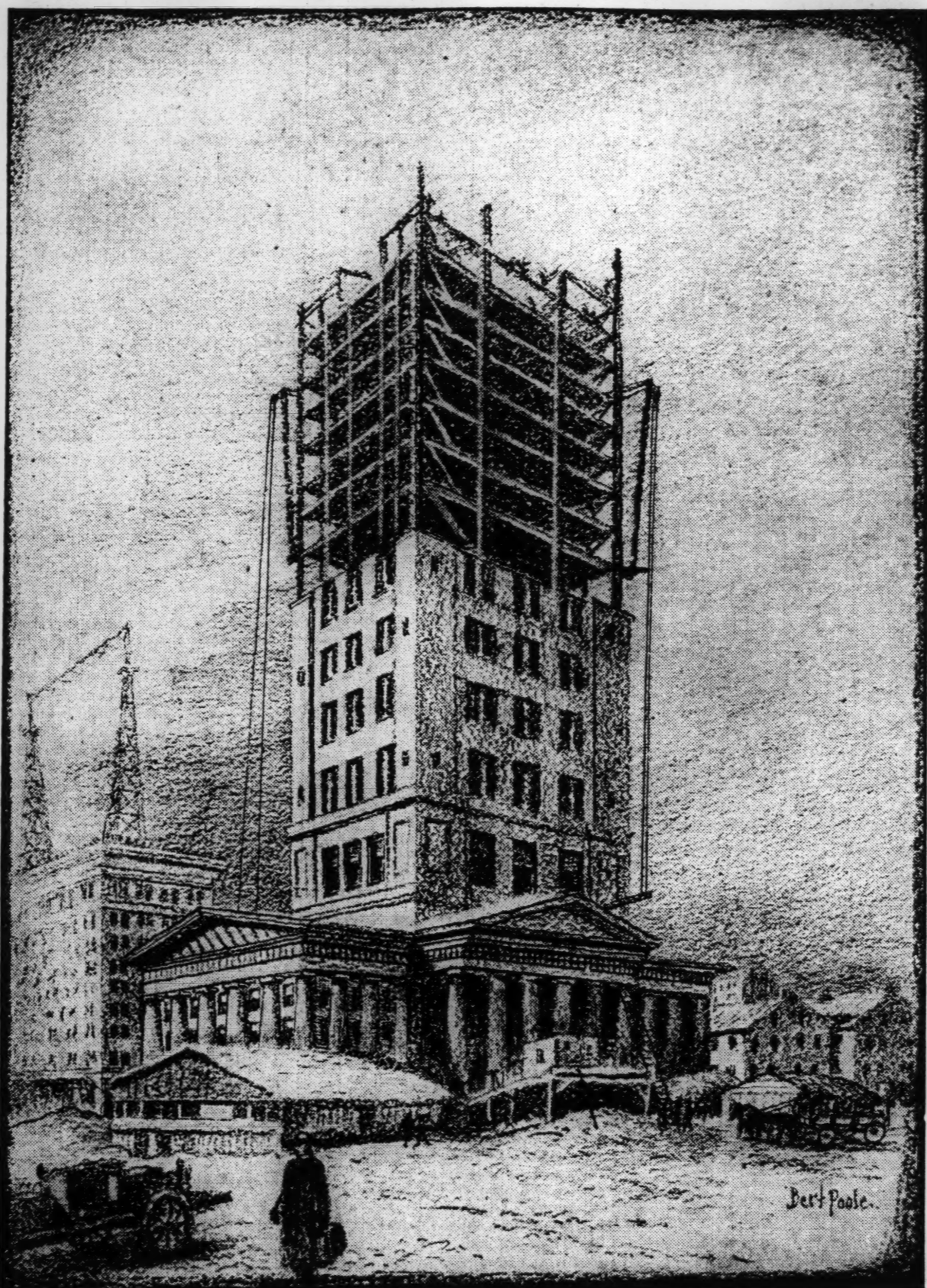
"No," he concluded, "we boys don't have much to do with telephones and offices and automobiles, but that ain't saying we've been left behind in any way. When a man hasn't such a backwater. When a man shows to see a lot to do and so many shows to see and parties to attend, he gets more time for a little real thinking, and as for us, somehow the sea, and the nights, and the wind and the fog all help teach us how to know ourselves and our fellow men a lot better. And so we like best the books that are written by men who know themselves and their fellow men.

"Of course, those kind of books don't come along every day, and we get time to do a lot of light reading. If you have any friends who don't know what to do with their old magazines let 'em send 'em to me, Capt. A. E. Norton, care of the Boston Seamen's Port Aid Society, T Wharf. And good-by to you."

SURGEONS-GENERAL APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, on the recommendation of Secretary Lane of the Interior Friday appointed Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the army and Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, surgeon-general of the navy,

CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER RISING



Although raised to but half its ultimate height, the new custom house tower has become already the striking feature in the skyline of Boston.

As seen from the decks of the incoming vessels its steel framework rises high above the surrounding buildings, resembling the basket mast of some gigantic battleship. To those arriving at the North station it appears envialed at the end of Blackstone street, the low intervening buildings hiding but little of its base and permitting a splendid view of the whole. From the other great

CENTRAL OREGON
LINE COST \$16,000,000

PORTLAND, Ore.—It cost approximately \$16,000,000 to build the Oregon Trunk railway from the middle of the Columbia river to Bend. The Cello bridge, from the middle of the river to connection with the Spokane, Portland & Seattle road on the Washington side, cost more than \$1,000,000 more.

These facts, which were matters of common knowledge, were made items of record, according to the Oregonian, by Clyde B. Aitchison, a member of the state railroad commission, acting for the commission, in an effort to secure a correct valuation of the property. The commission is securing a valuation of all railroads in Oregon.

RAILWAY EXCHANGE TO BE BUILT

MINNEAPOLIS—The Electric Short Line Railway Company at Holden and Seventh streets and Third avenue N. will build a 10-story steel and concrete "railway exchange" at an approximate cost of \$700,000, President E. D. Luce of the company announces in the Journal.



Capt. A. H. Norton, authority on sailors' taste in literature

gateway into the city, the South station, the tower cannot yet be seen.

The new structure is rising at the approximate rate of two floors a week, its progress depending largely upon the speed of the riveters. The point which marks the termination of the plain shaft of the tower and the beginning of the more decorative features has been reached now in the framework. The granite facing is being put into place rather more slowly and now covers about 150 feet of the height.

As yet incongruity between the appearance of the old custom house and the

U. S. ELECTRIC COLLIER JUPITER
SUCCEEDS AT COAL HOIST TEST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The electrically-driven collier Jupiter slipped in through the Golden Gate recently after a test run with a triumphant "15" on flapping canvas between her coal-handling masts to show the speed she had made on the trial, and dropped anchor off California City for the crucial test—that of the coal handling machinery.

The new electric propulsion, whereby electric wires take the place of steel shafts, had already proved its economy and reliability, the Examiner says. But a collier, no matter how fast and far it can go, is useless unless its machinery can handle the coal it carries.

Two barges were warped alongside and skeleton frames rigged on them to represent hatches. From the hold of the collier to and through these hatches one bucket was selected to deliver coal at the rate of 100 tons an hour.

There are 12 such buckets on the collier and they can transfer coal to war-

ships at such a rate that the entire cargo can be taken out in less than seven hours.

Two men, with experience of less than one week in handling the gears, were placed at the station whence the ropes which open, close and haul the buckets are constructed.

The first few passages of the bucket carrying more than a ton of coal went wide. Then the operators found their distance and with patient regularity the huge iron claws closed over the soft coal, raised it in the air, slid over the hatch and dropped it.

The operators, anxious to exceed the required speed, were cautioned several times by Executive Officer S. M. Robinson, but even though they slowed down a trifle the rate of unloading was a full 100 per cent beyond requirements under the worst service and weather conditions possible.

Captain Gove, senior officer in charge of the trial, left the vessel before the coal trials, and Commander Brady took his place in the coal handling trial. He expressed himself as more than satisfied. Commander Brady said:

"They hoisted 100 buckets in 30 minutes, averaging about a ton apiece. The handling was more than satisfactory and was done by inexperienced winchmen, members of the crew of the ship."

"It is very probable that, after some training in handling this gear, they will be able to double this rate. The coal handling is an unqualified success."

GREAT NORTHERN
BUYS STEEL CARS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Thirty all-steel passenger coaches have been ordered by the Great Northern railway for delivery in July, according to the Dispatch. With the exception of a few steel mail cars purchased to fulfill the requirements of the government relating to the handling of the mails, this is the first step on the part of the Great Northern toward turning all its passenger rolling stock into steel.

BAY STATE WOMEN LEARNING
AS SUFFRAGE IS BEING URGED

Educational Work Conducted Regularly by Campaign Organizations and Other Clubs, Legislation Is Scrutinized, While Ward Bureaus Are Being Formed

While no startling discoveries are expected to follow an attempt to find out what the women of Massachusetts, and especially of Boston, are doing to prepare themselves for an intelligent exercise of the franchise, this does not mean that the women are not awake on the subject. It simply means that at present they are more concerned with the question of whether they are to get the vote than with what they are to do with it afterwards. They feel that once they have to become sufficiently informed on matters governmental and political to know both how to vote and what they are voting for, the simple reason that many of them intend to make a business of getting this information and not trust to absorbing it by hearsay from people who are supposed to know.

In the meantime, however, here and there throughout the city different groups and agencies are leading the way by routes direct and indirect to a growing understanding on the part of the women as to the exact nature of the government, national, state and city, and as to the duties and privileges of all voting citizens.

Educational Work On

There is, for example, the newly formed equal suffrage party of ward 10. The members have not only opened headquarters where any one is welcome to drop in and ask questions, but they also hold meetings every Saturday night to which speakers are invited to come and tell the women what they ought to know as prospective voters. One night they were told that many of the Massachusetts laws relating to women and children are inadequate because of the way they are worded, or because they have no real penalty attached; another night they were informed about the privileges that already belong to them as citizens of the city. It was a matter of amazement to many of them to learn that they could if they wished run as candidates for members of ward committees, and that some women in the city already had taken advantage of this and actually been elected. "No need to wait till you have the vote before you can serve on your ward committee," said the speaker, and his listeners looked from one to another as much as to say, "Why, can it be possible?"

Since then a new step has been taken in this ward. The women have organized a class to study the equal suffrage question and all it involves, which means that eventually, if they continue the class long enough, they will come to the subject of government and much of what that word includes. Meanwhile the Saturday night meetings are to continue and here, through the speakers secured, information will be given constantly not only about the progress of suffrage but also about laws and their making.

Suffrage headquarters likewise have been opened in ward 12 and much the same kind of work is being done there as in ward 10. Eventually, it is hoped, headquarters will be opened in every ward in the city, each one to be a center of information. One fact to be noted is that men are as welcome at these headquarters as women, for women have discovered on asking questions of their husbands and brothers that some of them need enlightenment on subjects that it was taken for granted they knew all about as voters of the commonwealth. It has even been found out that sometimes men are a little hazy on points covered by the United States constitution or that they are not altogether clear as to the merits of various bills to be brought before the present Legislature.

This last is a matter about which many women feel that they themselves cannot afford to be indifferent, even if they have no vote. That is why there is a special department in the State Federation of Women's Clubs devoted to legislation, and that is why so many women's clubs have departments or committees of legislation in their own organizations. That is why, too, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government has held three or four legislative conferences each winter and why it proposes to do the same thing this winter. The members feel that it is a matter of vital concern that they should know what bills are being considered at the State House in order that they may register their approval or disapproval of measures which affect the common welfare. And in learning how laws are made they believe that they are preparing themselves in a most practical way to help make the laws themselves when they get the opportunity.

The Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club, incorporated about one year ago, has a membership approaching 200 who are studying the party platform and keeping themselves informed, through speakers at monthly meetings, of ways in which they can advance the interests of their cause. They can tell exactly why they have allied themselves with the Progressive party and what the party stands for; they believe in its principles not because some one else does but because they have thought the matter over and become convinced that the principles are right.

Legislation Watched

There is a study class in this club, and the club itself has three departments—labor, legislation and social service. The members of this club believe that

it should be part of their program to become acquainted with conditions among all classes of people so that when they do have the privilege of helping to make the laws they will know from first-hand knowledge whether a law which affects the immigrant class, for example, is likely to be really beneficial. With this end in view the last of this month they are to hold a meeting at the Civic Service house on Salem street where they are to be told much about conditions in the North End, and then they are going on a tour of inspection to see those conditions for themselves.

Naturalization Planned

And how about the women who live in the North End? Are they doing anything to prepare themselves to vote intelligently? Naturally not, inasmuch as many of them are not even citizens. A plan is now on foot, however, to change this last condition, not only in the North End but in every part of the city where there are large numbers of aliens. Under the direction of the immigration committee of the Boston Social Union it is expected that several settlement houses will form naturalization classes for women, an entirely new feature of Boston settlement work. In these classes women will be taught both history and civics, so that when they go up to court to take out their naturalization papers they will be able to pass the examination creditably and not get Washington and Lincoln mixed nor be unable to distinguish between the executive and legislative departments of government, mistakes common enough among some of the men who come to take the examination.

To encourage women to become citizens may seem far removed from preparing them to become intelligent voters, yet it is regarded as the first step, and the second step, it is said, may come more quickly than some people now anticipate. Hitherto the principal factor that has influenced women to become naturalized has been the fact that they could not secure civil positions without first becoming citizens. If they can be influenced to become citizens for the sake of citizenship itself, why may they not be taught later, the settlement workers ask, to vote for the best interests of the country which they have made their own?

There are some women's clubs which although apparently interested in almost every subject save government yet occasionally by way of variety have speakers address them on matters relating to legislation or elections, and there are also clubs that devote themselves almost entirely to studying parliamentary law. In fact it would seem that there is scarcely a woman's organization attempting anything worth while that has not taken at least one step toward preparing its members for an intelligent use of the franchise. In some instances the members may not even be conscious that the step has been taken, but in after years it is believed that, in looking back, they will realize that they began to wake up and be interested in affairs governmental and political on that day when some of the members discussed woman suffrage for the first time, or Mr. Blank came to talk to them about the difference between direct and indirect influence in securing legislation.

PLAYWRITING ONE
OF LOS ANGELES
SCHOOL'S STUDIES

At Manual Arts High Several Plays by Pupils Have Been Produced on School Stage

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Manual Arts high school is to have a course in playwriting this term, says the Tribune. Several plays written by students have been produced at the school in the past, but this year it is to be taught as a regular course. This class is but one of a number brought into existence with the revolutionizing of English instruction at the high school.

Under the new system, English will not be taught merely as a college preparatory subject but rather as a practical help. Among the classes to be started under the new method of teaching are: History and technic of drama, modern drama, significant modern books, development and technic of novel and short story, orations, essays, poetry, dramatics, journalism and short story writing.

FUND STARTED FOR
PONTIAC MUSEUM

DETROIT, Mich.—Daniel L. Davis, president of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society, has donated \$5000 of a \$50,000 fund to be raised to erect a library and museum in the business section of Pontiac, the Free Press says.

He proposes a business block, the revenue from which will make the library and museum self-sustaining. County records and relics are to be deposited there and a meeting place provided for various women's clubs and federations.

Theaters Offer Four Fine Attractions

POPULAR SHAW COMEDY OPENS HERE MONDAY

Miss Margaret Anglin to Play Shakespeare at the Cort With New Style Pictorial Settings to Add to Effect

MISS BURKE SERIOUS

With four attractions of the first interest to playgoers, the coming week is easily the most notable of the current season. "Fanny's First Play," which is Shaw's most popular comedy, comes to the Park theater for a run; Miss Margaret Anglin makes her first Shakespearean appearance here as Viola in "Twelfth Night" at the Cort; "Fine Feathers," a significant drama by Eugene Walter, comes to the Colonial with a cast of names such as no play has brought here this season; Miss Billie Burke brings "The Land of Promise" to the Hollis, revealing for the first time her powers as a serious actress appearing in the first comedy of serious tendency that W. Somerset Maugham has written. As if to keep up the pace, John Craig makes his second important production of the season at the Castle Square, "The Girl of the Golden West."

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Fanny's First Play," comes to the Park theater Monday evening with the prestige of a year's run in New York and two years in London. This comedy has been esteemed by some writers the finest of all Shaw's works. Others have voted in dull. Probably more than any of his other plays it calls for the understanding mood on the part of those who do not wholly like Shaw's methods, while admiring his salutary satirical insight into conventional shams. Objectors feel that he jabs the good and the bad indiscriminately with his vitriolic pen. Unequivocal Shaw admirers declare the play to provide them with an evening of sheer delight. The comedy is in an induction, three acts and an epilogue. The introduction shows an Irish gentleman of the old school who produces a play written by his daughter Fanny, and invites four leading London critics to appraise it. The play is a satire on parents who command obedience from their children instead of meriting deference, a satire on the "double standard" of behavior for boys and girls, and a satire on many things beside. In the epilogue the critics state their opinions according to the alleged bias of certain specific London theatrical reviewers, and Shaw, of course, lampoons them until they are a sorry crew.

The all-English cast embraces such well known players as Kate Carlyn, who has been long on the stage and who spent 17 consecutive years with J. E. Toole and four years with Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Eva Leonard Boyne, daughter of Leonard Boyne, the well known English actor; Dulce Musgrave, Jean Stirling, Katharine Pole, C. H. Crocker-King, who was associated with Ben Greet for a number of years and who has the reputation of having played nearly every male character in the Shakespearean repertoire; Claude Gains, Sidney Paxton, who appeared in "Charley's Aunt" in England over 1100 times; Herbert Dansey, Arnold Lucy, William Lewis Sealy, Gordon Ash, Vane Sutton-Vane, Walter Kingsford, Ivan Campbell, Spencer Geach and George Carr. Granville Barker produced the play.

MISS ANGLIN IN SHAKESPEARE

Miss Margaret Anglin at last has escaped from the long line of emotional roles to which managers held her for years in such plays as "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "Zira" and "The Great Divide," and now has a chance to show her skill and charm as a comedienne in cheerful Shakespeare comedies. She is her own manager, so has made her own prompt books, and has sought, it is said, to stop the play, not herself. She has sought to secure Elizabethan pace in the quick succession of scenes, and to this end has worked with Livingston Platt, whose pictorial settings in the simple new German style have been seen in Boston at the Castle Square theater, where Shakespeare was acted with 30 second waits between scenes and five minutes between acts. Thus Miss Anglin will be able to present a fuller and more rounded version of the play within three hours than the cumbersome stage scenery in general use today permits.

As Viola in "Twelfth Night," with which Miss Anglin will open her two weeks' engagement at the Cort Monday evening, she is said to give a performance full of wit and romantic charm, always human in its feminine caprice and tenderness. Fuller Melish, often seen here in classic plays, is the Malvolio, Sidney Greenstreet the Sir Toby and Ian MacLaren the Orsino. Also in the cast are Miss Lillian Thurgate, Miss Ruth Boucicault, Wallace Widecomb, E. Y. Backus, Eric Blind, Harry Barfoot and others, all players of talent and experience. The first half of the week will be given over to "Twelfth Night," the second half to "The Taming of the Shrew." In this play Miss Anglin is said to act the very shrew indeed. Eric Blind is the Petruchio. Several performances of the second week will be devoted to "As You

Like It," and there will be repetitions of the plays of the first week.

COLONIAL—"FINE FEATHERS"

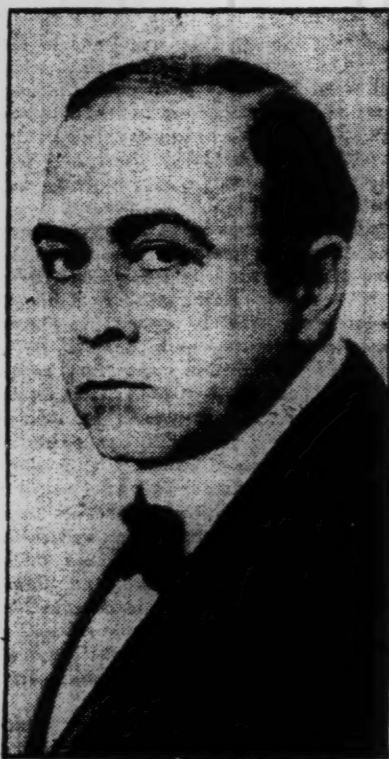
Eugene Walter's drama, "Fine Feathers," which comes to the Colonial Monday evening for a fortnight, is a serious piece with amusing interludes, all based on the theme that a chemist of rather weak character though good intentions degenerates in conscience as a result of the temptation of graft. He weakens because of his wife's entreaties and demands for more money for self-adornment and for more expensive ways of living. He yields finally, under the added weight of a contractor's specious reasoning that ordinary cement is strong enough for a dam that is to be built in Mexico, and therefore the chemist has an excuse for certifying a lower grade of cement than the specifications call for, thus making an unearned profit for the tempter and the tempted, and enabling the wife to have her "fine feathers." The dam bursts and the chemist, conscience stricken, makes way with himself. The play is said to be a vivid criticism of a phase of human life of today, and to be finely acted by the unusual cast: Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, Rose Coghlan, Max Fisman, Florence Rockwell and Lydia Dickson.

HOLLIS—MISS BILLIE BURKE

For the second time this season, Miss Billie Burke comes to Boston, opening a two weeks' engagement Monday evening at the Hollis street theater in "The Land of Promise," a comedy-drama of adventure by W. Somerset Maugham. Miss Burke plays a pretty and intelligent English girl who, disappointed in not receiving a legacy she had been promised, goes out to Manitoba, "the land of promise." There she lives with her married brother, but soon goes away as the wife of the hired man, so incessantly disagreeable is her sister-in-law. The rest of the play shows the refinement of the husband to a point where the girl is contented as his wife. This is Mr. Maugham's first serious comedy and gives Miss Burke a chance to show her mettle as something beside the frivolous kitten that her earlier plays have asked her to be. The good cast includes Lumsden Hare, Miss Marion Abbott, Shelley Hull, Miss Lillian Kingsbury, Thomas Reynolds, Norman Tharp, Barnett Parker, Henry Warwick, Gladys Morris, Mildred Orme, Leopold Lane.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Belasco's romantic melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West," will be the bill at the Castle Square theater next week, with Miss Mary Young as the girl of the old Californian mining camp who falls in love with an outlaw, scorns him, then marries him. There are exciting and pictorial incidents of a rough time along the way. Dick Johnson will be played by William Carleton, and most of



(Photo by I. M. Friedman, Chicago)

ROBERT EDESON

Featured in cast of "Fine Feathers" at Colonial next week

the other members of the Craig stock company will be required by the long cast.

At popular prices, a fair performance of "The Tenderfoot," a musical comedy, is in prospect at the National theater next week.

E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, begins his annual engagement at Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon with a travel talk on "London Today." Motion pictures and colored views will illustrate the descriptions.

At the Toy theater on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday afternoon of next week there will be performances of Oscar Wilde's poetic fantasy, "The Happy Prince," by players from the Little theater, Chicago. In addition, Russell Churchill and Mrs. Charles Davis will appear in "An Episode from the Old Curiosity Shop," arranged for the stage by Mr. Churchill.

De Wolfe Hopper and a talented company come to the Shubert theater March 9 in a round of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

March 16 "The Poor Little Rich Girl," a fantastic comedy about children for their elders, comes to the Hollis street theater. The same evening "The Little Cafe," a musical comedy by McEllan and Carvill, comes to the Colonial for a run. "Bunny Pulls the Strings" and "Little Women" may return soon for engagements at the Boston theater at popular prices.



(Photo by White, New York)

Miss Anglin planning Shakespeare revivals to be seen here next week

ARTISTRY A UNIVERSAL TEST FOR THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS

William Gillette Says Day of Empty Farce is Over—Irish Players Have New Scenery—"Too Many Cooks" and "Along Came Ruth" Please New York

"Art is art because it is not nature." This romanticist definition is generally accepted as something like a law by those who would write plays that make money, in this country at least. The instinct of the average American audience for sentiment appears to require of the playwright a sentimentalization of his theme.

However truthfully he may wish to present his thought, he finds that the quality of sentiment must be there if he is to write a good play. A good play, in the opinion of most producers, is a play that will make lots of money. It will be seen that this necessary quality in a "good" play does not require that the play be truthful. But it must be "appealing."

Granting, then, that the American playwright, under the conditions of the American theater system of touring attractions, must sentimentalize his plot in order to succeed, let us consider a more universal quality that is needed to make the play of wide interest. In a word this quality may be defined as artistry—that is, the playwright, producer and actor must do their work well.

And it is evident to those who watch the theater closely that drama, comedy, farce or musical comedy that is competently written, competently produced and competently played is the attraction that succeeds. Artistry, then, is a standard for appraisal of a theater offering of any sort.

Here we find the reason for the success of "Within the Law." This drama is cunningly calculated to play upon mob instinct, and therefore deserves ethical criticism. The play is, however, very skillfully designed to entertain the average theater audience, and it is acted with an artistry that matches the clever mechanics of the play structure. Similarly "Under Cover" is a melodrama of mystery written and acted with a skill that delights. This element of artistry is what has been brought to bear on nature, distorting and aerating it with humor, achieving an entertaining theatrical effect, to be tested in terms of entertainment, not life.

"Jim's Marriage" which was seen at the Shubert this week is an example of how bad a play may be when it is minus artistry, though containing more real human elements than "Within the Law" and "Under Cover" put together. The trouble is that the real character elements used in the play have not been interpreted in terms of legitimate stage artistry, but of cheap vaudeville.

Classic Example

A great deal of the humor of the story arises out of family squabbles. Now a family rumus may be made entertaining by a skillful playwright, as witness "The School for Scandal," which was produced quite a few years ago and still holds the stage. To go back only two weeks to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," we see a play whose humor depends largely upon rows. But Mr. Jerome has the skill to give an artistic tone to the essential vulgarity of a mean quarrel. He makes the give and take genuinely witty, and keeps the personages superficially polite to each other; he preserves the amenities. In a word, an audience will laugh at vulgarity only when it has the gloss of wit, of intelligence, of imagination, of artistry.

The squabbles in "Jim's Marriage" were merely vulgar. The authors made their play impossible when they allowed their aristocrats to quarrel when servants were in the room, and when they allowed the servants to join in the jangle. The authors were right in knowing that an audience enjoys a stage row, but they do not realize that the audience demands that the row be well done, just as everything else in a stage entertainment must be well done if it is to succeed. The regrettable element of the engagement is that Miss George, skilled and charming comedienne, is still without a suitable play because her authors did not know how to handle the vitally interesting topic they hit upon, the con-

trast of good breeding in a poised com-moner with bad breeding in a group of embittered aristocrats.

Stretching a Sketch

The writer of the unnamed farce at the Castle Square theater this week has the theatrical skill that the authors of "Jim's Marriage" lack, but he applies it to empty material of burlesque detective melodrama, material, moreover, that could be satisfyingly exploited in a 20-minute vaudeville sketch.

This is the second offering of the sort Mr. Craig has produced. The first was "Believe Me, Xantippe," a farce which proved wanting when \$2 was asked for the \$2 scale, if any farce is, had all four acts, in which Dolly captures a supposed highwayman and falls in love with him at the same time. Extracted from the surrounding piffle this act would make a vaudeville sketch that should be good for several seasons.

New Comedy of Ideas

William Gillette, long a leading playwright, but of late years unproductive, has recently been lecturing to drama leagues on his experiences and on his views of new phases of playwrighting. After seeing Barrie's "Legend of Leonora," Mr. Gillette said:

"Farce, which is to comedy what melodrama is to drama, realism without thought, is disappearing. I believe the old-time farce of arbitrary situations is gone, and that its place has been taken by the comedy of ideas, or the comedy that springs from a socially illuminating idea. You can prove this for yourself if you will sit in any part of the Empire theater and listen to the laughter aroused by a perfect specimen of a comedy that springs from a fan-



(Photo by Otto Sarony, New York)

MISS BILLIE BURKE

Starring in "The Land of Promise" at the Hollis next week

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Cort—Miss Margaret Anglin in Shakespeare: "Twelfth Night" first half of week, "Taming of the Shrew" second half; engagement is for two weeks.
Majestic—"Within the Law," topical melodrama by Bayard Veiller, with Miss Jane Cowell; third week, indefinite.
Park—"Fanny's First Play," satirical comedy by George Bernard Shaw; first week, indefinite.
Hollis—Miss Billie Burke in "The Land of Promise," comedy-drama of adventure by W. Somerset Maugham; two weeks.
Colonial—"Fine Feathers," drama on the effects of extravagance, by Eugene Walter; two weeks.
Boston—"Way Down East," long popular rural melodrama; fifth week, indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "The Girl of the Golden West," romantic melodrama; one week.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," society mystery drama of laughs and thrills; eleventh week, indefinite.
Tremont—Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop," musical comedy; third week, indefinite.
Matinees Mondays at all theaters; regular matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and the Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others.

tastic idea. Barrie knows that men and women get quickest to a mutual understanding through their common sense of humor; equal rights for the sexes will not be brought about by warlike tactics, but by laughter.

"To my view the real legend of Barrie's play about Leonora is that it is easier for women to get votes and all other kinds of 'rights' than to be lovable, but that the woman who is lovable has more right than the chancellor in the highest court in England.

"I recommend 'The Legend of Leonora,' to all young writers as a perfect model of comedy developed out of timely current ideas. If I were bold enough, I should like to recommend 'The Legend of Leonora' to all women who wish to vote, as a perfect proof that fine comedy and the use of a fine sense of humor is the high road for the only worthwhile equality of the sexes—namely, intellectual equality. And if I were still bolder, I should urge American women to get sufficiently acquainted with Leonora in Mr. Barrie's legendary play for them to realize that the woman who wins is not the woman who uses sentiment as her weapon, but rather her sense of humor.

"It was during my ups and downs through New England about a month ago that I first learned of 'The Legend of Leonora,' as it happened in the nick of time for me, for I was in search of a good prescription for plays that will live forever, and I found it the night I read Mr. Barrie's legend. And it is this—the great plays are the plays with prescriptions. 'The Legend of Leonora' is a play with a prescription. It says to everybody who hears it, especially to the women—'Don't agitate for rights, but exercise your wits; for the product of wits is wit, which is knowledge; and knowledge is power.' And may all the powers that be help us men when women realize what Leonora knows."

Irish Players' New Scenery

The Irish players, who are now in Chicago, have been experimenting for the past three years with the theories of Gordon Craig, achieving some really beautiful things, as in "The Countess Cathleen," seen in Boston last season, and in a simpler form in "The Rising of the Moon." Of the latest experiments, Lennox Robinson, the manager, gave the Chicago Post the following account:

"I think that we from the Abbey theater solved the question of cottage interiors long ago to our own satisfaction, and find that for most of our present plays the brown cottage set is suitable and pleasing (varying it now again with a set in gray or in some plain color) but with our exterior scenes and with scenes for our poetic plays we have not been so happy. Our scenes were either too elaborate and tricky to tour, or else were conventional and unpleasing.

"It was Gordon Craig who showed us the way out. Three years ago he gave us permission to use in Ireland his patented invention of screens of various sizes with which you can build up scenes of a beauty, a grandeur, a simplicity hitherto impossible. We are not allowed to take the screens with us when we leave Ireland, but we have taught us the lesson of straight lines and right angles.

"This winter Mr. Yeats made a design for something which I think I may call an inner proscenium. It is perfectly simple, perfectly rectangular, it is like two match boxes set on end, with a third laid across the top, and in each standing match box is a door. The color is a drab gray which barely arrests the eye. Round the stage we hang a gray blue cyclorama cloth; we put a big cross in the middle of the stage, and the first act of 'The Well of Saints' is set and the door on the left hand side leads to the church. We take off the cross and put a well in its place, a small piece of hillside scenery at the back, a bunch of red light in the church door, and there is Timmy's forge and the scene for the second act.

Versatile Setting

"We hang a gray cloth close to this inner proscenium, put a hooded fireplace against it, and have the first scene for 'The Caravans,' and by taking away the gray cloth and putting a grating in its place transform the scene to a prison for the second act. With a flight of steps between the doors we have 'The King's Threshold.' With a wall and two steps 'The Rising of the Moon.'"

"In a word, half the bother of scenery has departed, swept away with the lumber of false curtain proscenium wings, green forest pieces, painted shadows and all the vulgarities that have degraded the stage for generations. We are free now to play with the lighting of the scenes, for it is a flood of light that will make that cyclorama cloth the

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arched sky; it is a blue arch behind the bars that will make Peter Canavan's prison and a white arch on a barrel that will make the gray side of 'The Rising of the Moon.'

"Along Came Ruth"

"Along Came Ruth," a comedy, by Holman Day, from the French of Fenson and Wicheler is now being played in New York.

Until Ruth came along in the middle of the first act Oldport, Me., was too ut-



(Photo by Unity Photo Co., New York.)

MISS EVA LEONARD BOYNE

Plays Dora in "Fanny's First Play" at Park theater next week

terly moribund and gloomy to be used as the setting for one of those light little trifles of Mr. Maeterlinck, says the New York Tribune.

But Ruth came along in the person of the charming Irene Fenwick, playing, for a change, the role of a sweet girl graduate who has no place to go. Things began to pick up at once, and from the very moment she strolled into Putnam Hubbard's furniture store and just bulldozed him into giving her a job as clerk, Oldport, Me., commenced making noises like a town yearning to be a city.

Holman Day, an author familiar with New England types, has taken the successful French play, "La Demoiselle Du Magazin" and transplanted or rewritten it into a very un-Frenchy, but none the less amusing, New England comedy. Some of the talky scenes might be cut but there is some clever character drawing in the dialogue and plenty of good fun.

Israel Putnam Hubbard is particularly good, as he is played by James Bradbury. Israel is a furniture dealer whose forefathers "fit with Washington." Ruth puts ginger into his business, boosts the town into a full-fledged city and makes him rich.

"Too Many Cooks"

Frank Craven, who will be remembered as Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and Paid For," is author of "Too Many Cooks," produced in New York this week. The Cooks are the nine close relatives of the heroine, Alice Cook. The Times says:

"It is a novel two-story comedy in the suburbs, and on the framework of his idea Mr. Craven has placed some exceptionally amusing dialogue. It is as shrewd, as slangy and as true as a fable by George Ade. And it is just about as dramatic.

"This is the idea—to let the building of the comedy show the building of a

house from the time there is nothing save the brick foundations till the time when the lace curtains show behind the new green blinds. The building of it is hampered and distracted by meddling neighbors and friends and relatives of the highest advisory capacities till, what with the strike of the carpenters, the young home builder finds he can finish it only by doing the job himself. Just so he and the girl he is to marry are hampered in their wedding plans by her people and by his people until they find that they must do the job themselves.

"So that is what they do, and that is why the final curtain finds them alone together on their own front porch, with the fireflies twinkling in the rose bushes and the organ-grinder man playing for them at the gate.

Here and There

Miss Elsie Ferguson is cast for Lady Frederica in "The Unseen Empire," a peace drama by Atherton Brownell, which is soon to be produced by Klaw & Erlanger. Miss Ferguson's play of the first half of the season, "The Strange Woman," has been shelved.

In a few days "A Good Little Devil" films will be released for general circulation by the Famous Players Film Company. The cast is virtually the same that appeared at the Republic theater under David Belasco's direction, and includes Mary Pickford. "A Good Little Devil" is a fairy story, and a much wider scope for transformations is afforded in the camera version.

Miss Ruth Chatterton, who was seen here with Henry Miller in "The Rain-bow," heads a company under Mr. Miller's management playing "Daddy Long-legs," a sentimental comedy. The title refers to the nick-name applied by the sweet girl heroine to a guardian whom she has never seen. Daddy Longlegs turns out to be a marriageable young fellow.

Lou Tallengen, the French actor now appearing in "Maria Rosa," will leave that play when it closes his New York engagement this evening. Managers have been besieging this former leading man of Bernhardt's with offers. He may appear next season in a drama now being written by Paul Armstrong. M. Tallengen leaves in March for Paris, where he has prospective engagements. While away he will pursue his study of the English tongue. Why would not this sturdy and tall romantic youth be the ideal Anthony for whom Margaret Anglin is looking? Miss Anglin has been forced to lay aside her interesting revival of "Anthony and Cleopatra" because she could find no available actor able to play the leading role. She will not give the play in Boston.

James K. Hackett has arranged to appear as Othello at the Greek theater at the University of California on Sept. 5. Following that performance he will present the play in the West and then bring it to New York. Mr. Hackett will bring into play the services of several hundred actors, all of whom will be engaged in New York and taken to the coast.

George M. Cohan has completed the dramatization of the "Miracle Man," a serial magazine story, and will produce it next season.

MR. HOLMES IN NEW PANAMA

Burton Holmes will give the last of his extra talks at Tremont Temple this evening, when he closes his Boston season with "The New Panama, Down to Date." The new motion pictures show the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, opening Gatun locks, flooding Culebra, passing of the first boats, etc.

KEITH'S NEXT WEEK

Miss Orford's trained elephants will provide the feature entertainment at B. F. Keith's next week. Others on the bill are "A Night in an English Music Hall," Ray I. Boyce, Mrs. Gene Hughes in a sketch, Carson and Brown in dances, the Renards in acrobatics.

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Felix Weingartner Conducts "Otello"

Visiting Music Director Begins Engagement at Opera House With Mme. Weingartner, Mr. Zenatello and Scotti Singing

REVIVAL APPLAUDED

Making their first appearance of the season, Felix Weingartner, conductor, and Mme. Weingartner, soprano, took part in a revival of Verdi's "Otello" at the Boston opera house on Friday evening, both winning the hearty applause of a large audience. The occasion was distinguished by a visitor from the Metropolitan opera as well as by two newcomers from Europe, Mr. Scotti assisting in the baritone role. The cast was as follows: Otello, Mr. Zenatello; Iago, Mr. Scotti; Desdemona, Mme. Weingartner; Emilia, Miss Leveroni; Cassio, Mr. Pini; Roderigo, Mr. Fusco; Lodovico, Mr. Marcondes; Montano, Mr. Pulcinella; herald, Mr. Tortorelli.

Though he had but a day's rehearsal with the company Mr. Weingartner succeeded in making an individual reading of the music of "Otello." The orchestra played with a general mildness of tone, with a balance of choir volumes and with a clarity of solo voices that it has not attained since the distinguished interpreter had it in charge a year ago. The orchestra proved the most responsive department of the company. The chorus did not show any remarkable sign of benefit from its brief rehearsing under a new hand. The three principal artists were at all points admirable in their singing and the tenor and baritone were certainly as strong in their impersonations as opera artists have ever been in portraying Shakespeare's men on the Boston stage. The characters of Otello and Iago do not have the impressive interpretation through song and the low-power pantomime of opera that they have in spoken drama. Singing declamation and orchestral comment on dialogue and action do not have the potency of Elizabethan vocabulary and rhetoric for defining character and for pointing situation.

Mme. Weingartner returns with a deepened voice, one farther removed from soprano than before in quality, yet not incapable of executing plaintively the music of Desdemona. It is a voice of remarkable beauty as a tone color in association with orchestra. It is more interesting in this respect than in portraying subtle features of character. It is a voice of music rather than a voice of speech. Mme. Weingartner is an actress of no ordinary abilities, yet her vocal gifts are those of the concert singer rather than those of the operatic heroine. The tone is constant in color and it makes no sacrifices to word formation and to verbal emphasis.

The Flonzaley string quartet gives its last concert in Jordan hall on the evening of March 12, playing Dvorak's quartet in C major, Bach's suite for cello and Beethoven's quartet in E minor.

The Kneisel quartet gives its last concert of the season in Steinert hall on the evening of March 17.

Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist, appears in recital in Jordan hall on the evening of March 19.

Concerts are announced at Steinert hall as follows: March 5, evening, Gertrude Belcher Trio, assisted by Mr. Ferrer, viola player; March 9, afternoon, piano recital by Richard Platt; March 18, evening, violin recital by J. Barbara Warner, assisted by Charles Strony, pianist.

New England Conservatory concerts are announced as follows: Jordan hall March 5, evening, Conservatory orchestra, Wallace Goodrich conducting, Kurt Fischer assisting; Recital hall, March 6, evening, recital of music for two pianos by Miss Mae Cotton and Miss Wilhelmina Cotton.

The Hoffman string quartet, Messrs. Hoffmann, Bak, Rissland and Barth, give their second concert in Jacob Sleeper hall on the evening of March 9, presenting Mozart's quartet in E flat major, Fote's theme with variations and Franck's piano quintet. The assisting pianist will be Heinrich Gebhardt.

Miss Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the evening of March 3, with Carl Webster, cellist, Alfred DeVoto, pianist, and William L. Bates, organist, assisting.

Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, appears in Symphony hall on the afternoon of March 15, giving a program in association with Harold Bauer, pianist.

The Longy Club of wind-instrument players gives its third concert in Jordan hall on the evening of March 4, presenting a program of three "first time" works, as follows: Strube, quintet for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon; Lociellet, sonata for flute, oboe and piano; Juon, chamber symphony, op. 27, for violin, viola, cello, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon and piano. Three of the associates of the club members in the Boston Symphony orchestra, Messrs. Theodorowicz, Rissland and Keller, string players, will assist in the Juon number.

Mme. Melba, soprano, makes her first appearance at the Boston opera house this season at the matinee of March 7 in Puccini's "Bohème." The repertoire of the coming week at the opera house is as follows: Monday, "Don Giovanni," with Mmes.

Destinn, Amsden and Nielsen and Messrs. Taniguchi, Marcoux, Ludikar and Marcondes; Mr. Weingartner conducting.

Wednesday, first production of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette," with Miss Nielsen and Messrs. Muratore, Danges and Marcoux; Mr. Strony conducting.

Friday, "Meistersinger," with Mme. Weingartner and Messrs. Lafitte, Leonhardt, Ludikar and Wronski, the last named making his first appearance as Pogner. Mr. Weingartner conducting.

Saturday afternoon, "Bohème," with Mmes. Melba and Beriza and Messrs. Lafitte and Danges; evening popular-priced performance, "The Jewels of the Madonna," with Mmes. Amsden and Gay and Messrs. Zenatello and Blanchard. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct both the Saturday representations.

Felix Weingartner, Mme. Weingartner, Mme. Scotty, Miss Galli and Messrs. Ludikar and Danges will appear in Jordan hall on the afternoon of March 10, giving a concert for the benefit of the South End music school. Mme. Weingartner will present songs with Mr. Weingartner as accompanist and the other singers will interpret works from their repertoires with Mr. Strony accompanying. Miss Galli will give a group of solo dances. The concert has been arranged through the cooperation of the president and the director of the opera company.

Florencio Constantino, tenor of the Boston Opera Company, sings in Madison Square Garden, New York, in a popular festival, which opens next Tuesday evening and extends through the week. Miss Bori and Mme. Fremstadt of the Metropolitan Opera house and the violinist, Mr. Ysaye, will also take part.

There will be a municipal orchestral concert at William E. Russell school, Dorchester, on the evening of March 3 at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson, lecturer, Miss Margaret Loudon Shepherd, contralto, and Herman Hecker, violinist, assisting. The program: Overture to "Fidelio," Beethoven; "Arabesque," Debussy; recitative and aria from the opera "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; allegro con grazia from the "Symphony Pathétique," Tchaikovsky; solo for violoncello, "Souvenir de Spa," Servalais; prelude, Jarnefelt; vocal selection, "A Song of Thanksgiving," Allitts; fantasia on themes from "Meistersinger," Boito.

An orchestral concert will be given at Ford hall on the evening of March 5, with Mr. Elson, Mrs. Victoria Johnson-McNally, soprano, and William Howard, violinist, assisting. The program: Overture to "Fidelio," Beethoven; largo from the "New World Symphony," Dvorak; aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; allegro con grazia from the "Symphony Pathétique," Tchaikovsky; solo for violin, "Faust Fantasy," Sarasate; barcarole from "Les contes d'Hoff-



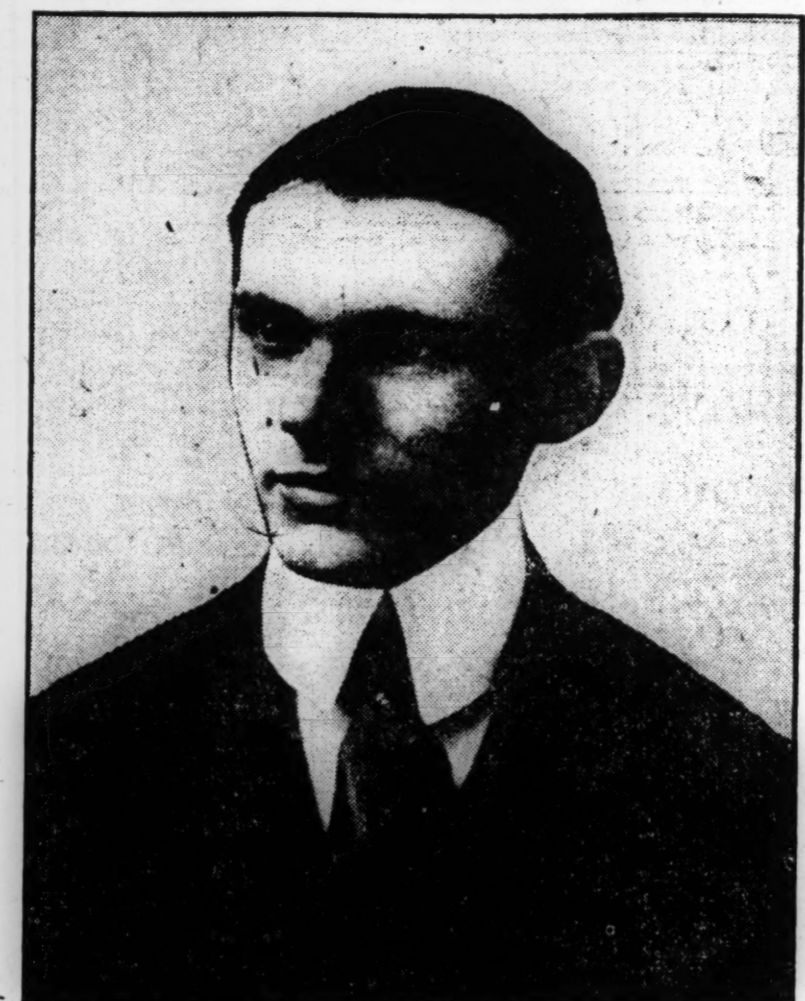
(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)

MME. MARGHERITA BERIZA
Soprano who sings with Mme. Melba in Puccini's "Bohème," taking comedy role of Musetta.

mann, Offenbach; vocal selection, "Nymphes and Fauns," Bemberg; fantasia on themes from the opera "Meistersinger," Boito.
A chamber music concert will be given at the Girls Latin school on the evening of March 6, with the following artists: J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist; Antonio Gerardi, violinist; Johannes Warnke, violoncellist; Albert C. Orent, tenor. The program: Bargiel, trio, op. 6. Three songs: Penn, "Carissima"; Clarke, "A Bowl of Roses"; Ronald, "Love, I Have Won You." Piano solo, Schumann, Allegro from "Carnival." Chaminade, lento, trio, op. 34. Lalo, minuetto allegretto, trio, No. 2. Violin solo, Wagner-Wilhelm, Albumblatt. Three songs: Rolfe, "Drifting and Dreaming"; Ball, "Who Knows?"; Woodman, "An Open Secret." Godard, allegro vivace, trio, op. 32.

Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soprano, appears in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, giving a concert with the assistance of an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, Otto Urack, conductor. She will sing Agatha's aria from "Freischütz," Elisabeth's aria from "Tannhäuser" and two groups of songs with piano, Mr. Urack being the accompanist. The songs will be from the works of Mozart, Carey, Bizet, Beach, Brahms and Grieg. The orchestra will play the "Freischütz" overture, a part of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music of Mendelssohn, two dances from the "Damnation of Faust" of Berlioz and the prelude to "Meistersinger."

COMPOSER TO PRODUCE SYMPHONY



(Photo by E. Chickering, Boston)

Otto Urack will interpret his own work

Otto Urack, known for the past two seasons as assistant conductor of the Symphony orchestra and as one of the two solo violoncello players of the organization, will present himself at the public rehearsal of March 6 and at the concert of March 7 as a composer, when he will conduct from manuscript his symphony in E major, a work he has written since he came to Boston.

"I used the key of E," explained Mr. Urack in talking at his house with a Monitor caller, "because that is a tonality of sunshine and high color. It is a key that symphony composers, particularly those of classic days, neglected, but it is one that just suited my feeling. When I came to America I was earnestly considering the idea of composing an opera, for I had been hard at work as an opera conductor and I was deeply interested in the stage. But when I joined the Symphony orchestra my thoughts turned at once from that to the composition of a work in one of the concert forms. When I had opportunity to direct the orchestra I was so impressed with its brilliant and sonorous playing that I determined to write something or, I felt that the most appropriate sentiment to express through such a wealth of tone was that of joy. And I at once began to sketch a symphony. I finished the sketch in a short time and had my work in shape to play on the piano in January of last year. I started to write the orchestration and worked at it for the rest of the season and during the summer, finishing it in October, 1913. I scored the last two movements and the trio of the scherzo during vacation in Germany. The rest of it I scored here."

The E major symphony is in strict classic form and is not written to a program. "There was something in me," commented Mr. Urack, as he went to the piano and opened the autograph score of his work, "to which I had to give sound and life. It was not anything in book, picture or nature that started me writing. I had an impulse to express myself in melody and I went ahead. Long and flowing themes, such as sing well in the solo voices of the orchestra, are my preference in music. Harmony I like well, but not, as so many composers of today do, for its own sake. Orchestral writers are inclined, according to my view, to exploit their theoretical knowledge too much and to neglect melodic ideas."

Mr. Urack's work, as he turned the pages and played it over, proved to be in the regular four movements, with the slow movement second and the scherzo third. The opening division is the longest, requiring about 18 minutes in performance. The scherzo is comparatively short and the final movement is compact. Thematic development is carried out extensively in the opening allegro, according to the usual manner of symphony writers. But direct statement—concise paragraphing and rapid marshaling of thoughts characterize the second half of the composition. Unity is attained by the systematic introduction throughout the piece of a motive which serves as first theme of the allegro. This is something more than the motto type of theme which the classic composers availed themselves of and something less than the characterizing melody with which the writers of symphonic poems have held their compositions together. It is inclined to speak up at moments of transition and to serve as bridge from one group of thoughts to the next. It is thus a means of artistic economy rather than of musical mechanics. It gives the impression that the composer is sticking to his main point but not that he is arbitrarily riveting all the portions of his work into a structural whole.

The first movement is characterized by the mood defined in Italian terminology as *appassionato*. The high point of the development comes when the two main themes are worked together with a third theme, the double quartet of

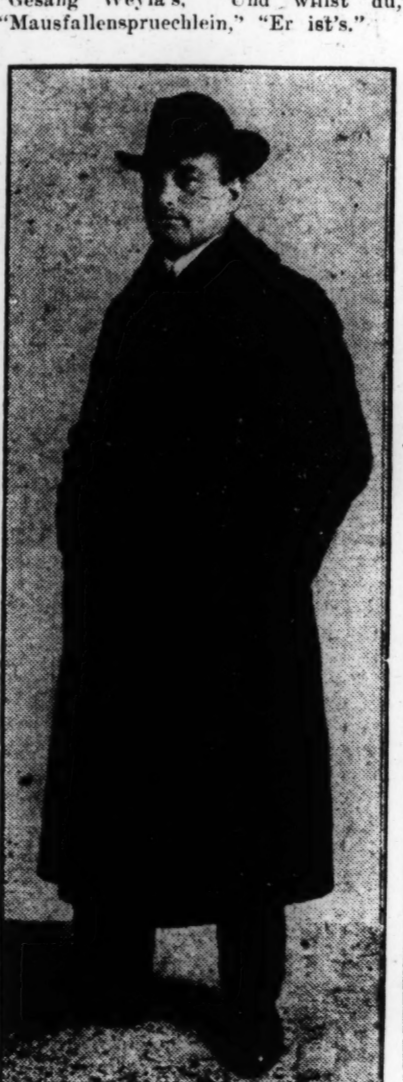
French horns giving out a strain built from the chord of D, uncertain whether to declare themselves for the major or the minor. This passage is delivered with the full power of the orchestra and it is followed by a gentle song which gives assurance that an uncertainty is resolved. In the first movement there is original use of the harmonium with oboe and flute in solo passages.

The adagio is in D flat major and begins softly in the brass choir. Presently the violins enter. In the second part two solo violins and harmonium are heard. There is a return to the first theme, the strings taking in their upper range the melody which the horns had in tenor compass. Later the full orchestra presents it. There follows, by way of review, a passage in which first and second themes are worked together. The coda introduces a new idea. Themes of the first movement reappear softly at the close.

The scherzo, in E minor, three quarter time, is brilliant, swift and playful. It contains a trio with a singing theme which is constantly interrupted. One voice after another tries to take it up but is not allowed to carry it through, and true is declared by a general return to the scherzo.

The last movement opens presto appassionato, and there are two themes. In the middle of the movement all the ideas of the symphony are assembled and toward the close the principal melody of the first movement is heard in the low voices as a sort of hymn. There is a sonorous close.

Mme. Julia Culp gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of March 5, presenting songs as follows: Schubert, "Suleika" (two numbers), "Haidenroslein," "Der Schiffer," "Der Musensohn"; Carpenter, "Go Lovely Rose," "The Cock Shall Crow," "When I Bring to You," "The Sleep that Flits"; arr. Weckerlin, "Pauvre Jacques," "Lison dormait," "Tendre musette," "Menuet," Wolf, "Gesang Weyla's," "Und willst du," "Mausfalle spruchlein," "Er ist's."



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)
PAOLO LUDIKAR
Bass to reappear as Don Juan's squire, Leporello, and as Walther's champion in song, Hans Sachs

Orchestra Matinee Audience Enthusiastic Over Mahler Fifth Symphony, Listening to It for Second Time Under Mr. Muck

WAGNER "IDYL" HEARD

Mahler's fifth symphony in C sharp minor, played for the second time this season, was the principal number on the program of the Symphony orchestra rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Its interpretation under the baton of Karl Muck held the attention of the house even closer than when it was given in the early part of the winter and there was such enthusiastic hand-clapping at the close that the players had to stand not only once but twice. The conductor himself joined in with the audience in applauding the artists, disclaiming the credit of the performance himself. There was but one other number on the program, the "Siegfried Idyl," and the playing of this was attended with the usual acclaim of Dr. Muck's Wagnerian selections.

There is now no question about the favor of Mahler with the Boston orchestral public. His music has won a place in the affections of Symphony concert listeners as firm apparently as that which the music of Richard Strauss held a few years ago. It would be an interesting contribution to social knowledge if somebody should carefully study and ascertain just what difference it makes in the artistic world that the Boston public has given its approval to the composer. Mahler's work was presented last season at the Symphony concerts doubtless for the reason that it was regarded by the conductor as good for the public to know. The enlightenment of Bostonians in the modern orchestral repertoire would be incomplete without a performance of this vast composition, which had been presented to them but once before and then incompletely. Now that they have heard it in two successive years and twice in the present year at general request, it would be a significant piece of information for somebody to bring in, whether the record of performances and their acclaim make any impression outside of Boston and the cities of the Symphony orchestra circuit.

On the program with Otto Urack's new symphony at the Symphony concerts of March 6 and 7 will be Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vesprah," Ravel's "Mother Goose" suite (repeated by request) and Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody."

The program which Dr. Muck has chosen for the pension fund concert of the Symphony orchestra on the afternoon of March 8 in Symphony hall consists of Wagnerian selections, as follows: Introduction to third act and dance of the apprentices from "Meistersinger"; Fichter's arrangement of portions of "Siegfried" and "Goetterdaemmerung"; "Tannhauser" overture, "Lohegrün," prelude, "Siegfried Idyl" and "Kaiser-marsch."

MUSIC FESTIVAL AT VIENNA MADE TRIENNIAL EVENT

Muck, Nikisch and Graener Will Conduct Mozart Performances Arranged for Salzburg

(Special to the Monitor.)

VIENNA, Austria.—A meeting has lately been held in Vienna at which it was decided to make the Vienna music week triennial. The first attempt to hold a music week was made in 1912, and the festival was most successful. It has now been decided to repeat it in 1915, during the second half of June, and it is expected that the attendance will be very large. The last time a music week was held endeavors were made to prevent the audience being composed entirely of Viennese, in order that visitors from other parts of the world should get a chance of hearing the best Vienna music. In spite of this the Viennese contrived to purchase the greater number of the tickets for their own use, and to fill up the seats which should have been left for visitors.

The program for the Mozart festival for 1914 has already been arranged, and the festival at Salzburg commences on Aug. 12. Concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Society and by the Busch quartet. Dr. Karl Muck, Arthur Nikisch and Paul Graener will conduct, whilst Lilli Lehmann, Geraldine Farrar, Johanna Gadski Forsell and others will sing. A performance of Gluck's "Orpheus" will be given by a company from the Darmstadt court theater and will take place in the Mirabelle open-air theater. The Vienna court opera will also send a company to Salzburg, who will give "Die Entführung," Frau Selma-Kurz-Halban, known as the Viennese nightingale, and Frau Gutheil-Schoder and Piecaver taking the leading parts, and Herr Franz Schalk conducting.

FIRE CHIEFS' MEETING DATE SET
NEW ORLEANS.—Oct. 20 to 23, 1914, inclusive, has been set as the date for holding the convention of the International Fire Chiefs Association by the directors' committee, the Picayune announces.

PHILATELISTS FORM CLUB
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A meeting was held recently at the Denmore hotel to organize a club of stamp collectors, the Star reports. There are several hundred collectors in Kansas City.

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PORTLAND, ORE., MUNICIPAL COURT HAS PUBLIC DEFENDER

PORTLAND, Ore.—Municipal Judge Stevenson has begun his experimental schemes of a public defender in his court, the Journal announces.

For the first week or 10 days Attorney Henry L. Lyons, in the office of Attorney Arthur Langguth, president of the Multnomah Bar Association, will be the defender. It will be his business to go among the men an hour before court convenes and offer his services free to persons unable to hire an attorney.

After Attorney Lyons' period of service has run out another attorney will be selected from a list submitted by President Langguth of the bar association. Already many attorneys have volunteered their services for the work. Later, a permanent scheme will be outlined.

In expressing his views on the new work, Attorney Lyons says:

"The police department, charged with the duty of detecting and prosecuting crime, must necessarily limit its activities to bringing before the courts persons charged with crime and the evidence to sustain the charge.

"The court can act only on the evidence before it, and if the person charged with an offense has been unable to obtain a lawyer, or to consult with

his friends as to his defense, the result must, in many instances, be that either no defense at all is made, or a very weak and inadequate defense is offered.

"It seems to me that if some one could see these people before they are brought into the courtroom and ascertain whether or not they have their wits on hand, if they have any, or if they are ready for trial, he could be of great assistance to them.

"Of course, where a prisoner has the means to employ a lawyer to defend him, he should be advised to hire any lawyer he chooses, or to ask the court to appoint one for him. The public defender should act only for those who are unable to secure a lawyer.

"In taking up the work of public defender I hope to be able to assist Judge Stevenson in getting at the real merits of the cases, as well as to help some of those who are brought before him."

ONLY ONE WOMAN VOTES

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Two hundred and seventy four votes cast in the recent primary election cost Belleville just about \$2.50 apiece. One precinct did not cast a single ballot, says the Record. One woman cast a Socialist party ballot, the only woman's vote recorded.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. LA TRAVIATA. Scotty, Taniguchi, Blanchard. Cond. Lyford.
TOMORROW, 8 to 10. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. Scotty, Maria Gay, Grand, Marcondes, Britt.
MON., 7:30 to 11. DON GIOVANNI. Destinn, Amsden, Nielsen, Taniguchi, Marcondes, Ludikar, Marcondes, Tavechia. Cond. Weingartner.
WED., 7:45 to 11. FIRST TIME BY THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY. ROMEO AND JULIET. Nielsen, Hellane, Muratore, Marcondes, Danges, Cond. Strony.
FRI., 7 to 11:30. DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NUERNBERG. Lucille Weingartner, Henschel, Lafitte, Ludikar, Jon-Jerille, Leonhardt, Wronski, Cond. Weingartner.
SAT., 2 to 4:30. LA BOHEME. Melba, Beriza, Lafitte, Danges, Pulcinella, Marcondes, Tavechia. Cond. Moranzoni.
SAT., 8 to 11:15. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box Seats \$1.50 to \$3.50. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Amsden, Gay, Zenatello, Blanchard. Cond. Moranzoni.
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Sat. Eve., Feb. 28 at 8:00
Dr. Karl Muck, Cond. Tickets Sat. Eve. only.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, AT 3:30
JULIA CULP
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CONRAD V. BOS, Accompanist
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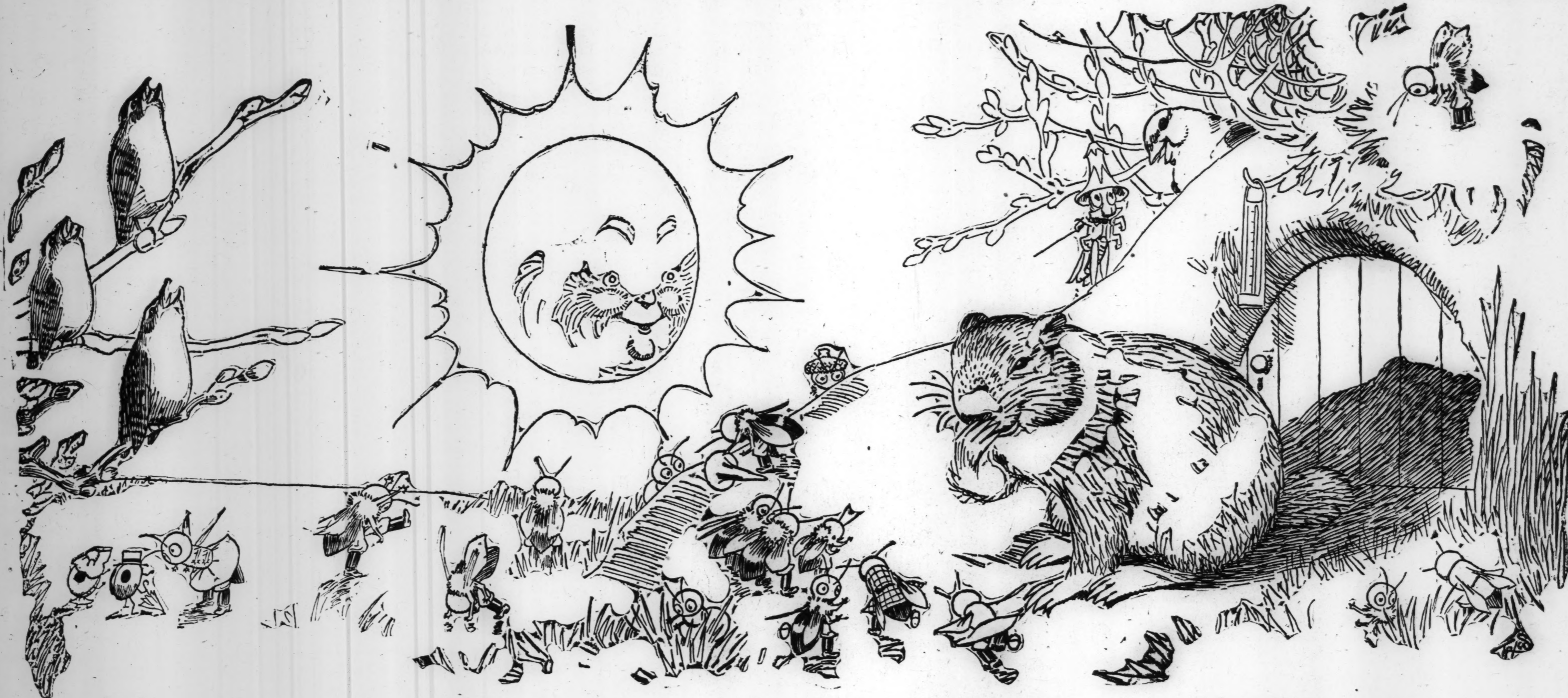
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RYMES BY
M. L. BAUM



The Busyville Bees heard the funniest thing—
That Ground Hog's fellow who knows when it's spring;
To know when it's spring, is a knowledge surprising;
Says Buzz, "That is lore I should like to be wise in."

"The Ground Hog," folks say, with an air of bravado,
"Comes out of his house, and beholding his shadow,
Knows springtime is six weeks away—what a joke!
So he runs back inside." (Why not give him a poke?)

For if he stays out, then the spring time has come;—
Says Buzz, "Let's go visit this chap at his home.
We'll beg him to sit in the sunshine and bask him,
So spring will come quicker—let's all go and ask him."

"Do YOU know when spring's come?" they shout all together;
"Are YOU the wise chap that's foretelling the weather?"
The Ground Hog grinned broadly—an eighth of a mile—
Then he covered his mouth up, excusing his smile.

The birds on the twigs that were budding laughed too,
The tale is a myth, as they very well knew;
So they sang all in chorus, "The spring comes in due time;
The Sun is the person who tells you the true time."

But Sun only beamed at each frolicsome bee;
And answered, "It always is summer to me;
I just keep on beaming, the year round and round.
No coldness or darkness I ever have found."

Just then the two Polka Dots came into view
And said, "Mister Woodchuck, pray how do you do?"
Said May with a laugh, as she welcomed each Dot,
"Why, that's Mister Ground Hog, or so we all thought."

"I'm really quite famous—two names I can boast:
I'm Ground Hog or Woodchuck," responded their host;
"Because, at the slightest excuse, it is said,
I always would chuck myself back into bed."

The bees kindly chuckle at hearing the pun
(They laugh so politely, encouraging one);
But Hop lifts his brows, say an inch and a half,
That any should think such a joke worth a laugh.

And so the bees come to the pleasant conclusion,
That spring's ever here, when our eyes we are using;
"There always are flowers," says Buzz, "I know that,
If only in flow'r shops and Betty's best hat."

READER FIGURES OUT AND EXPLAINS DOMINO PUZZLE

"The domino puzzle in the Monitor," says one of its readers, "challenged me to learn the secret of the trick."

[As stated in the Monitor, the one doing the trick spread the dominoes on a table, and declared that, if they were matched in a straight line, he could tell what number would be at each end. To enable him to do this, he concealed one of the dominoes (not a double) in his hand. In case it was a 5-3 domino, the numbers 5 and 3 would appear at the ends of the line.]

The reader continues: "After several hours of covering sheets of paper with rows and rows of figures—all useless—I found the key. Like all supposed mysteries, it is very simple—after the light enters."

"Leaving out all the doubles, we have 21 dominoes, no two alike, and each with a different number (or blank) on either end. Hence, there are 42 ends and seven different endings: Blank, one, two, three, four, five, six. Observe that there are exactly six of each kind; that is, six blanks, six ones, etc."

"It is manifest, therefore, if we play a six against a six, that the outer ends will not be six, but may be five and four, five and three, or any other combination possible by using any two from the 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and blank which end the six sides."

"Suppose we have played thus: 2-6; 6-4 as our start. We can now play any of the remaining fours (4-0, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, or 4-5) at one end, or any of the remaining twos (2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, or 2-5) at the other."

"Inspection shows that we have exactly three possible joinings of each sort, as for example, three pairs of ones, three pairs of blanks, etc. Take the sixes, thus: 2-6; 6-4; 3-6; 6-5; 1-6; 6-0. Now, a 4-3 and a 5-1 will properly join these pairs of sixes into a complete line; and with a 2-0 the outer ends could be joined, making a complete circle."

"In laying down the 21 dominoes in a line, one does not, at first perceive that they can all be laid in a complete circle, without a break in the pairs. There will always be just three pairs of blanks, three pairs of sixes, and so on—no matter how they may be arranged or rearranged."

"And this solves the mystery of the secreted domino which tells its possessor what each end of the line reads. If the line were made into an incomplete

circle, the hidden domino would fit the gap exactly. It could not fail to do so. From such a circle, if we remove, say, a 5-6, then a 5 and a 6 (on separate dominoes) are at either end of the segment."

"It is apparent that the double dominoes may be sandwiched in between their proper pairs, without at all affecting the continuity of the circle. Hence, the uncertainty if one secretes a double. The ends of the domino line represent a completed circle opened out. Suppose the double 3 is missing: if the circle opens at a junction of threes, all is well; but it is more than likely to open at some other, because there are six chances to one against it."

"The one who presented this domino puzzle seemed to think the 'reason why' hidden in abstruse mathematics. It may be; but I believe that the foregoing tells the practical part of the 'why.'"

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—Can the word "woods" be used correctly with the singular verb as well as the plural, as distinguishing one cluster? Are the following sentences grammatically correct? "The shooting in this woods is good"; "The woods is full of game"; "This woods is the largest of all the woods."

Reply—The word wood in the singular means a large and thick collection of trees; a grove of trees. When used in the plural, even when referring to a single collection of trees, it should have plural words associated with it, as, "The shooting in these woods is good"; "The woods are full of game"; "These woods are the largest of all the forests (or groves)."

Query—Which of the following is correct? "Each of you must get your lesson" or "Each of you must get your lessons." Reply—The correct form is "his," not "your." "Each (of us, you, them) must get his lesson."—Literary Digest.

NEW NAME

A group of little folks were guessing what was inside an old pillow they had found. After several had guessed, the youngest little boy, aged three and a half, exclaimed:

"Why, don't you know what that's filled with? Why, that's filled with hen leaves."—Delineator.

WHY?

Why do men raise their hats? When a gentleman raises his hat he does it simply as a mark of respect, but the custom originated long ago in the time when men wore heavy armor. When knights went to war (and that seemed their chief business), they wore heavy steel armor from head to toe, to protect them from the spear thrusts of the enemy. The head and face also were covered, with a place to breathe through and two little holes to see through. The only way one knight could be distinguished from another was by the plume on his hat or the crest he wore, each family having its own particular mark. Naturally when a knight came into a castle he took off, for comfort, the armor covering his head, and so originated the idea of tipping the hat, which in this day has become a common mark of respect to ladies.—Exchange.

QUEER DOINGS

Did you ever see—
A sword fish or a stone fence?
A bottle fly or a bed spring?
A star fish or ink stand?
A clock spring or a cow slip?
A band box or a cat nip?
And did you ever hear—
The shoe blow its horn?
A hare bell ring or
A birch bark,
A pillow tick, or a
Tree top hum?
And did you ever see
A board walk or a mill race?
Butter fly and the dish mop?
Corn prick up its ears or a potato wipe its eyes?

A clock wring its hands or a table cross its legs?—What to Do.

LITTLE PROBLEM

107. A man gave his note for a certain sum at 5 per cent simple interest. At the end of 12 years the note amounted to \$800. What was the original note? Answer to Little Problem No. 106—Mrs. Jones had only one guest to provide for. Her husband had invited his father's brother-in-law, Smith, who was his brother's brother-in-law, because Mrs. Jones' brother had married Smith's daughter, and his father-in-law's brother, because he had himself married Smith's niece, and also his brother-in-law's father, as Mrs. Jones' sister married Smith's brother.—New York World.

MOTTO OF THE BOY SCOUTS IS "ONE GOOD TURN EVERY DAY"

During the second week in February the 300,000 Boy Scouts of America and the 7000 men who are their scout masters celebrated the fourth anniversary of the founding in America of one of the most remarkable organizations of modern times, says the New York Times. Throughout the length and breadth of the land these 300,000 lads are formed into troops and patrols, each with its leader.

From the national headquarters in the Fifth avenue building, New York, James E. West, chief executive scout, sent to all scout masters a carefully arranged program for the anniversary week. The first thing after arising each morning, for example, each scout was urged to do what is termed an individual good turn; that is, to perform some definite act of kindness or helpfulness that he would not ordinarily do.

Every day of the anniversary week the scouts made a special effort at the individual good turn, and in addition each afternoon when school was over the program provided for troop good turn, by which is meant that the scouts working together as troops or patrols carried out some effort for the community as a whole—cleaning up and burning the trash of a certain ill-kept district of the town or city; putting school playgrounds in order for the coming spring; or doing any one of a score of helpful things needed in one neighborhood or another. At the various meetings no word was spoken which indicated military prowess, much less war; for the Boy Scouts of America have nothing to do with such matters except to discourage them.

Since the time when it was placed on a permanent footing, just four years ago, the Boy Scouts of America have grown by leaps and bounds. Today there are more than 300,000 scouts in the whole country, but only 7000 scout masters, and the need for more men to help develop and guide boys is growing keener month by month. Those active in the enterprise are convinced that if the value of the movement was understood by American men there would be 70,000 volunteer scout masters instead of 7000.

The activities of the scouts can hardly be touched upon, so varied and comprehensive are they. Work in gymnasiums, hikes in the country, experience in building shelters in the woods, cooking plain food, finding edible roots, berries, etc.,

when food supplies are lacking; instruction in swimming, diving, building temporary bridges, cleaning up dirty neighborhoods, handling small boats in heavy seas, carrying messages with utmost accuracy across short or long stretches of city or country, running, jumping, guarding game and fish, training dogs and horses, setting up and working wireless apparatus in town or open country—these are only a few of the many features which enter into scout work. And at the basis of all is that single principle of self-control and service for others which includes rigidly the rule of at least "one good turn every day."

READING ALOUD HELPS ENGLISH

The old practice of reading aloud in the home has lost its popularity, says the Journal of Education. The power to read to others with charm and education is possessed by few indeed. There is not found in us, to anything like the extent there should be, a love of pure English and a determination to keep it pure.

All this was discovered by the committee on high schools of the New York city board of education. The oral English of city pupils must be improved, the committee reported and it also reported ways of bringing about this improvement:

1. That the pupils and teachers be urged to enlist in an endeavor to guard the English language against all influences tending to debase and corrupt.
2. That teachers and pupils alike be imbued with the idea that "first among the evidences of an education are correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue."
3. That special efforts be made and special measures taken to develop the power to read aloud with discriminating intelligence, and to require those in a class not reading to shut their books and act as an audience to the pupil reading.
4. That emphasis be laid upon teaching phonetics.
5. That means be devised for pupils to get practice out of school hours in reading aloud to interested audiences.

NO SEATS OR DESKS AND NO "SILENCE" IN THIS SCHOOL

Complete freedom from restraint is the lot of the children who attend the experimental rural school at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., as described by Mrs. Hetty Browne in a bulletin of the United States bureau of education. There are no seats or desks in this school; no classrooms; no rule of silence; but a free activity guided and directed by a woman who is in complete sympathy with country children and country life.

Mrs. Browne began her work several years ago, and the Rock Hill school is an "experimental" school, where it is hoped to learn what kind of a school is best adapted to the country. The school building is a farmhouse, with rooms fitted up as sitting rooms, kitchen and workshop. A large veranda surrounding the house is used for the midday meal, which is served by the pupils at the school, and for other purposes. There is plenty of ground about the school, including space for a large garden. The garden is the center about which instruction revolves. From the study of soil and seed in the winter time to the

actual planting, cultivating and harvesting at the other seasons, the garden remains the center of the children's interest and activity. Arithmetic, spelling, etc., are not taught as subjects, but only as the need for them arises in connection with the activities of home and garden. Laying out the garden involves arithmetic and even geometry, both of which are absorbed by the children without effort.

The making of towels for use at the school naturally develops new words having to do with sewing and many other things. And so on. Words and numbers are given the children only as the need for them develops, and then with as little formality as possible. The whole idea is adapted to the country.

The children in this rural school are not assigned to "classes" and "periods," as in the traditional school. A visitor will see one group working in the garden, another group on the veranda sewing, another in the kitchen at a cooking task, and still another doing "numbers" or reading with the teacher in her room.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

COBS

This has been revised from an old game. A basketball is used and half of the players form a circle. The other half form in two ranks at one end of the circle. Those who are in the circle may take numbers or the names of flowers or animals. Those who are in the ranks take names or numbers corresponding to those in the circle. One player is stationed in the middle of the circle and throws the ball high in the air, calling the name or number of a player in the circle; the one called tries to catch the ball on the bound. If he fails he runs between the ranks and each one has a chance to hit or "cob" him on the back. He must remain in the rank now and the one having the same name or number takes his place in the ring. If he catches the ball on the first bound he throws it up quickly and calls another. The fun comes in playing as rapidly as possible.

GUESSING ANIMALS

"Guessing Animals" is a game that is splendid for getting all the children well acquainted at a party. Previous to the party as many animal cards as there are to be party guests are prepared by cutting animal pictures from magazines or old toy picture books and mounting them on rather large square cards. Each card has a ribbon attached that it may be hung around a child's neck, face in, as soon as the party guests arrive. The guests are provided with pads and pencils and are requested to guess the animals, putting down the names on a slip of paper opposite the name of the guests. Any questions which will lead to a discovery of the animal's identity may be asked, but the child who is questioned does not reply verbally. He imitates by voice, motion and gesture the animal whose name he bears. The longest correct list wins a prize.—Chicago Tribune.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

APPARATUS NEEDED BY BOYS WHO ARE TO DO SIGNALLING

Suppose three boys, Allen, Butler and Charles, wish to take up signalling among themselves. Each chooses the location of his signal station where he can see the others, and be seen. A mast should be erected. It could be on the house, and the signals made from a window, or it could be on the ground, or on the barn. A mast might not be needed; some tall tree, pole or building might serve. A flagpole already in place would be just the thing. It would be well to have a yard or crosspiece, near the top of the mast. At the masthead, and at each yardarm, a small block or pulley should be secured. Through these blocks the signal haliards should be led, preferably of pliable woven line. These are "ropes" for hoisting the signals. On one end of the haliards a ring should be secured, on the other end a snap hook. The flag, shape or lantern should have a snap hook at the upper part of it, and a ring at the lower part. This arrangement provides for easily "bending on" the signals for hoisting, and is the method followed in the navy. At the base of the mast should be three cleats for securing the haliards.

Each signalman should provide himself with three flags or three shapes, and three lanterns. The flag should be of cheesecloth or bunting, of rectangular or square shape, and colored red, yellow and blue, respectively. Notice that their sequence is red, yellow, blue, one, two, three, like red, white and blue. This is a little aid to the memory. The ring and snap hook that a flag is to carry should be secured to the ends of a piece of haliard line, which by a piece of "tapping" of duck or light canvas, is stitched to the inner edge of the flag. This piece of line should be longer than the flag is wide, to provide for spacing the flags when hoisted.

The shapes should be made of light canvas or duck, on wooden, or wire frames, and painted as the background requires. They can and should be collapsible for convenience in stowing away. For example, the ball needs only a ring at the middle, the cone needs only a ring at the bottom, and the cylinder, a ring at each end. These shapes are ball, cone (point up), and cylinder, one, two, three, respectively, and in alphabetical order.

The lanterns could be ordinary oil lanterns, red, white and green, respectively. These colors can be made by colored glasses, preferably, or by wrapping colored bunting around the clear glass. Notice that the lanterns follow the regular order easy to remember, like red, white and blue, that is, red, white, green, one, two, three, respectively.

Each signalman should have a telescope or field glass if the distances are to be great. Each one should have a record book, and record in it each signal sent or received, with the exact time and

HE DID GOOD WORK

What a tribute to the character of Washington is the recent government survey of the old Fairfax land grants! The 16-year-old boy worked under conditions so primitive that mistakes would have been excusable, and in a wilderness so remote that in any case they would hardly have been detected for generations; yet the recent survey of the land, made with the finest modern instruments, has failed to disclose any appreciable error in his work. They say the cherry-tree anecdote is a myth. Let it go; we do not need it, says the Youth's Companion. Washington's whole life shows that he ran his lines by the compass of character.

HANDY PANDY

Loves Pandy, Jack-a-dandy.
Loves most any kind of candy;
He likes best the grocer shop,
Where they sell fresh lolly-pop.
—New York Press.

GIRL EARNS MONEY IN MANY WAYS FOR A VACATION TRIP

Last year when I left college for the summer holidays, one of my classmates invited me to a house party which she intended giving during the first two weeks in August. It was then the middle of June. I figured that \$25 would cover the expenses of my trip, but I could not see where even that was to come from. I had graduated that term, and my school bills had been so heavy that I did not dare ask my brother, who supports my mother and myself, for money to take a vacation trip. However, I wanted to go to that house party worse than I had ever wanted anything, it seemed to me, and I determined that I would earn that \$25.

To begin with, I asked my brother to let me press his clothes for a month, instead of sending them to the pressing club. I was pretty good at this, and I

spared no effort to do it neatly and promptly. Mamma, brother and I paid \$1.50 per week for our laundry; I got the washwoman to rough dry the clothes for 60 cents per week, and I did the ironing, thus saving 90 cents each week to add to my vacation fund.

At school I had made a specialty of making butter scotch, and my fame for making this toothsome sweet was far-spread among the girls. I decided to turn this apparently useless talent into practical use, so I went to a local store which always carried a line of good candies, and offered to make butter scotch to be placed on sale three days out of the week. My offer was accepted. There was no candy kitchen in our little town, and the people fairly swooped down on that home-made butter scotch, and devoured it as fast as I could supply it. I used the best ingredients, so the profits were not huge; still, my month's work at the candy industry netted me the sum of \$12.75.

It was a very busy season in the bank of which my brother was cashier, on account of the cotton trade, and my brother offered me 6 cents apiece for all the pass-books I would balance and statements I would make out. At this, I earned \$3.95.

In the evenings, I did handwork when I could get any to do. I embroidered and made by hand an infant's dress, for which I received \$3, and mamma gave me the proceeds from two baby caps of crochet which she made at \$1 each. I made ribbon rosettes with rosebud centers for both of these caps, at 50 cents per pair. We did not furnish material for any of these things.

At the end of the month, having saved every cent of my earnings, I found myself in possession of \$27.80, more than enough to pay all the expenses of my trip.—Pictorial Review.

LARGEST ANIMAL

Whales vary in size from the smallest porpoises, less than 10 feet in length, to the largest of the species, which attain a length of from 60 to 85 feet. They are thus the largest known animals now on the earth.—Progressive Teacher.

NOVELTIES HELP ENTERTAIN GATHERING OF LITTLE ONES

Holidays are bound to come along every now and then, and the mother of little children is often at a loss to know just what kind of a party to give. I have found, writes Frances C. Dawson in the Pictorial Review, that you will delight the child in the very beginning by writing the invitation and sending it to the youngster himself rather than to his mother. The fact that the postman brings a letter addressed to him—his very own—is a joy in itself.

Even a baby loves to untie a parcel, to unwrap a package. It was upon this simple idea that some mothers based a very successful afternoon party not long ago. Little tots of 5, 4 and 2 years old, as ours were at the time—and their friends and playmates of the same age—are by no means easy to amuse at a party, as every mother knows. Those who have never been to kindergarten have no idea of joining hands and playing in groups. They are often too timid to sing or talk to each other and do not understand games at all.

On this occasion the eating part of the entertainment, which with most children constitutes the real "party," consisted solely of ice cream and plain cake, and was all too soon finished. At the very time, however, when most mothers are wondering what to do next, came the most fascinating part of our program.

The children were ushered into the living-room, and cretonne bags, roughly made with wide mouths, were handed to them. They were then asked to gather around an immense Jack Horner pie. The novelty in this pie—a large cheesecake covered with white crinkled paper and tied with ribbons—was the arrangement of the gifts inside. Instead of the usual indiscriminate grabbing and pulling we had quiet order and a definite plan of distribution.

The gifts were arranged in layers separated by sheets of tissue paper. All the gifts in any one layer were of the same general character, each wrapped the same and tied with the same colored string for pulling. As each package was drawn it was immediately put into the cretonne bag, to be opened later. For instance, when the pie was uncovered the first layer of packages had red ribbons. Every child found the end of a ribbon and drew out

a parcel. This first layer consisted of little celluloid animals to float in the bathtub—something to delight any three-year-old. No two animals were alike, although all were of the same size and value. The tissue paper was lifted from the next layer of bundles—tied with blue ribbons. These were the assorted toy cups and saucers of blue enamel we had purchased. Another set of articles were made of wood—little rolling pins, bowls, bread boards, wooden animals and shovels. When the time came for unwrapping, comical tumbling men of varied expressions were greeted with loud approval. Almost everything in our pie was bought at the 10-cent store, though of course the amount to be expended would depend largely upon the individual purse and taste.

We bought several sets of toy furniture at 10 cents each, and divided them into separate parcels for one layer. A tiny lead pencil on a tasseled cord was a popular thought. Whistles, horns and bells made a noisy layer placed in the middle of the pie. These were not done up in a mysterious paper; the tension of the occasion was admirably let down by allowing the children to stop and try these acquisitions. Ten cent boxes of snapdragons furnished bright colored caps at a cent each.

Then followed a half hour when the children were given cushions on the floor to sit on and told to unwrap their packages. When the last paper was off and it was time to send the children home, we gathered them all in a circle and recited, with more or less prompting, the old Jack Horner rhyme. This might very well have preceded the distribution of the gifts; but we thought the words would mean more to the smallest ones if they came after they had pulled out and looked at their "plums."

NOT WHAT THEIR NAMES INDICATE

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the Indians.

Baffin's bay is not a bay at all. Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil and, in fact, is not a grass at all.

Dormouse is dormouse, a sleepy animal.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Irish stew is a dish utterly unknown in the Emerald Isle.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is, therefore, a rather curious expression.

Rice paper is not made from rice, but from the pith of tung-tsu, or hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Sealing wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Venice turpentine and cinnabar.—Detroit Free Press.

HOLE IN PENNY

Jimmie had been given a penny with a hole in it. Going into a store, he said, "I want a doughnut." And he presented the penny.

"Here," said the clerk, "this penny has a hole in it."

"So has the doughnut," announced Jimmie.—Delineator.

SHE HAD OBSERVED

"Now, children," said the teacher to the junior class in arithmetic, "if I had nine yards of cloth and used five to make a skirt and three to make a jacket, what would I have left?"

"A lot of scraps," promptly answered the little girl at the foot.—San Jose Times-Star.

BE POLITE

No one will notice that your hat is shabby if you raise it often enough.—Youths Companion.

THE ORIGINAL Symmetroscope

"Have you looked into it?"

Price each 50 cents post free

This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato parings, postage stamp, worn thread, etc., placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable.

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The books are nicely bound in leather and board.

75 Chadwick Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

CAMERA CONTEST



Three sisters are having a luncheon party, but the dolls are down on the floor

MAKING LIONS AND LAMBS AT MARCH PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A group of high school friends, a social club of boys and girls, or a church society of young people will enjoy giving a new kind of progressive party in March. Send out invitations written on cards reading as follows:

March is the month of all the year, When lamb and lion do appear, And pussy willow comes anew And March hare scampers into view. If you would meet these creatures four And maybe several others more, Then come prepared for work and play To Grangers' hall, March tenth, the day.

On the invitation cards, tiny hares, lions and lambs, or sprays of pussy willows can be outlined or traced by means of carbon paper from pictures.

The guests upon arrival draw from a basket containing tiny toy or cracker lions, lambs, rabbits and cats, whichever kind of favor they wish.

According to the favor each one draws the guests take their places respectively at the March hare table, the lion table, the lamb table, or the pussy willow table. Each table is marked by a distinguishing centerpiece; at the March hare table is a plaster rabbit, at the lion table a toy lion, the lamb table has a woolly lamb on wheels, and the pussy willow table a bunch of pussy willows or a stuffed cat.

The fun is now ready to begin, for with the implements and materials provided at each table the guests are required to produce a facsimile of the animal for which the table is named. Different materials are provided at each table, so there is no monotony as the guests progress from table to table after half an hour's stay at each one in turn.

Modeling clay is the medium in which the March hares are to be done, and no implements except fingers are supposed to be used, though if a boy makes use of his jackknife there are no questions asked.

The lions are to be carved from potatoes with the aid of little kitchen vegetable knives, and the lambs are to be fashioned from cotton wool, toothpicks and mullage.

At the pussy willow table the guests must show how expert they can be at cutting cats, free hand, from flannel. Heads for eyes, and floss and bristles for whiskers, are also furnished.

Prizes are given for the best specimen at each table.

A small reproduction of the Barye lion, or the well-known Perry picture of a lion, a Dresden china lamb or shepherdess, and a pussy-cat plate, pin cushion or paper weight are good for prizes.—Woman's Home Companion.

TO IMPROVE FUDGE

Instead of pouring into a pan in the usual way to harden, beat it briskly until cool and stiff enough to handle.

Then place it on a table or board, moisten the hands with butter and knead the mass just as if it were bread—the longer the better. Pat it into a long, narrow loaf and cut in slices or any shape desired. The resulting smoothness and creamy texture will more than repay for the extra trouble.—Ladies' Home Journal.

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

When American writers awoke to the beauty and attractiveness of the native birds, among the first to be enshrined in song and story was the bobolink.

The bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), says Farmers Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America, has a length of about seven inches. It breeds from Ohio northeast to Nova Scotia, north to Manitoba and northwest to British Columbia; winters in South America.

Few species show such striking contrast in the color of the sexes, and few have songs more unique and whimsical. In its northern home the bird is loved for its beauty and its rich melody; in the South it earns deserved dislike by its destructiveness.

Bobolinks reach the southeastern coast of the United States the last half of April just as rice is sprouting and at once begin to pull up and devour the sprouting kernels. Soon they move on to their northern breeding grounds, where they feed upon insects, weed seeds and a little grain. When the young are well on the wing, they gather in flocks with the parent birds and gradually move southward, being then generally known as reed birds. They reach the rice fields of the Carolinas about Aug. 20, when the rice is in the

Virginia Richmond Allen of Springfield, O., who gets this week's camera award, writes: "This is a picture of my three older sisters. They are all in high school now, for this picture was taken some years ago. Mother told me she lived in a big city until she was married, and always wanted to have a large flower garden. When she moved to a smaller city her little girls came, and they took up most of her time. She could not raise other flowers, and she called them her flower children. The oldest (Margaret) she always dressed in blue and called her 'forget me not,' because she was small and sweet; the next one (Frances) she dressed in pink and called her 'the rose,' because she was more brilliant; the other (Alicia) was always dressed in white and was her pure 'lily.'"

"I have two brothers; the older is George, and mother says he is her 'carnation,' and wants him to be as good as President McKinley, who always wore a carnation. My little brother James is 'pansy' (thoughts), or 'heart's ease.'"

"My name is Virginia; and mother

calls me her 'violet' and likes me best in lavender and purple. I am 10 years old."

Honorable mention: J. Meurer, Jr., Brooklyn; J. Alden Okie, Berwyn, Pa.; John Young, West Haven, Conn.; Glade McCoy, Warsaw, O.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

A party of children were delightfully entertained by one of their number at a March hare party, writes Anna Nixon in the Woman's Home Companion.

The invitations were bits of cardboard, folded double and cut in the shape of an old-fashioned silk hat, such as the Hatter wears in the illustrations of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." The fold, coming at the top of the hat, formed the hinge. A tiny sketch of the March Hare decorated one of the cover pages and the expansive smile of the Cheshire Cat, the other. When unfolded the following lines were disclosed:

The Looking-Glass people delighted will be

If you will consent to join company

On March twenty-ninth—very soon after 3—

With Alice, the Hatter, the March Hare, and me.

DOROTHY BLAKE.

The guests were received by the little hostess and her small brother. Dorothy was gowned in a quaint white frock with short puffed sleeves, full skirt, ruffled pinafore with pockets, blue sash; and with her hair brushed straight back and bound with a blue ribbon she looked as though she had just stepped out of one of the Lewis Carroll books. Her brother's collar and tie of monstrous size and his tall hat unmistakably proclaimed him to be the Hatter.

Besides the usual childish games, a

caucus race was a feature of the party.

This caucus race differed somewhat from the one described by the Dodo in "Alice in Wonderland." A basket of small inexpensive toys with a bunny mounting guard was placed in a corner of the room and the children marched around the room in a circle to the music of the piano. When the music stopped the child nearest the basket selected a toy and dropped out of the race. The other children again took up the march, and this was repeated until about a caucus-race is that "everybody wins and all must have prizes."

When planning the refreshments Dorothy's mother happened to think of the Lion and the Unicorn and how

Some gave them white bread and some gave them brown;

Some gave them plum-cake and drummed them out of town.

So the little guests were served with sandwiches of brown and white bread with simple fillings, and with "plum-cake," a simple cake with a generous sprinkling of raisins and currants. Lemonade was served.

Just before going home the children joined in a Humpty Dumpty hunt. A tiny basket was given to each and these they filled with the Humpty Dumpties (candy eggs) which were concealed about the rooms, and carried home with them.



BOBOLINK

Popular Study of Landscape Gardening for City Urged

Huger Elliott Proposes Club of Persons Interested in Artistic Surroundings for Buildings Under Whose Direction Public Garden Might Be Vastly Improved

Formation of a club by persons interested in artistic gardening, who would study the different kinds of flowers and shrubs suitable for out-of-door planting and under whose direction the Boston Public Garden might be made beautiful all the year round by a careful selection of shrubs to suit the seasons, was recommended by Huger Elliott in his talk on "Dwellings: town and country, and gardens" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts today.

Mr. Elliott spoke of the gardens in front of the White House in Washington, which, he said, by a careful arrangement of flowers might be made much more attractive.

A garden should be as well arranged as a drawing room, said Mr. Elliott, and made an out-of-door part of the house. Gardens should all have a touch of formality if no more than a simple brick terrace to tie the house, which is not a thing of nature, into the landscape and give the proper relation between house and surroundings.

In America, he said, many architects do not consider the relation between the building and landscape. The owner who wants a house, does not stop to think that a house of French, Swiss or Italian style may not fit into an American landscape. Each country has its own style and the copying of the styles of other countries has made a hodge-podge in the architecture of America.

The Craigie house of Cambridge was mentioned as a type of simplicity and harmonious relation between house and garden. This harmony is found in more of the houses and grounds built in the colonial period of America than at the present time, Mr. Elliott said. Illustrations of homes in France with the formal gardens were shown and the Ger-

man types in which the courtyard made a spot of beauty. Mr. Elliott spoke of gardens made entirely of foliage, which he said may be unique and as beautiful as flower gardens by the introduction of proper harmonies in green.

In city houses, Mr. Elliott continued, an architect has almost no opportunity for beauty except in the placing of the windows, which may be arranged as to add a certain dignity to the building and the street. Boston is one of the few cities in which the roof line of the houses is fixed by law and Mr. Elliott says that as the years pass its streets will become more pleasing.

Apartment houses might be made more interesting and without additional expenditure by the introduction of good lines and window spacing.

Space about the public buildings of a city should be controlled by law, said Mr. Elliott, to prevent the building of apartment houses where they detract from the architecture of municipal buildings. In Paris a municipal prize is offered to architects for the most artistic plans for prospective buildings in the city. Here also the sky line is determined by law.

In England the garden city plan has been tried as in Germany with great success. This consists of building small houses for the working classes who may hire them at a reasonable rent and prevents the construction of large apartment houses of ugly architecture in the suburbs of the cities. It is also being tried on a small scale on Long Island. In the future, Mr. Elliott said we shall have large suburb areas where the houses will be built with economy as a keynote but at the same time with good taste, intelligence and an eye to the beautiful. Social workers of the cities are helping the architects, he said, and as the social conditions are improved in America the city apartment houses are also bound to improve.

BROOKLINE GAME WARDEN TO TALK ON WINTER BIRDS

Winter birds will form the subject of a series of lectures to be given by Horace Taylor, game warden of Brookline and a director of the Brookline Bird Club, at the Children's Museum in Olmsted park, next week. It will be illustrated with colored lantern slides. The first lecture will be given tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and will be open to the public. The others will be at 10 in the morning, with attendance limited to pupils from the public schools.

A large flock of robins is to be found in the vicinity of Everett pond, while 30 or more cedar waxwings have chosen Ward's pond and its surroundings for their quarters.

Several snowshoe parties have visited Pine Bank within the past few days for the purpose of providing food for the birds which are now deprived of their usual supply. Suet has been tied to trees and seeds and grain scattered in suitable places. The bread used by the park department for feeding the swans and ducks has been put within reach of the gray squirrels, who, in their eagerness to secure enough food, usually carry away more than they can manage.

WIDER FORE RIVER CHANNEL URGED

WASHINGTON—Two Massachusetts harbor improvement projects were approved today by the war department in reports to Congress. Deepening of Weymouth Fore river at a cost of from \$154,000 to \$390,000 was said to be unwarranted. The department recommended that \$21,000 be spent to widen the 400 foot channel below the bridge at Quincy point. The other project disapproved, because of small traffic, was that for Marion harbor, in Buzzard's bay.

WILSON LAW IN N. J. BARS MERGER

TRENTON, N. J.—Barring the merger of the American Malt Corporation and the American Malting Company, the state board of public utility commissioners today construed the intent of the anti-trust laws to be that no stock is to be issued except for value received and to an amount equal to the actual assets. It was the first time since his passage a year ago that President Wilson's corporation laws which he forced through the Legislature when governor, have been actually applied.

ROOSEVELT PARTY DISCOVERS RIVER

RIO JANEIRO—Theodore Roosevelt and his expedition have arrived in the vicinity of Jose Bonifacio, after having traversed the hinterland of San Luiz de Caeteros. No great difficulties were encountered. The party discovered a river heretofore unknown.

FIFTY-SIX ARTICLES IN WARRANT
ROCKLAND, Me. — Next Monday night's town meeting is to consider a warrant of 56 articles. The selectmen have directed that the first two rows of the balcony of the opera house be reserved for men voters.

TRADES' DISPUTE IS REFERRED TO UNIONS' OFFICERS

Pending an adjustment of the controversy between the carpenters and ironworkers as to which craft shall erect door bucks, operations in the branch of work on several large structures under construction by the Norcross Brothers Company has been suspended. The state board of conciliation and arbitration has telegraphed international union officers asking them to settle the question.

The officers notified by the board are Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, at Indianapolis; James Kirby, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America; A. J. Hewlett, business agent of the carpenters, and Frank L. Brady, business agent of the ironworkers.

SENATOR WEEKS IS TO SPEAK HERE

WASHINGTON—President Weeks leaves Sunday night for a week in New England. Currency will be the principal topic of his speeches.

Following are his public speaking engagements: Tuesday, Vermont Bankers Association, Bellows Falls; Wednesday, Board of Trade, North Adams, Mass.; Thursday, Lowell Board of Trade; Friday noon, Boston Master Builders Association; Friday night, Traffic Club at Copley Plaza, Boston; Saturday night, Taunton, Mass., Chamber of Commerce.

WINIFREDIAN PUTS OFF DEPARTURE

Scheduled to sail at noon today for Liverpool, the Leyland liner Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, will not get away until 10 a. m. tomorrow. The steamer was three days late in arriving, and she brought in the largest cargo of the year from Liverpool. She has a good-sized outward freight. Longshoremen have worked night and day on the vessel. About 25 cabin passengers will sail on the steamer.

SALEM APPOINTMENTS MADE

SALEM, Mass.—Director Thomas J. Lally today announced appointments of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jeffrey as superintendent and matron respectively of the almshouse at annual salaries of \$900 and \$300, and Napoleon Levesque member of the board of health.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ANNOUNCED
Although the percentage of unemployed in Massachusetts for the three months ending December, 1913, of 10.4 was higher than for the corresponding periods for several years, it was decidedly lower than the quarter at the close of 1908.

RESCUED CREW SENT HOME

Four fishermen, the crew of the schooner Dolly Gray, recently rescued by the Boston fishing schooner Mary on La Have banks, aided by the British consul, sailed for their homes this afternoon on the steamer A. W. Perry.

NORMAL GLEE CLUBS SING
SALEM, Mass.—A joint concert was given in the practice school of the state normal school here Friday by the glee club of the Salem Normal and Framingham Normal school under the direction of Frederick W. Archibald.

MAYOR SAYS THE MERIT SYSTEM IS SATISFACTORY

Responsibility and Reward to Be Portion of Men Who Tend to Boston's Streets — "Flying Squadron," He Says, Will Go

HIGHWAYS A PROBLEM

Because he believes it to be a point of personal pride for every man to excel, Mayor James M. Curley has introduced the honor system and "block" plan in the downtown section of the city and declares it is working satisfactorily. He proposes to eliminate the "flying squadron" system so that the streets shall be cared for by men assigned to given sections. He is to have promotions on efficiency.

According to the mayor the greatest drawback to getting the best out of men is that there are too many overseers who will not tolerate any initiative in the men themselves. Through the honor system the mayor expects to develop initiative in the men to the extent at least that they will work in the way they can accomplish the most. They will use pick, broom, shovel, implement or tool that will accomplish their purpose best.

Mayor Curley, appreciating the general efficiency of the street cleaning force, says still further improvement will come with the removal of overseers, who in most cases know less about street care than those in their charge.

Boston streets, Commissioner Rourke says, present peculiar difficulties in maintenance. Of the 568 miles of city streets all but 200 miles are old style surface.

In the days of motor trucks which have advanced in efficiency both in speed and capacity until the ordinary truck carrying two tons is making room for those carrying from six to 10 tons at fair speed, there is economy only in granite or wooden block streets with a concrete base.

In consequence of this innovation macadam streets are no longer being built. In the residence sections of the city where new streets are being built or replaced asphalt or bituminous surfaces are being laid on six inches of concrete base. In the sections of the city where traffic is heavier nothing but granite or wooden block is being laid.

During the past year the public works department has constructed 40,000 square yards of wood block street, 25,000 bituminous, 13,000 granite block and 3,500 asphalt.

More than 1000 men are and for the past two weeks have been working to bring about better traffic conditions on Boston streets. Their success, according to those in charge of the work, is marked by the accessibility of every street in the city. Unusual conditions were to be met. To be permanently prepared to cope with such emergencies would be an absurd burden to the city nine tenths of the time, according to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works.

WAREHAM LINE PLANS WITHDRAWN

Plans for building a \$250,000 excursion steamer and an \$8000 wharf at Wareham as a terminus for a new line from Boston through the Cape Cod canal and Buzzards bay, to be operated by the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, are held in abeyance according to General Manager Frederic L. Lane today pending acquiescence of the citizens of Wareham and Onset to the proposition.

Mr. Lane today notified the Wareham Board of Trade that the Nantasket line has withdrawn all interest until settlement is reached between the townsmen.

LYNN TO BOSTON RATE INCREASED

LYNN, Mass.—Increase in freight rates between Lynn and Boston to take effect April 1 was today announced by Dana B. Cutter, general agent of the Boston & Maine railroad in Lynn. First class rates will be raised two thirds, from 6 cents to 10 cents per hundredweight; second class, from 5 cents to 9 cents; third class, 5 cents to 7 cents; fourth class, 4 cents to 6 cents; fifth class rates remain as at present, 4 cents, while sixth class rates will be reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents.

NEWBURYPORTERS FILE SCHOOL WRIT

Ten citizens of Newburyport yesterday filed in the supreme court a petition for a writ of mandamus against Mayor Landford and the board of aldermen, who jointly make the committee on public property, to compel them to provide a suitable place for teaching manual training and to compel the mayor to return tools and equipment stored in the basement of city hall. An order returnable Tuesday was issued.

COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

Laws and amendments to existing laws are proposed in a report just submitted to the legislature by a commission appointed to investigate the social evil in Massachusetts. According to the findings of the commission there is no organized plan to further the evil in this state.

TWELVE MEN IN FIELD FOR MAYOR'S SEAT IN CONGRESS

Already there are twelve candidates in the field for Mayor Curley's seat in Congress. Six who took out papers at the secretary of state's office yesterday were: Former Councilor Edward D. Collins, John L. Fitzgerald, former State Senator Thomas M. Joyce, Daniel J. Gallagher, former Representative James T. Eagan and Peter S. McNally. Two other sets of papers were taken out to men who refused to say whom they were for. One of these was by Col. Edward L. Logan, ninth regiment, M. V. M. Assistant District Attorney Thomas D. Lavelle announced last night that he is considering entering the contest.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan who was among the first to take out papers says in a statement issued, that it is now the turn of the South Boston Democrats to receive the support of Dorchester and Roxbury sections.

The executive committee of Daniel T. O'Connell yesterday engaged all the available wardens for rallies in the next three weeks.

CITY ATTORNEYS TO FORM A CLUB

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans for the formation of the City Attorneys Club of the State of California were proposed at a dinner attended by 22 city attorneys from the bay cities, the Examiner reports. D. Marx Green, city attorney of Antioch, was elected president and a committee on permanent organization was appointed. It consists of City Attorneys D. J. Hall of Richmond, W. J. Rutherford of Napa, Ben Woolner of Oakland, Charles N. Kirkbride of San Mateo, L. J. Davis of Burlingame.

It is the intention of the club to hold meetings in the cities of the bay region for the purpose of discussing civic matters of importance to the municipalities. The first regular session will be held in Oakland March 13, when additional officers will be elected and a constitution drawn up.

MAINE PLANS FOR EXTENSION WORK

BANGOR, Me.—Registration for the classes in the engineering extension courses to be conducted by the college of technology of the University of Maine in this city, will take place next week. The Chamber of Commerce has sent out letters to various industrial plants and is cooperating with the university in extending interest in the proposed work. It has not been decided where the classes will meet.

ART

MISS PETERSON'S PICTURES

Water colors and oils by Miss Jane Peterson are on view this week and next at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street. Miss Peterson paints with a dash that is not unjustified by her skill. Her enthusiasm is agreeable, though the artist communicates much less to the looker on than she evidently feels herself.

The works will appeal to those liking freshness and delight in nature for its own masses and colors, expressed in a modified poster-impressionist style. Even those who do not care particularly for blocked in faces, foliage en masse and houses of quaintly tottering architecture (or so the drawing makes them appear) will enjoy this artist's fine and true color sense, her imaginative ability to conventionalize a landscape and make a picture out of what would otherwise seem of little pictorial value.

The same general qualities distinguished in them rather than a seeker for individual methods of expression for each new problem. The full light of the outdoor doors amid the brilliant colors of Venice, Paris and Giverny interest her, and she can even see brilliant color in Princeton and New York.

The limpid water in "Old Quarry" is a fascinating note in an interesting work. "Trees, Giverny," and "Gray Day, Madison Square Garden" are outstanding pictures.

MUSEUM TALKS

Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor of English in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak tomorrow at 3 o'clock on Thomas Couture, the French print department.

Greek sculpture in the East Court will be the subject of the lecture to be given by Huger Elliott in the lecture room of the museum at 3:45 p. m. Sunday.

ART EXHIBITS FOR THE WEEK

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Japanese toys for children in the lecture room, paintings by Walter Gay in the third modern room, Japanese art objects in the Renaissance court. Second exhibition of prints in the print department. Boston Art Club—Paintings by contemporary American artists. Vose galleries, 308 Boylston street—Masters of modern Holland. Charles E. Cobb, 454 Boylston street—Different forms of reproductions by Hermann Struck. Copley galleries, 162 Newbury street—Paintings by Miss Jane Peterson and W. J. Kaula. Brooks & Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Impressionist exhibition. St. Raphael Club, 4 Newbury street—Morals and portraits by Richard Andrew and landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin.

IDLER CLUB PRODUCES OPEN NOVELTY PLAY AT RADCLIFFE

Idler Club of Radcliffe presented, for the first time in America, "The Chinese Lantern," by Lawrence Housman, last night in the Agassiz House theater. This is the "open idler" production for this year. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

The play is a fantasy, and the scene is laid in China purely for the license that remoteness and strangeness give to fancy in a search for fun and frolic. The unusual efforts which the costume and scenery committees put forth were well rewarded by the appreciation of the audience. The setting for the shop of the Painter Olangsti, was designed and painted by Gardner Hale and Samuel J. Hume of Harvard, both members of Professor Baker's "47 workshop."

The entire play takes place in Olangsti's shop, and the plot centers round an ancient Chinese painting by Wioiwan. The legend belonging to this picture and its beauty have spurred Tikju, an apprentice. He is the only one in the shop in search of real art, the way to which he finds at last in the eyes of Mee-Mee, a little Chinese girl, after having been received by Wioiwan in the land of the picture for three years. Much humor and lightness is afforded by the Chinese stories and particularly by Olangsti's son, Yunglangsti, who wants to be a grocer instead of a painter, who made the hit of the evening.

The part of Tikju is played by

Frederica Gilbert '14, president of the Idler Club. She assumes the role of the beauty-loving "Tiki" with great sympathy and depth of feeling.

Louise Burleigh, '12, is playing the part of Mee-Mee and makes an altogether winsome, dainty little Chinese maiden, who is happy with Tikju. Ethel Borden, '14, as the domineering Mrs. Olangsti, and Dorothy Williams, '15, as the much-enduring, meek, Olangsti, were both successful. The others in minor roles supported well the principals.

The cast and management are as follows: Olangsti, Dorothy Williams '15; Yunglangsti, Eunice Allen '16; Tikju, Frederica Gilbert '14; Wioiwan, Mary Morris '16; Josi-Mosi, Jean Key '15; Cusi-Mosi, Caroline Church '15; Tee-Pee, Mary Morris '16; Hiti-Titi, Katharine Dummer '14; New Lyric, Charlotte Porter '14; Li-Long, Elizabeth Sabine '17; Han-Pau, Dorothy Stanwood '14; Mee-Mee, Louise Burleigh '12; Mrs. Olangsti, Ethel Borden, '14; general manager, Frederica Gilbert '14; stage manager, Ann Van Ness '14; assistant stage manager, Jessie McDonald '15; costumes, Ella Andrews '14, chairman, Pauline Woodworth '16, Margaret Cooper '17; properties, Clara Crane '14, chairman, Alice Bryant '17, Elizabeth Weyer '16; business, Frances Brooks '14, chairman, Elizabeth Burrage '16, Margaret Miller '17, Mary Todd '17; prompter, Clara Gilbert '16; head usher, Helen Gustin '16.

MR. CURLEY CUTS \$273,000 FROM FUND OF PARK BOARD

Mayor Curley notified today the park and recreation commissioners at a conference that their estimate for this year's maintenance expenses, \$1,073,288.68 would have to be cut \$273,000. This is \$175,000 less than was spent last year. He will appropriate to them \$825,000 and turn over to them \$125,000 which will be the total income from the Parkman fund.

In addition to this he requires them to send him an outline of how they are going to cut this expense and it is specified that no laborer or mechanic is to experience a loss thereby, that the reductions must be cut from supplies and the salaries of high officials.

BUILDING TRADE MEN END SESSION

WORCESTER, Mass.—The third annual convention of the New England Builders Association closed yesterday at the Bancroft hotel.

The following officers were elected: Charles M. Kelley of Providence, president; Ralph H. Whitney of Worcester, vice-president-at-large; Frank H. Kingsley of Fall River, secretary; S. F. Hammett of Taunton, treasurer; S. M. Hersey of Portland, vice-president for Maine; E. D. Spencer of Keene, vice-president for New Hampshire; F. E. Kimball of Burlington, vice-president for Vermont; E. D. Allen of Providence, vice-president for Rhode Island; Frank H. Johnson of New Britain, vice-president for Connecticut.

MAINE DEMOCRATS TO MEET MARCH 26

BANGOR, Me.—William F. Curran, secretary of the Democratic state committee, has issued the call for the Democratic state convention in Portland, March 26.

The basis of representation will be: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate and for every 75 votes cast for the Democratic candidate for governor in 1912, one delegate, and for 50 votes, in excess thereof one additional delegate, but towns casting more than 50 and less than 75 votes will be entitled to two delegates.

HUNTINGTON A. A. HOLDS BENEFIT

Two artists, Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano, and Robert Cascaden, violinist, provided the program for the Huntington School Athletic Association musical in Bates hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., last night. About 200 persons attended.

COST OF SITES SHOWN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Citizens interested in having the new high school built at Lakeside have prepared for presentation to the finance committee tonight a report showing the cost of four new sites under consideration.

B. & M. TO MOVE OFFICES

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Preparations for the removal of the division offices of the Boston & Maine railroad to Greenfield this afternoon have been completed and tomorrow will be the last day any business will be done here.

MT. HOLYOKE PRESIDENT IS GUEST

President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association, held this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL EXPENSE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The annual report of the school committee shows that it cost \$47,110.60 to run the schools during the year. It is estimated that \$48,000 will be required in 1914.

SUFFRAGE WINS ANOTHER VICTORY IN REPORT TODAY

"Straw Ballot" Proposition Opposed by Election Committee — Two Other Plans Refused

Suffrage won a victory today when the committee on election laws filed with the clerk of the Senate an adverse report on the so-called "straw vote" measure—the bill providing for an "expression of opinion" on the advisability of woman suffrage at the state election this year, by the men and women voters eligible to vote for school committee.

The bill was introduced on behalf of Mrs. James M. Codman, president of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage. It has always been strongly opposed by the suffragists.

The committee also filed adverse reports on two other straw vote bills affecting suffrage, one providing for an expression of opinion by only men voters, and the other by only women of 21 or over.

Representative Sherburne of Brookline, a Republican and House chairman of the committee, dissented to each of the three reports. The committee on public service reported in the Senate a bill providing that assistant clerks of municipal, police and district courts may be named as temporary clerks during disability on the part of the regular clerk to serve.

CAMBRIDGE MEN SEEK COURT'S AID ON PRIMARY VOTE

Charles F. Murphy of Cambridge, who was tied with John A. Kelleher in the primaries for eleventh place on the Democratic aldermanic ticket, today filed at the office of the clerk of courts for Middlesex county at East Cambridge a petition for a writ of mandamus against the city clerk, Edward J. Brandon, and the board of registrars of voters. He asks that 18 ballots which he protests be thrown out and that he be declared winner.

Wendall D. Rockwood of Cambridge is to ask the court to issue a writ of mandamus against the board of registrars of that city directing it to place his name on the ballot as the Progressive candidate for mayor. Declaring that Mr. Rockwood did not use the size of type required by law the board last evening reversed its decision, made after the first recount, and in a second recount gave Arthur F. Blanchard the nomination.

NEW ENGLAND DELTA UPSILON ALUMNI ELECT

At the annual dinner of the New England Club of Delta Upsilon, at the City Club last night the officers chosen were: President, Merle S. Getchell of Brockton; vice-president, F. Stanley Howe; secretary, Frederick M. Eliot (relections), and treasurer, A. C. MacGregory; directors, the Rev. E. E. Atkinson, L. P. Brigham, Richard Davis, J. W. Baker and Leonard W. Cronkhite.

Alumni were entertained with selections by members of the Harvard, Technology and Tufts chapters. George Perry Morris, Rutgers '88, president, and the speakers were Robert A. Woods, Amherst '86, the Rev. E. E. Atkinson, Brown '79; Willard Reed and Charles W. Birtwell, Harvard alumni.

MAYOR PLANS TO SAVE IN BUYING CITY STATIONERY

Mayor Curley sought from the superintendent of printing today a draft of a plan for purchasing small stationery supplies in connection with some other department. He believes by such a plan he can save at least one third of the \$28,000 that was spent for small stationery last year.

The mayor said that last year there were 73 varieties of lead pencils and 130 varieties of pens used and he declared these were bought at retail prices in retail stores. He said he believed he could appoint or transfer two men and give them \$2000 a year each to purchase these supplies and still save \$5000.

THACKERAY WORKS SALE NETS \$142,635

NEW YORK—A total of \$142,635 was realized from the sale of works of Thackeray from the collection of the late William H. Lambert. The sale ended Friday night.

What is considered a sensational price was paid by George D. Smith of this city for original manuscript and drawings by Thackeray from "The Rose and the Ring." Mr. Smith got the work for \$23,000 after lively bidding.

SOCIETY SEEKS CLUBHOUSE

Wellington Improvement Society of Malden and Medford will meet tonight to draw up a petition to the school committee and city council of Medford asking for the right to purchase the Osgood school property for a clubhouse.

RIVER COMMISSIONER NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated Edward A. Glenn of Missouri to be a member of the Mississippi river commission.

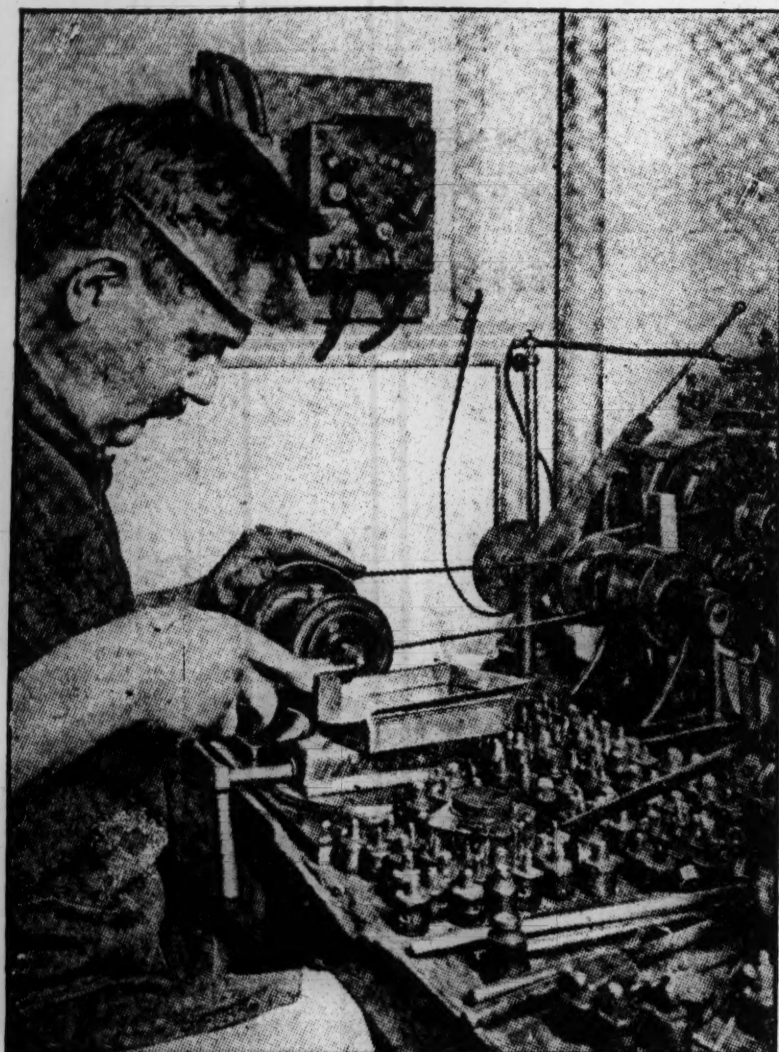
Diamond Still the Favored Gem Classified Advertisements

Demand for It Far Greater Than for Any Other Jewel and Is Not Discouraged by Increased Price—Call for Pearls Second

WORKMANSHIP IS FINE

Standing apart from the brilliant throng as it surged back and forth through the corridors at the opera house between the acts, noting the elegance and beauty of the costumes worn and particularly the wonderful display of jewels, an onlooker beholds a picture presenting almost as important a feature of the evening's enjoyment as the presentation of "La Gioconda" with its superb music given by orchestra and singers of world-wide reputation, and stage settings of marked attractiveness. Beautiful satin, chiffon, velvet, brocade and rich embroidery of crystal, silver lace and diamond ornaments that adorn the costumes seen furnish a striking scene of splendor which may enable one, in fanciful mood, to trace many interesting connections with people of different nations of the world: the silk growers of the Orient, the cotton growers of the South, and the wool growers of Uruguay. The trapper from the north—from Greenland or Siberia—contributes the furs which not only keep one warm but, this season especially, the sable, ermine and other fur trimmings that fashion smiles upon. Needlewomen of the far-off lands bend over their dainty laces and embroideries, in some cases for months and years, to add their contributions to the daintiness and beauty of the picture; but particularly interesting is the miner as he digs for diamonds in the few sections of the world where the gems are to be found.

Admiration for these beautiful stones is so universal that they have held a prominent place through some of the extraordinary changes of history and much of the romance of precious stones hangs around them. One may see them worn by people in almost every station of society, from the millionaire to the factory girl. The latter sometimes reaches the height of her ambition when she has saved enough money to make the first deposit on a small ring, and continues to go every week, on the day after pay day, and deposit her instalment with some diamond broker who sells jewelry on credit. If she succeeds in paying for the ring after repeated trips extending over many months, all is well, but if for any reason she lapses in these payments great is her disappointment,



(Illustration from "Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones," copyright by Marcell N. Smith, Boston, Mass., 1913)

Cutting diamonds, one in lathe, other in tool held by workman

for perhaps she loses all that she has paid, as well as the ring. But whether the diamond is purchased by one who has so many that a few more seem of slight consequence, or by one to whom the possession of a tiny chip will give pleasure, the work of digging them, preparing them for market and selling them furnishes one of the great industries of the world.

Stone's Popularity

It is said by a buyer in one of the large jewelry establishments that there is no other precious stone which has the extensive sales that diamonds have; pearls hold second place but are far from being so favored a jewel as the diamond. This was credited largely to the popular-

ity of the latter for engagement rings and for other gifts. During the holiday season, it was pointed out, diamonds were so far in advance in popular favor that comparatively few other stones were sold.

Instead of any possibility of the price of diamonds being reduced, authorities affirm that they are constantly advancing, but notwithstanding that fact there appears to be no reduction in the sales. If the customers want a diamond they seldom hesitate because the price has advanced 20 or 25 per cent. Asked as to the cause of this rise in price, the informant replied that it was owing partly to the increased tariff and partly to the fact that really first-class diamonds are becoming scarce. It is said that the

Tariff Increase and Scarcity of First-Class Specimens Reasons for Higher Cost and Any Drop Seen by Authority as Unlikely

PLATINUM SETTING

price is steadily advancing and it is predicted that there will be a considerable increase in price during this year.

Contrary to the general belief authorities say that diamonds are not bought to any extent for investment purposes, although it is said that there is no likelihood of a really good stone deteriorating in value, unless the Georgia, California, Arkansas and Arizona diamond fields begin to yield richly, and when this possibility is broached to a buyer he smiles incredulously.

Labor Brings Beauty

Although diamonds are called the most brilliant of minerals, to the ordinary observer they are not particularly attractive until they have been cut and polished. Marcell N. Smith says, in a book recently published, that diamond cutting has been carried on in America for 50 years or more, and that the cutting of diamonds for the world was revolutionized through the improvements in the methods made something like 40 years ago by Henry D. Morse of Boston. New York has become a great diamond cutting center in the United States and it is said that many people will not buy a stone cut outside of America, as they consider the methods used here the best.

Mounting for a diamond is as important to make it show to the best advantage as is the framing to a picture. Although gold has been used for centuries as the setting for diamonds, platinum has been steadily gaining in favor for the last 30 years, and since 1900 it has become so popular that at present it is practically the only metal used for the most elaborate designs. There remain, however, members of old families who deplore the fashion of putting the family diamonds into platinum and would still retain gold.

Not only are diamonds used for ornamentation but, notwithstanding their high prices, for purposes of grinding, polishing, drilling and glass cutting, and because they comprise the hardest as well as the most lasting mineral they are used for cutting and engraving the diamond itself.

MODEL TENEMENTS BUILT AND MADE PROFITABLE IN BIG CITY

First Apartment Erected as Experiment in New York Has Proved Success—Companies Now Organized for Purpose Are Paying Good Dividends

ANSWERS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

A few years ago a group of business men in New York met to discuss the tenement house situation in that city. The conditions, they had found after investigation, offered plenty of opportunity for improvement. Rents everywhere were high. Many of the tenement houses were neither adequate nor attractive, and they received little care or supervision.

In talking over the needs of the city, these men agreed that improved dwellings were one of the best guarantees of civilization. They concurred in this opinion because they believed dwellings help to conserve the institution of the family. In great cities, especially, they are deemed a valuable adjunct to the civic welfare, and these men sat themselves down to face two questions which arise in nearly every city of over 100,000 people. They are:

"Is it possible, in a large center of population, where land and construction are dear, and four or five persons are competing for every available foot of space, for families with slender incomes, to have decent, sanitary and enjoyable places of abode, at prices which they can afford to pay?"

"Can such homes be furnished them at reasonable rates, not as philanthropy, but as a commercial enterprise, and show a profit on the investment at the end of each year?"

After careful consideration by the committee of men, it was decided that an actual experiment should be made. A lot of land in the tenement district was obtained, the services of an architect who had made a careful study of the conditions were secured, and the first model tenement house was erected. It proved a success, and building after building was added to the new colony. Today nearly 2700 families are lodged in their apartments, and are paying an average rental of \$1.25 a week for each room. The buildings are paying the owners an annual dividend of 4 per cent, besides adding each year to the fund for further development. And the promoters of the enterprise know that the answer to both of the questions which they set about to answer is "yes."

During the initial stages of this philanthropic experiment, a good many interesting problems were met and solved. Today, however, the promoters feel that they have built up a working system of construction and administration that is very successful. The first step in their venture was to form a company. This company was capitalized at \$6,000,000 and the stock issued in shares of \$10

each. Not all this stock was put out, but it was issued as fast as people would take it, or as money was needed to develop new property.

Model Colonies

Five model colonies or "estates" form the holdings of the company at present, besides a suburban development of detached houses in Brooklyn and a hotel for working girls in New York. Each of these colonies contains more than one building, while the largest occupies an entire large city block on the crowded East Side. This last, although not yet wholly improved, includes 1143 apartments. The company has in all over 2500 apartments, and of these, only two have more than four rooms, while the greater number have but three.

To the person who associates tenement house dwellers with that proverbial story about keeping the coal in the bath tub, which is sometimes used in describing this class of people, an analysis of the dwellers in these model tenements may be of interest. This analysis appeared in a recent number of Building Management, in the course of an article on the work of the model tenement builders. It divides the 2700 tenants as follows:

	Percent
Semi-mechanical (barbers, elevator operators, etc.)	17.50
Mechanics	15.50
Clerical and office help	5.50
Clerks in stores	4.16
Factory workers	6.25
Domestic service	11.32
Transportation service	4.03
Church, philanthropic and social workers	17.15
Unskilled labor	6.48
Public service	6.28
Operatives, dressmakers, etc.	6.25
Reporters and literary workers	1.20
Unclassified	5.65
Total	100.00

Administrative Staffs

Each one of the separate colonies of "estates" of the company has its own administrative staff. For instance, in the First avenue property, which has 864 apartments, the staff includes a superintendent, three assistants (who make collections, etc.), one janitor, a watchman, five porters and a number of cleaning women. No leases are made with any of the tenants and their tenure is merely from week to week, so that they can move out at the end of any week, or are subject to eviction if the rent is not paid. Most of them draw their pay weekly, however, and the collectors of the company soon learn to know when pay day arrives for each tenant, and they plan their calls to fit these days.

Each superintendent makes a daily report to the company, this being taken up

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill

Brookline's Choice Section of Individual Houses

Quiet, refined, attractive, with best of neighbors. Ideal conditions with ease of access. 15 minutes from So. Station, 11 from Trinity Place, with new Boylston street subway 25 from Park street. Two new, honest houses at \$10,500 and \$11,500. One ready in May at \$25,000. Large or small restricted lots at reasonable prices. Plans of land and houses of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High street, June, Summer, or your own broker.

ROOFING

For a roof on a new building, or a new roof on an old building, or any kind of a roof, consult us. We have been in the business of

for fifty years and employ over forty men in our Roofing Department. We will build the kind of a roof you want, or we will help you in selecting the kind you should have. If you are undecided, but remember our work is right—so are our prices. Don't wait for the next storm before you consult us.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.

65-75 Pitts Street, Boston

Winthrop Pattee & John A. Potter

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE MORTGAGES AUCTIONEERS

73 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON

Tel. 715-716 Main

Expert Appraising a Specialty.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results. List your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 365.

each day, together with money collected, by a traveling collector working out of the office of the general auditor. Each manager is allowed, however, to keep on hand a small emergency fund, for the payment of small repairs or for paying off immediately employees who are dismissed from the service. Aside from this all employees are paid by check from the general office. The manager of each property formerly was allowed to keep a bank account, depositing money collected and drawing a check upon it to pay the employees, but it is not to be wondered at that this led to confusion and irregularities, and it was discontinued some time ago.

The amount which the superintendent will be likely to have to pay out for emergency repairs is very small, for each property has its own force of mechanics and laborers, working under the direction of one general foreman for the company. This general foreman, as well as the superintendents, are allowed considerable discretion in the matter of repairs and upkeep. That is, they are not held down to any specified sum of money per annum, or any certain percentage of the gross income of the property. Their instructions are, in effect, to keep the property up as near to its original condition as possible. In this way the increase in value of the land will, for a number of years, at least, take care of any necessary depreciation in the buildings. The buildings are of good, serviceable fireproof construction, however, and with the proper kind of care it has been shown that the depreciation has been very small, indeed.

Record Keeping System

The company has not only its own construction force, so that it is pretty well assured that it is getting what it pays for in the way of materials and workmanship, but it has its own architectural department as well, which by long practice has become expert in the efficient and economical design of this particular class of buildings. The services of this department are also available to a limited extent for work in other cities, where it is desired to duplicate the work which this company is doing in New York, and opportunities to promote good housing elsewhere are welcomed.

"The statement sometimes made, that model tenements are sociological failures and financial failures, is absolutely untrue," E. R. Gould, president of the company, is reported to have said in summing up the model tenement experiment. "Where model tenements have failed there have been mistakes in construction, such as very narrow and poorly livable rooms; or the cost of land or construction—or both, but usually construction—has been unnecessarily high, or else there has been poor management. The latter is most important. To design and build model tenements are not difficult matters, but their management is an art, based on quite different methods and principles from ordinary real estate management.

"No model tenement can be considered a failure in the sociological sense if it stimulates to a higher standard of life. The relation between owner and tenant should be one of cooperation, not antagonism. The managerial staff should be always ready to lend a hand in case of trouble or difficulty. The basis for extension of credit, when needed, should be character.

"Two leading advantages in connection with the company's system are that promptness and completeness in the payment of rents are required, and the personal influence of the superintendent in charge is strongly exercised to make tenants feel that to take good care of their homes is even more of an advantage to themselves than to the owners. Every effort is made to break down the traditional antipathy which is supposed to exist between landlord and tenant."

STORES AND OFFICES

FOR RENT

STORES — OFFICES — STUDIOS

IN THE NEW

GAINSBOROUGH BUILDING

295 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Conservatory of Music and new Y. M. C. A. Buildings

New, up to date store and office building in the coming section of the Back Bay. Now ready for occupancy. Hot and cold water in every office. Passenger and freight elevator. Reasonable rents. Apply to MANAGER OF BUILDING at 311 Huntington Avenue, Tel. Back Bay 5248, or to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk Street, Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

REAL ESTATE

Safe Real Estate Investments

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Apartment house properties in Brookline and the Back Bay, showing net incomes of from \$2 to 20%; little cash required; in some cases, or would exchange for non-productive real estate in any suburb of Boston; let us show you how to increase your income.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

431 Old South Bldg., Boston

1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

Telephone: F. H. 5035; Brookline 5210

FARMS

IF YOU are looking for a farm, we have one of the largest and most complete lists from which to select; send for catalogue. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

FERRY HILL, MARSHFIELD

ADJOINING HUMAROCK BEACH, bordering North river; high elevation, beautifully wooded, great combination sea and country; one of the most desirable locations on South Shore; lots \$550 to \$700; send for illustrated booklet. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

Bargain in Belmont

SINGLE HOUSE in a desirable neighborhood, within a short walk of steam and electric cars; 10 rooms and bath, electric lights, open plumbing, gas and coal range, piazzas, etc.; about 7000 sq. ft. of land; slightly location and a splendid place for children; easy terms if desired.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

431 Old South Bldg., Boston

1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

Telephone: F. H. 5035; Brookline 5210

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894

Telephone, Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

Special attention given to repairs of

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Forest Hills

308 Hyde Park Avenue

Tel. Jam. 2148

6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Mose-

ley St., Dorchester; recently sold for

\$10,000; property in good repair. Income

\$1125; for quick sale, price \$8500; will

take back mortgage for \$5000. Apply J.

B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

We solicit the care and management of

property in Greater Boston at a reason-

able charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester

properties a specialty.) 25 years' experi-

ence. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 War-

ren St., Roxbury.

12,000 ACRES; virgin timber, walnut

oak, hickory, yellow poplar; guaranteed

3000 ft. per acre; on railroad; underlaid

with Pechonias coal; offered less than

timber value; investigate. H. N.

NICHOLS, 3125 Michigan ave., Chicago.

ILLUSTRATED FARM GUIDE

POSTPAID

294 Washington Street, Boston.

New Hampshire Homes Co.

Catalogue Free. 44 Bromfield St.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES

Quick service, low rates; bring in your

application. "MONEY ADVANCED"

CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T.

HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Camp at Sandy Neck, Barn-

stable, Mass.; house of 4 rooms, wide piazza

on two sides; all furnished in first-class

condition, including piano; living room 18x

22 ft.; 21-ft. power boat and skiff go with

camp. P. O. Box 1715, Boston, Mass.

TO LET FOR SEASON—New seven-room

cottage, bath, h. and c. water, open fire

place, situated on high land, overlooking

ocean and close to beach, at Sea View,

Mass. J. C. SMITH, 406 Albany St., Boston.

Phone 765 Trem.

FOR SALE, on South Shore, 3-room

house, fully furnished; acre of land; suit-

able for small summer boarding house or

place to raise poultry; easy terms; no

brokers. Address 39 Adams St., Brook-

line, Mass.

IRRIGATED LAND

REQUEST brings valuable information

about irrigated and shallow water land;

mention Monitor. CHARLES L. ZIRKLE,

Garden City, Kan.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: rent in the Newtons, bungal-

ow or small house for May 1; must be

good neighborhood. Address G 51, Monitor

Office, Boston.

ROOMS—FLORIDA

A FEW ROOMS will be vacant for Feb-

ruary and March; rates from \$7 to \$10

per week. SUNBEAM INN, Quay, Fla.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring re-

sults. A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay

will give you information as to terms.

STORES AND OFFICES

FOR RENT

STORES — OFFICES — STUDIOS

IN THE NEW

GAINSBOROUGH BUILDING

295 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Conservatory of Music and new Y. M. C. A. Buildings

New, up to date store and office building in the coming section of the Back Bay. Now ready for occupancy. Hot and cold water in every office. Passenger and freight elevator. Reasonable rents. Apply to MANAGER OF BUILDING at 311 Huntington Avenue, Tel. Back Bay 5248, or to THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk Street, Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

APARTMENTS TO LET

GOOD SUITES

706 HUNTINGTON AVE.; housekeep-

ing suites of 2, 3, 4 rooms..... \$20-30

433 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood

Section), BOSTON, corner of Aus-

tin St.; 6 rooms..... 35.00

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON;

6 rooms and bath, on corner..... 42.00

41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH

END; 6 rooms and bath..... 33.00

The above suites are to be let in excel-

lent condition, with steam heat, continuous

hot water and janitor service. Apply on

premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872

JAMAICA PLAIN

Modern brick apartments, 6-8 r.,

\$45 to \$79 per month; all outside

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 24 lines, 10¢ per line per insertion; 25 or more lines, 8¢ per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10¢ per line per insertion; measure, 15 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—500-acre farm and ranch, Blakely county, California; 300 acres under cultivation; apple and fruit orchard, alfalfa, hay, grain, potatoes; 1½ miles from live town on railroad, near Klamath Falls; abundance of water, reservoir and springs; horses, cows, steers, hogs, chickens and turkeys; farm implements, all kinds, and the best, good 8-room house and 4-room ten-house, barns, granary and implement building; hay and grain for stock till new crop; all goes for \$28,000 if sold by March 1st; \$30,000 cash, balance time. W. H. BRADBRICK, 917 Story bldg., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—Very choice highly improved full bearing orange and lemon grove; frostless belt; Hialeah, Cal.; income about \$2500 yearly net; 3 railroads; 7 packing houses; only 15,000, half cash, balance time. Bargain! 7-acre orange grove, 5 acres lemons, full bearing, balance time. Valencian, near water, no buildings; at Baldwin Park, Cal.; elegant soil, good location; hours ride from Los Angeles; only \$8000, \$5000 cash, \$3000 mortgage. W. H. BRADBRICK, 917 Story bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—A fine large lot in Florida, 1000 acres rolling land, rich loam, red clay subsoil, 500 acres under cultivation, most of it in fine condition, growing cotton, sugarcane, etc.; buildings, mostly new within 6 years; modern house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms; located 6 miles from center of town, stables, barns, etc., and about 20 small houses for tenants; the owners cannot attend to it and offer it at a positive bargain and on easy terms; this offers one of the finest opportunities in the state for general farming, raising cattle, and some varieties of fruits. FRANCIS B. WINTHROP, Tallahassee, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

FOR SALE—House 7 rooms, bath, furnace, sale or rent; 50 miles from Denver, telephone; 5 acres land in alfalfa; large stable, 8 box stalls, corral and chicken house; located 6 miles from center of town, stables, barns, etc., and about 20 small houses for tenants; the owners cannot attend to it and offer it at a positive bargain and on easy terms; this offers one of the finest opportunities in the state for general farming, raising cattle, and some varieties of fruits. FRANCIS B. WINTHROP, Tallahassee, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

IMPROVED FARM, 400 acres, 2½ miles from town with 1500 pop.; lights with natural gas; \$25 per acre, ¼ cash, balance terms. J. T. TATE, Box 53, Vegreville, Alta. Canada.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

ARTIST'S SUMMER HOME, completely furnished; sale or rent; 50 miles from Chicago; Oak Hills; modern conveniences; lake, bathing and splendid golf. Address ROSA CRANE, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—NEVADA

REAL ESTATE properties examined and information furnished. For a free exp. G. L. DIFFENBAUGH, Goldfield, Nev.

FARMS—NORTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—3200 acres of land in Steele county, North Dakota; all under cultivation, 3 miles from town; light house, good market and shipping facilities; soil good for all grains and garden; terms, first cash payment, balance time. For further particulars address MRS. C. G. MERRILL, 914 West 20th st., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS—WYOMING

FOR SALE—Gentleman's ranch northwestern part of Wyoming, 500 A. mostly under cultivation; fine water rights; modern farm house and ranch buildings. For sale write MRS. H. G. MILLER, care Miss McFarlin, 31 Whitaker st., Savannah, Ga.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free and postal brings it. Room 408B, 51 Milk St., Boston.

FARMS TO LET

FOR RENT—Ranch, 13 acres cleared, 20 grading, running water, 50 cows, Mason county, Box 245, Orling, Wash.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

SEEDS, GARDEN, POULTRY SUPPLIES. Write for CATALOG M FREE. GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., 300 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md. Established 1880.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons May Leave Advertisements at 750 People Gas Bldg.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS. GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME. HOME COOKING. THE HARMONY CAFETERIA. 324-328 S. Wabash Ave. LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30 P. M. SUPPER 4:30 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

THE WATSON. Luncheon, Supper, Cafeteria Service. 16 W. Adams, Chic. 3rd Ave. and Franklin.

HOTELS. GERMANIA HOTEL, 324 Blvd. and Michigan Ave. Large, light, cool room; hot and cold running water; tel. elevator service day and night; cafe in connection; service for party of 100; rates \$1 to \$3 per day, \$3.50 to \$12 per week; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug 4670.

ROOMS. FOR RENT—Front room; modern; use of entire apartment; a home for a refined business man; modern, clean, bright. Kenmore ave., 2nd fl., Grace Court 10220.

TO RENT—Large light room, conven. to N. W. L.; priv. bath, 4621 Walden st., 3rd apartment, Chicago. Phone Sunny 9611.

TO RENT—Nice, comfortable room, excellent trans. I. C. R. surface line. MRS. SHAW, 4015 Lake Park ave.

ROOM TO RENT—Pleasant front room in private home. Phone Drexel 2692, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED. WANTED—By a single woman room and board in a Jewish family. Phone Midway 2486 Chicago.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES. WILLIAMS LACE STORE. Women's Wear Only. See our 82 Waists. W. Williams and Sons, Lewis Institute.

FLORISTS. FLORIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW M. ADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, bird and and kimberly ave. Tel. E. J. 14.

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Pustilage Holder. Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle. At Your Stationer's. H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS. And Manufacturing Stationers. 1732-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BELMONT TOURIST. (150) SAFETY RAZOR. In appearance, workmanship, and substance, the equal of any razor in the market. 1 Nickel Plated Tourist. 1st Razor, 1 Nickel Plated Blade Box, 1 Belmont Eversharp Blade, Put up in a genuine leather folding case, and can be carried in the vest pocket. An ideal gift for a gentleman. Special low price to introduce 50c, or with 6 extra blades 75c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Rollins & Co., Dept. M, Box 5273, Boston.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Cameras and Lenses. In our camera and lens department we offer a greater variety and better value than can be found in any other photographic establishment in New England. We sell all new cameras and lenses with the understanding that they may be returned or exchanged and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory after a reasonable trial. Prices from \$2.00 up.

RALPH HARRIS & CO. 26-30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

KODAKS AND FINISHING

Complete stock of kodaks, fresh film, etc. Highest grade developing, printing and enlarging. Particular attention given to orders by mail.

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1235 Massachusetts ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

TOURS

An Exceptional Opportunity—Smith College will experience in traveling and teaching, will take party of six girls for year of study and travel, touring through Germany, Switzerland, Southern France, Holland, England and Scotland. Four consecutive months in Paris and a month on the Riviera. Free instruction in French by a native teacher, also lessons in history and history of art en route. For full literary and rates address "Travel," 329 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Go to Europe at Our Expense. A few to organizers of small parties. Write today for plan and program. UNIVERSITY TOURS, Box 4, Wilmington, Delaware.

DANCING

HELENE L. SWENEY. SCHOOL OF DANCING. St. James' Hall, 235 Huntington Ave. 10 to 12 P. M. B. B. 3916 R. Spiral Hesitation Waits, Castle Walk. Correct instruction in all modern dances; private and club class. Lessons by appointment.

PIANO TUNING

FRANK READ. PIANO TUNER. 11 Laurel st., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 742-W.

PIANOS

HUGHES' magnificent upright piano, worth \$300, my price \$200 cash. HARRY W. WELCH, 245 Putnam av., Cambridge, Mass.

VICTROLAS

WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS. 1010 Wilson Avenue. Special Credit Terms. Records for all Talking Machines on approval.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

WELL LOCATED store, on city and suburban electric line in live Wisconsin; 15,000; good equipment for meat and stock; ladies and child's goods, shoes, millinery, jewelry, etc.; owner wants to retire, like a first class delicatessen and home bakery there being nothing of kind here; people hungry for it. L. R. Treat, Janesville, Wis.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT—In Kowood from May to Oct. or longer, corner house 14 rms., furn. cool in summer, large verandas, good-sized grounds; convenient to Illinois Central. W. G. C., 4752 Kimbark av., Chicago. Phone Drexel 1862.

SHOES

THE STORE for old Chicagoans, for new Chicagoans, for visitors to Chicago. Ask for S. R. WARD at MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN. Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass Wall Paper. Telephone North 1335. 1330 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

ART

W. Scott Thurber Art Galleries. For new Chicagoans, for visitors to Chicago. 425 S. Mich. Blvd. Tel. Harr. 1754.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOOD accurate stenographer and typist in small office; no objection to competent beginner. Smith Press machine. State salary expected. L-5, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEZEY, 750 People's Gas building.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 9229 Metropolitan building.

FINANCIAL

A GOOD PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR. Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in.

BONFOY FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS. Whenever you have \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%.

When you have \$200.00 or more of these certificates, you can exchange them for a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose a cent of interest.

Keep this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be greatly surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments and have it earn 6%.

INVESTMENT CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON. Ordinances of 1913 Chapter 6. Concerning THE CITY PLANNING BOARD.

In the Year Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. The planning board of the city of Boston, to be established under the provisions of chapter 494 of the Acts of the year 1913, shall consist of five members, one of whom at least shall be a woman. Said members shall be appointed by the Mayor in the manner provided by sections 9 and 10 of chapter 488 of the Acts of the year 1909. The first appointments shall be made, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1915, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1916, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1917, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1918; and beginning with the year 1919 one member shall be appointed annually for a term of five years from the first day of May. Any member that may occur shall be filled in like manner for the balance of the unexpired term.

Section 2. The board shall, as soon as practicable after the appointments of the members have become operative, meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, and shall appoint a secretary outside of its own membership who shall receive such compensation for his services as said board may fix and determine.

Section 3. The planning board shall have the powers and authority, and perform the duties, set forth in said chapter 494 of the Acts of the year 1913, relative to local planning board.

Section 4. The board shall serve without pay, and may expend, for the salary of its secretary and for such other expenses as may be necessary in the performance of its duties, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars in any one year.

In City Council, January 20, 1914. Passed. JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk. Approved, JAMES DONOVAN, Mayor. JOHN FITZGERALD, City Clerk.

A true copy. Attest: JAMES DONOVAN, Mayor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work for a road in the Middlesex Fells Park, way, Murray Street to Sara Street, Malden, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock of March 10, 1914. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with each bid must be accompanied by a certificate of check for the sum of \$1,000 cubic yards of work to be done is approximately as follows: 3,800 cubic yards of earth grading, 2,000 cubic yards of rock grading; 500 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 60 lineal feet 15-inch vitrified pipe drain; 7 catch basins; 1,600 lineal feet straight edge stones; 1,200 lineal feet curved edge stones; 200 cubic yards of gravel; 1,000 cubic yards of stone to be furnished by contractor; 4,200 square yards roadway surfacing; 1,500 square yards concrete sidewalk; 1,000 cubic yards stone masonry. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained, and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 14 Beacon Street, Malden, of \$2 will be required for copies of the above mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any proposal or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LANE, ASST. ENG'G. CURTIS, DAVID N. SKILLINGS, ELLERBTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT E. BENNETT, METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION. JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Superintending Office, Boston Division, 43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. February 14, 1914.

NATIONAL EXPRESS CO. Superintending Office, Boston Division, 67 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. February 14, 1914.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the property shown on lists posted at offices of the American Express Company and the National Express Company, in the Boston Divisions, now remaining unclaimed, or otherwise, at different points in the State of Massachusetts, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the auction rooms of G. Beck & Son, 41-43 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass., on the 12th day of March, 1914, at 10 A. M., unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

C. H. EMERY. Sup't American Express Co. R. H. W. TWIGG, Sup't National Express Co. G. W. Fernald, Agent, American Express Co. W. G. Smith, Agent, National Express Co.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS. BAKERY, LUNCH ROOM & RESTAURANT. A. J. PIATT BAKERY CO. 415 Washington Ave. Phone Bell Main 812. Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING. REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE or will exchange property on Madison ave. near 82nd St. Very desirable location; 25,000; has been altered for business purposes. Address STUART, P. O. Box 1008, New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS. COMFORTABLE rooms with home comforts; superior board. 847 Riverside Drive, apt. 45. Phone 3153 Morning.

ROOMS. W. 23RD ST., 331-333-335—Furnished rooms; rates \$3 to \$12 per week; transcripts, 75 cents; 51 per night; references. Phone 3228 Chelsea, or call.

WEST 84TH, 108—Large, sunny heated rooms; fully furnished; for gentlemen; good neighborhood; subway elevated. Telephone SCHUYLER 3654. HARRIS.

WEST 123D, 23—Two nicely furnished rooms in apartment; electricity and phone; lovely location. MRS. CAIRE.

DANCING. MODERN DANCES taught at your home; beautiful waifs, etc.; cost \$3 per lesson; six lessons \$15. IRWIN IKELHEIMER, 117 E. 56th st., New York. Tel. Plaza 2546.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY. MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 82 Beaver st. Telephone BROAD 2816.

LET us supply your hotel, cafe and summer boarding house with neat and courteous Memorial Hall waiters. Apply to E. H. SIMPSON, head waiter, Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Position by young man with experience, specially desirous of traveling abroad. Address J. L. B., 639 Chamber of Commerce, Pasadena, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. REFINED, happy young lady desires to fill a womanly need in home or to travel. Chicago, New York, Boston or European home; highest recommendation. MISS FRIEDA ZIMMERMAN, 2131 S. Ridgeway, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED. LET us supply your hotel, cafe and summer boarding house with neat and courteous Memorial Hall waiters. Apply to E. H. SIMPSON, head waiter, Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. LET us supply your hotel, cafe and summer boarding house with neat and courteous Memorial Hall waiters. Apply to E. H. SIMPSON, head waiter, Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Position by young man with experience, specially desirous of traveling abroad. Address J. L. B., 639 Chamber of Commerce, Pasadena, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED. REFINED, happy young lady desires to fill a womanly need in home or to travel. Chicago, New York, Boston or European home; highest recommendation. MISS FRIEDA ZIMMERMAN, 2131 S. Ridgeway, Chicago, Ill.

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Keep this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be greatly surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments and have it earn 6%.

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NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON. Ordinances of 1913 Chapter 6. Concerning THE CITY PLANNING BOARD.

In the Year Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. The planning board of the city of Boston, to be established under the provisions of chapter 494 of the Acts of the year 1913, shall consist of five members, one of whom at least shall be a woman. Said members shall be appointed by the Mayor in the manner provided by sections 9 and 10 of chapter 488 of the Acts of the year 1909. The first appointments shall be made, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1915, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1916, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1917, one for a term ending with the first day of May, 1918; and beginning with the year 1919 one member shall be appointed annually for a term of five years from the first day of May. Any member that may occur shall be filled in like manner for the balance of the unexpired term.

Section 2. The board shall, as soon as practicable after the appointments of the members have become operative, meet and organize by the selection of a chairman, and shall appoint a secretary outside of its own membership who shall receive such compensation for his services as said board may fix and determine.

Section 3. The planning board shall have the powers and authority, and perform the duties, set forth in said chapter 494 of the Acts of the year 1913, relative to local planning board.

Section 4. The board shall serve without pay, and may expend, for the salary of its secretary and for such other expenses as may be necessary in the performance of its duties, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars in any one year.

In City Council, January 20, 1914. Passed. JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk. Approved, JAMES DONOVAN, Mayor. JOHN FITZGERALD, City Clerk.

A true copy. Attest: JAMES DONOVAN, Mayor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work for a road in the Middlesex Fells Park, way, Murray Street to Sara Street, Malden, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock of March 10, 1914. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with each bid must be accompanied by a certificate of check for the sum of \$1,000 cubic yards of work to be done is approximately as follows: 3,800 cubic yards of earth grading, 2,000 cubic yards of rock grading; 500 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 60 lineal feet 15-inch vitrified pipe drain; 7 catch basins; 1,600 lineal feet straight edge stones; 1,200 lineal feet curved edge stones; 200 cubic yards of gravel; 1,000 cubic yards of stone to be furnished by contractor; 4,200 square yards roadway surfacing; 1,500 square yards concrete sidewalk; 1,000 cubic yards stone masonry. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained, and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 14 Beacon Street, Malden, of \$2 will be required for copies of the above mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any proposal or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LANE, ASST. ENG'G. CURTIS, DAVID N. SKILLINGS, ELLERBTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT E. BENNETT, METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION. JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Superintending Office, Boston Division, 43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. February 14, 1914.

NATIONAL EXPRESS CO. Superintending Office, Boston Division, 67 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. February 14, 1914.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the property shown on lists posted at offices of the American Express Company and the National Express Company, in the Boston Divisions, now remaining unclaimed, or otherwise, at different points in the State of Massachusetts, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the auction rooms of G. Beck & Son, 41-43 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass., on the 12th day of March, 1914, at 10 A. M., unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

C. H. EMERY. Sup't American Express Co. R. H. W. TWIGG, Sup't National Express Co. G. W. Fernald, Agent, American Express Co. W. G. Smith, Agent, National Express Co.

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Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Saves laundry expense. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without any alteration.

Combines a negligee, kimono, cover-all apron and street dress in one garment.

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CHAMBRAY, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price \$1.65.

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Fancy Figured Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match. \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3.50.

Fancy Figured Filase, satin trimmed, \$4.50. Sizes 34 to 40.

FOR CHILDREN—Light or dark percale trimmed in red or blue. Delivered Price, sizes 2 to 8, 50c; sizes 8 to 14, \$1.00. Gingham, in checks or stripes, or plain chambray, all principal shades, trimmed to match, sizes 2 to 8, \$1; 8 to 14, \$1.25.

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A LITTLE EXTRA CHARM ADDED TO THE CHOICEST MARMALADE YOU EVER TASTED—AND YOU HAVE

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Guaranteed free from adulteration. No artificial color, flavor or preservatives. Prof. L. D. Allen Analysis, Westfield.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will send you a sample jar (2 large portions) postpaid on receipt of 25c or 3 full sized jars for \$1.00 postpaid. Please send your grocer's name.

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Ondulation Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Shampooing. Residential Work

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6 High-grade Articles

Jar Bleach Powder, Jar Cuticle Cream, Nail Polishing Pencil, Polishing Cake, 4 Emery Boards, Orange Stick, all neatly arranged in fancy box; regular value 60c. By mail 25c includes all. This set is high grade in every way. Send 25c today. Cash or stamps.

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Inclusive

During this sale I will make a reduction of \$2.00 on all my semi-ready corsets (made in my own work-rooms) and from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on all custom orders.

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A rare opportunity for prospective patrons to become acquainted with the luxury and comfort of Mile. Claff's corsets.

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Please the foot and pleases the eye.
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Makes you want another—and still another. It's fun to make Priscilla doughnuts because there's no mixing of ingredients and

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ORONA SOAP and CLEANER

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One Half Size
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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN (28), experienced, married, best references, wants position on road, bus home town desired; salary \$1500 year; can prove ability. ARTHUR POLARIS, 158 Penn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, formerly connected with a large New York house, wished position; has had much experience; but wants to travel more. GERALD E. MINOR, 627 W. 151st st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SHIPPING CLERK—A young woman, experienced in the furniture line; at present employed; desires position in the same line. FOR DAVIS, care Cunow, 28 West 113th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, young man, wishes employment after 4 o'clock daily, evening, any capacity; references. MICHAEL MARINE, 1133 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced colored man wants position as steward or cook, country club or road house preferred; salary \$75 per month. RANBY W. N. 1133 So. Bancroft, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TRAVELING SALESMAN, credit man (38); managerial training and 6 years' traveling experience; now employed; any territory showing opportunity. G. W. R. FEIGSON, 1133 Clifford st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (22), automobile experience, desires clerical position in traffic department, or as garage superintendent; almost 4 years in last place. GARFIELD A. LAMMANN, 3 New York st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position as structural, mechanical or architectural draftsman or tracer. Write CLAY MOORE, Sharon, Ill., Box 113.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (28), married; 7 years' telephone work; handy with tools; willing to work at anything; steady; references. W. WINTERFIELD, 409 W. 163d st., Manhattan, New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in poultry farm; best references; high school education. GILBERT R. SMITH, 3393 Ft. Independence st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (22), married; 7 years' telephone work; handy with tools; willing to work at anything; steady; references. W. WINTERFIELD, 409 W. 163d st., Manhattan, New York city.

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YOUNG MAN (22), married; 7 years' telephone work; handy with tools; willing to work at anything; steady; references. W. WINTERFIELD, 409 W. 163d st., Manhattan, New York city.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LADY desires position as managing housekeeper, secretary-companion; experienced, practical; capable of taking full responsibility; references. MISS JEAN BART, 158 Penn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID, plain cook or housework; best New York city references furnished. MAMIE E. VANCE, 176 E. 77th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS—First-class woman, at home, for one day every two weeks. E. W. L. CLARE, 625 W. 158th st., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants position to take entire charge of young infant; understands bottle feeding and is thoroughly experienced; good salary. Address LUCIE STRACK, 121 W. 82d st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT, good sewer, desires position; country preferred; references. MISS S. A. MILES, 21 Brevoort st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NURSERYMAID and mother's helper—Desires position in New York or vicinity; well educated; mother and fond of children. C. B. DICK, 330 W. 27th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

NURSERYMAID—Girl (17) wants situation in New York or vicinity; no housework. MISS ANNA PANNMILLER, 193 Wyckoff av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS or mender—Position wanted in family by middle-aged woman; willing to assist in light household duties; no care of children. E. C. KNIGHT, 448 E. 109th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SECRETARY, social or business; excellent stenographer and typist; excellent references; highly recommended; would like immediate position. CAROLINE WAGNER, 141 E. 114th st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, typist, two years' experience; good references. MISS EDNA RIDNER, 412 Fifth av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER wishes position in New York city; 1 year's experience; willing to work at anything; steady; references. W. WINTERFIELD, 409 W. 163d st., Manhattan, New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 2 years' high school, graduate of business school; stenographic, shorthand, typewriting; moderate salary to start. JEANETTE E. CASTELLANO, 1804 Chaucer st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires position where reliability and good character are of paramount importance; 7 years in oriental countries. LETHA R. MORGAN, 12 W. 88th st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER (18) wants steady position; 18 months' experience; 82¢; capable of transcribing; references. MISS ADARON, 140 W. 111th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER, many years' experience; desires position in New York or vicinity; would appreciate an efficient, reliable and conscientious worker; excellent references. MISS ADARON, 140 W. 111th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, young lady (30), desires position in New York or vicinity; references. ETHEL PROBYN, 339 West 54th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TELEPHONE OPERATOR or clerk—Wants position in New York or vicinity; references. B. RICHARD, care Viera, 41-43 Old Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

VISITING COMMISSIONER wants employment; references. MISS B. L. SEYMOUR, 109 W. 93d st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

VISITING GOVERNOR—French teacher, graduate, highest references, wishes position in New York or vicinity; references. MME. ROUX RAVIOL, 615 W. 134th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position to demonstrate or cashier; some experience in both lines. MISS CLARA TOMLIN, 104 W. 40th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants position as nurseryman to one or two children. MISS G. ROBERTS, 117 Kenilworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK or candy maker, situation wanted in store. Address J. H. PORTER, 6015 Julian st., Madisonville, O.; tel. Austin 23603.

COLLECTOR and office assistant; experienced, can give bond. EDW. DIETHELM, 3333 Oxford ave., Maplewood, St. Louis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT D. E. BOOKKEEPER and stenographer—Ten years' experience; prompt, accurate; acceptable; salary moderate. Address M. STAUDERS, 1408 Cullum av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED SPECIAL ORDER CUTTER desires situation with good house. RUDOLPH KRAL, 1641 So. Roman av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

FARMER—Married man wants work on farm by the month; also two sons; all experienced and reliable; will go anywhere. E. S. ROUTT, Paxton and Ferdinand sts., Hyde Park, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FOREMAN of tool-machine or punch press; 44½ years' experience; up-to-date and progressive. Address CARL L. LUNDGREN, 638 Farwell av., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK, inside or outside, wanted by man (40); temperate and reliable; mornings in Chicago; North Side preferred. Address AXEL W. LEAP, 501 Briar pl., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GERMAN-AMERICAN (40), married, wants work of any kind; all-round, handy in factories; blacksmith; 1164 6th st., want living wages. JOHN BECKER, 1018 Straight st., Camp Washington, Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK wanted by colored couple; will go anywhere. C. CRENSHAW, 2626 Layton av., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

INSIDE WORK wanted by colored man; no object; a home most important. D. W. MOY, 223 No. New Jersey st., Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

JEWELRY-WATCHMAKER, all-round man, wishes position, preferably in southern states; best references as to character. Workman, 3333 10th av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINE and auto repairing or charge men; situation wanted. Address E. B. BRIDGES, 3333 10th av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE WORK wanted by young man; 4 years' bank experience. ED STUBBS, 1320 Race, Cincinnati, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted near Boston by middle-aged man; expert in pumps, centrifugal, refrigeration, compressors, gas engines, etc.; practical; now employed. Address W. C. FORD, 2236 Francis Lane, Cincinnati, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

REPRESENTATIVE—Married man (26), good appearance, desires position in Kansas City; anything considered; best reference. SIDNEY A. BANGS, 1927 Lister av., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALES CORRESPONDENT—Experienced young man, well educated, splendid ability and sound business judgment, desires position in New York or vicinity. Address G. B. WALDRON, 1247 Prairie av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALESMAN wants to represent reliable eastern or western institution in Chicago and surrounding territory. Address W. WARD GUSTAFSON, 2242 Leland av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN of 10 years' experience, now handling specialty line on road, desires city sales position where he can locate permanently, anywhere. Address W. R. BROWN, 2424 Prairie av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALESMAN—Experienced young man wants position; Chicago and surrounding territory. Address KURT NEUBERGER, 1547 Sherwin av., Birchwood, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—Active, middle-aged man, good at drumming, desires position in connection. GEORGE A. MILLER, 1322 Elm st., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALES MANAGER wants position; wide acquaintance among automobile and engine manufacturers; also automobile and engine parts; references. Address J. H. BROWN, 514 McDonald st., Elkhart, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SPANISH SPEAKING AMERICAN wants selling position; willing to go anywhere; Cuban to Cuban; references. W. G. GABRIEL, 334 Federal bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STOREKEEPER for factory or plant; position in South or Latin America; can (44); single; fluent Spanish; familiar with gas, steam and electrical supplies. Address E. HUMPHREYS, 131 Muskegon av., Zanesville, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 10 years' experience, with progressive establishment, can install department if desired. Address M. L. HURD, 1304 12th st., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.), competent, trial balance, best references. H. CARPENTER, 333 N. Mason av., Chicago; tel. Austin 23603.

COMMERCIAL CATALOGUER and systematizer of filing department; 8 years' experience; now employed by large university; will go East or West. MISS E. MCKEY, 211 W. Gillman st., Madison, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Lady, traveled extensively at home and abroad, desires position as companion, traveling or otherwise; accustomed to care of children; moderate compensation. SARA HAYWOOD, 4541 Lake Park av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT—Lady of refinement wishes position; no objection to travel. JACOB H. HARRIS, 100 N. WILLIAMS, 7039 Prairie av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, days work, 8 to 5 o'clock; \$2 per day; phone Kenwood 2802. MARY ELIZABETH, first flat, 4043 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DRESSMAKER, high class, would like work by day; phone Kenwood 2802. MARY ELIZABETH, first flat, 4043 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Young refined woman with 10 years' experience; 1164 6th st., want living wages. JOHN BECKER, 1018 Straight st., Camp Washington, Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HOUSEKEEPER or infant's attendant. Mrs. DAVID FISHER, 322 Seelye av., Chicago; tel. 267.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, educated, refined American woman, capable of assuming full charge or filling any position of responsibility. Mrs. A. HOUTSON, 913 Gale av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

INFANT'S ATTENDANT, skilled; highest references; will leave city. Mrs. L. L. WILSON, 430 Indiana av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRY and cleaning wanted, \$150 a month. LEONARD, 748 W. 7th st., Cincinnati, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LAUNDRY WORK wanted in private families. Mrs. HILDA RUNDGREN, 1024 24th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION wanted by efficient and reliable stenographer as office assistant; capable bookkeeper and can take entire charge. Mrs. J. H. LEANDER, 6429 Lake st., Oak Park, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day; plain sewing, alterations, etc.; references. Mrs. J. E. CARLSON, 3011 N. Franklin st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER or general office work; 10 years' experience; references. Address A. MARIE M. CARABER, 805 E. 15th st., Kansas City, Mo.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as dining room manager by experienced domestic science graduate; references. JESSIE M. COLLINS, Knoxville, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG Lady desires position in office; highest personal and business references. ZSCHAY, 1410 Cornell av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Girl to assist young married woman in business; references. CARLY, 1410 Cornell av., Chicago.

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER with 12 years' experience, main line, construction and log roads, best reference. B. BRIDEL, 410 N. 23d st., Birmingham, Ala.

SUMMER SCHOOL wanted by middle-aged man (single); good college school; 10 years' experience; desires position in general business; references. F. W. OBORN, 317 West Harris st., Sacramento, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as vocal instructor in college or young ladies' seminary; pupil of Handegger of London, England. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Colonial Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WOOLEN SALESMAN, experienced, desirable position; acquainted with woolen and western tailoring trade. H. R. FOCKE, 3621 Fairview ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION, child's attendant, capable board operator; young lady wants situation; good references. MISS BERNIE O. CAMP, 1625 16th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Leading Events in Athletics Harvard Meets Yale

SCHOOLBOYS IN BOSTON TODAY FOR TRACK MEET

New England Interscholastic Athletic Association Holds Annual Meeting at Boston A. A. Clubhouse This Morning

ENTRY LIST IS BIG

Delegates from 24 schools and representatives from Harvard and Yale were present at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Interscholastic Association of the Amateur Athletes of New England, held this morning in the fencing room of the Boston Athletic Association club house on Exeter street. The session was short, there being little business to discuss except the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, R. F. Cleveland, Exeter; vice-president, T. J. Whelan, Worcester Academy; secretary and treasurer, W. T. Dunn, who has held the office since 1901. George V. Brown of the B. A. A. was re-elected for three years to the graduate committee, while the Morris Heights high school and the Swampscott high school were admitted to the association by unanimous vote. The other members of the graduate committee are J. P. Spang '15 of Harvard and W. J. Bingham '16 of Harvard.

An undergraduate committee was elected as follows: M. Price, Brookline high school; H. E. Van Horne, Worcester Academy; and E. Morse, Country day school.

T. H. Cornell of Yale addressed the meeting and urged all the schools represented to send teams to the Yale schoolboy meet at New Haven May 16. Mr. Cornell stated that the object of this meet is to bring the schools of New England and those of the central states into closer contact and that this meet will give the members of the New England schools a lot of experience that they would not get otherwise.

James Greenough of the Harvard University A. A., invited all present to send teams to the Harvard schoolboy meet which will be held June 6, the same date as last year. Last year, he said, there were 168 entries, representing 20 schools, and he hoped there would be a great many more this year.

The championship indoor track and field meet in Mechanics hall this afternoon is the twenty-fifth, and while it was not expected that many if any of the present records would be broken this afternoon, it was certain that some excellent competition would be furnished. One of the largest entry lists ever received for such a meet assured the competing of a large field.

The revised list of competitors showed that there were no less than 607 entries in all. This made 43 more entries than were scheduled to compete in 1913.

As is always the case, the largest number of aspirants for a title was found in the 40-yard dash. No less than 62 boys being contestants. A record that is thought may be broken today is that for the 600-yard run. M. B. Orr of Phillips Exeter Academy, who won the title in 1912, has shown better time in practice than the present mark, and if forced to his best may make a new mark.

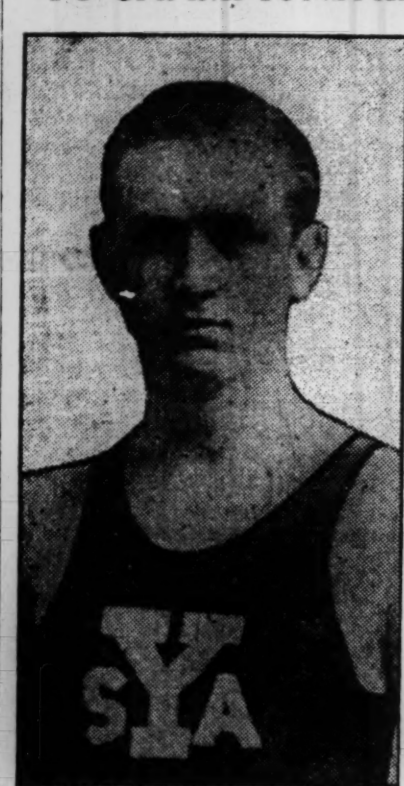
A feature of the meet is expected to be the relay race between the Boston Athletic Association world's record 390-yard quartet and the Harvard varsity team, which holds the next best record for the distance. Both of these teams have been practicing hard for the event and it is predicted that a new mark will be established. The order of events follows:

- 1-Harvard vs. B. A. A.
- 2-Forty-yard dash; trial and semi-final heats.
- 3-One thousand-yard run.
- 4-Forty-yard dash; final heat.
- 5-Team races (6).
- 6-Three hundred-yard run; trial heats.
- 7-Forty-five-yard high hurdles; trial and semi-final heats.
- 8-Six hundred-yard run; trial heats.
- 9-Team races (6).
- 10-One mile run.
- 11-Final 300-yard run.
- 12-Final 600-yard run.
- 13-Team races (6).
- 14-Forty-five-yard high hurdles; final heat.
- 15-Team races (5).
- 16-Running high jump.
- 17-Putting 16-pound shot.

ORDER OF TEAM RACES

- 1-Newburyport High vs. Dummer Acad.
- 2-Winchester High vs. Worcester Classical high school vs. Somerville high school.
- 3-Boston College high school vs. Hingham school.
- 4-Ipswich Academy vs. Dorchester High.
- 5-Morris Heights high school.
- 6-Rindge Technical school vs. Cambridge H. and L. school.
- 7-Roxbury Latin school vs. Country Day school.
- 8-Salem high school vs. Beverly high school.
- 9-Natick High vs. Johnson High vs. Lawrence Academy vs. Tilton Seminary.
- 10-Lynn Classical high school vs. Melrose Arts school.
- 11-Medford high school vs. Malden high school.
- 12-St. John's vs. Haverhill High vs. Lynn H. S.
- 13-B. A. A. midgets vs. Fessenden school midgets.
- 14-Bedham High vs. Needham High vs. Hyde Park High vs. Woburn High.
- 15-Melrose High vs. Stoneham High vs. Chelsea high school.
- 16-Natick & Greenough school vs. Volkmann school.
- 17-Newton high school vs. Brookline high school.
- 18-Charlestown high school vs. West Roxbury high school vs. Quincy high vs. East Boston high school.
- 19-Allen school vs. Browne & Nichols school.
- 20-B. & N. midgets vs. R. S. L. midgets vs. H. S. of Commerce midget.
- 21-B. A. A. midgets-Team "A" vs. Team "B."
- 22-High School of Commerce vs. Power school.
- 23-Lawrence high school vs. Lowell high school.
- 24-English high school vs. Boston Latin school.
- 25-Exeter Academy vs. Worcester Acad.

LED HIS TEAM TO CHAMPIONSHIP



CAPT. PAUL ROBERTS '14
Yale varsity swimming team

WILL VOTE TODAY ON SUMMER BALL

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst undergraduates vote today as to whether Amherst shall allow summer baseball. For the past week and a half discussion has taken place and among the speakers were Dr. Nichols of Harvard and John P. Henry of the Washington Americans. Letters have been received from different colleges in regard to their stand on the question. The sentiment is slightly in favor of allowing summer baseball.

The baseball squad has been warming up in the cage under the tutelage of Coach Davis. The main problem that confronts the coach is the developing of strong substitutes for Robinson, the star pitcher. From the squad of Warren, Brough and E. W. Fuller, Coach Davis expects to develop strong substitutes in the box. The other two vacancies, at shortstop and third base, will be easily filled, as several men are competing for these positions.

FOUR NATIONS CHALLENGE CUP

NEW YORK—The entry list of the nations for the Davis international lawn tennis challenge cup will close on Monday, March 2. This announcement was made by R. D. Wrenn, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Friday, and also the fact that challenges had been received from France, Belgium, Australia and England.

Wrenn has sent special cable messages to Germany, South Africa and a telegram to Canada requesting their entry. He expects to receive favorable replies by Monday. The draw for the challenging nations will be held at Wrenn's office on Tuesday, March 3, at noon. Arrangements for playing the matches and the naming of the American defenders of the cup will be made at later date.

CUBAN TITLE WON BY W. J. TRAVIS

NEW YORK—Walter J. Travis of Garden City won the championship of Cuba for the second year in succession by defeating R. A. Gray of the home club 2 up and 1 to play in the 36-hole final round of the tournament over the links of the Country Club of Havana.

The tournament held last week was the second and the entry was not only larger than at first, but there was a better American representation.

PRINCETON GYMNASIUMS BEAT PENN

PHILADELPHIA—Princeton won a closely contested gymnastic competition from the University of Pennsylvania here Friday night by a score of 29 to 24. Wolf and Vroman won the meet for Princeton when they took first and second places on the parallel bars.

PILGRIMS DEFEAT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—In one of the fastest games of hockey ever witnessed in this city, the local seven was defeated by the lightning play of the Pilgrims A. A. team of Boston at the Arena Friday night. The final score was, Pilgrims A. A. 4, Syracuse 3.

UMPIRE QUIGLEY SIGNS

NEW YORK—Secretary John A. Heydler of the National league has received the signed contract of Umpire E. C. Quigley, and the league's staff is now complete. Quigley worked in several games last season and is physical director at St. Mary's College in Kansas.

FULLERTON HARVARD CAPTAIN

B. M. Fullerton '16 of Spokane, Wash., has been elected captain of the Harvard swimming team for 1915. Fullerton swims the short dashes. He prepared at Andover, where he was the captain of the swimming team.

BOSTON RED SOX PRACTISE TODAY

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager W. F. Carrigan plans to put his Boston American baseball squad through its first practise work of the season today with a two-hour session on the local diamond.

PRINCETON WINS AT WATER POLO, YALE SWIMMING

Orange and Black and Blue Representatives Successfully Defend Their Aquatic Championships of 1913 in Dual Meet

BREAK RELAY RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton and Yale aquatic stars are today receiving congratulations over their retaining their college championships of 1913 for another season following the victory of the Yale swimming team against Princeton, and the Princeton water polo victory over Yale Friday night in the local pool.

Yale won the swimming title by a score of 31 points to 22, while the Tiger water polo combination won that title from Yale by a score of 29 to 24, Princeton winning at the very end.

The intercollegiate record in the relay race was also lowered by 2.2-5s. when the Yale quartet finished the distance in 2m. 30s.

Upsets in the fancy diving and the 100-yard swims were seen when McAleenan of Yale, the intercollegiate title holder and Olympic representative failed to get a place in that event.

Captain Cross of the Tigers, the intercollegiate record holder in the 100-yard swim, was beaten by Capt. Paul Roberts of Yale. The absence of O'Sullivan, Princeton's star 50-yard swimmer, necessitated Captain Cross swimming in four events, and he was handicapped when the 100-yard swim was held. The summary:

Relay race—Won by Yale (Summers, Mayer, Marr, Roberts); Princeton (Hessenbruch, Lester, Selby, Cross), second. Time, 2m. 30s. (new record).

50-yard dash—Won by Roberts, Yale; Cross, Princeton; second, Mayer, Yale; third, Time, 2m. 25-5s.

Fancy dive—Won by Frisell, Princeton; tie between Brerton, Princeton, and MacGregor, Yale, for second.

100-yard swim—Won by Roberts, Yale; Cross, Princeton; second, Marr, Yale; third, Time, 6m. 25-5s.

220-yard swim—Won by Cross, Princeton; Gould, Yale; second, Lester, Princeton; third, Time, 2m. 43-1-5s.

1000-yard swim—Won by Keyes, Yale, with 6m. 51s.; Palmer, Princeton, 6m. 51s.; second, Kent, Yale, 6m. 51s., third.

Water polo lineup: PRINCETON: Scudder, g.; Broden, O'Sullivan, r.b.; E. Von Holt, b.; Selby, r.f.; MacLeish, l.f.; Hessenbruch, c.; Steiner. Touch goals—Von Holt, Steiner (3), Hessenbruch (2), Ill (2), O'Sullivan. Thrown goals from free style—Steiner (2), Selby (2). Substitutions—Burton for Mayer, Kahn for O'Sullivan, Referee—L. de B. Handley of New York A. C. Umpire—Mr. Cadby of Philadelphia and Schryock of Pennsylvania. Time—Three six-minute periods.

M'LOUGHLIN NOT TO PLAY TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

SAN FRANCISCO—Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American tennis champion, cannot spare the time this year to go to England and play at Wimbledon in the British championships.

"The trip would mean a month of traveling," said McLoughlin Friday, "to say nothing of time for practice, and I don't feel that I can afford it."

In 1913 McLoughlin won the Wimbledon tournament and the right to meet Anthony F. Wilding in what is generally regarded as the world's championship match. The great New Zealander defeated him in a wonderful match.

Wilding will visit the United States this year as a member of the Australian team in quest of the Davis international cup.

PENN FENCERS DEFEAT CORNELL BY 6 TO 3 SCORE

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania won a fencing meet from Cornell Friday night, but lost in wrestling to Yale and in a gymnastic contest to Princeton. Pennsylvania took six of the fencing bouts to three for Cornell. Van Bushkirk, the Pennsylvania captain, was the star of the meet, winning all three of his bouts.

Yale won the wrestling meet, 23 to 9. Dorzias, Pennsylvania's champion strong man, maintained his record of throwing all opponents in less than a half minute and obtained the only fall secured by Pennsylvania by throwing Kohler, the Yale heavyweight, in 19 seconds.

Princeton captured the gymnastic competition, 20 to 24.

HARVARD CUTS BATTERY SQUAD

The Harvard varsity baseball squad of battery candidates was cut after Friday afternoon's practise in the cage. Dr. Sexton is now drilling the pitchers in throwing to dummy batters and Captain Wingate is also helping in coaching the battery men.

As a result of the cut announced, the following battery candidates have been retained: '16, C. Bird, '14, R. Boyle '15, R. C. Curtis '16, H. L. Nash '16, R. P. Osborn '14, T. H. Safford '16, E. B. Starbuck '14, D. J. Wallace '16, J. B. Waterman '16, A. J. Weatherhead '15, R. R. West '15, W. Whitney '16.

MEET TONIGHT TO DECIDE ON PLACE TO HOLD GAMES

Intercity Team Matches Go to New York Stars—Championship Taken by 97 Out of 100

NEW YORK—Matters of unusual importance will come before the executive committee of the I. C. A. A. A. A. at their second mid-winter session here tonight.

The most important question to be decided is the location of the intercollegiate track games to be held May 29 and 30. The choice is thought to lie between Harvard, Pennsylvania and Syracuse. The latter, however, will probably not get the games for a few years.

Although the Harvard Stadium was the scene of the I. C. A. A. A. A. games last year, the general approval of the management of the meet and the facilities there, may succeed in convincing the committee that the meet should be held there for the second consecutive time. Pennsylvania, however, is well located, and has a record of many meets well staged.

Another important point to be considered is the scoring in the intercollegiate meet. It has been proposed that the system be changed so that five places count, first place for 5 points, second 4, third 3, and so on. Lastly, the question of the proposed indoor track meet will be settled. This plan calls for a meet to be held every March with championships awarded and points scored on the usual basis. There will be several relays at distances varying from 150 yards to 2000 yards to the man. The field events will be contested by teams of five men, the team having the lowest score (as in cross-country) will be the winner.

AMATEUR TITLE TRAPSHOOT WON BY R. L. SPOTTS

NEW YORK—Local trapshooters won the amateur indoor championship and intercity team matches Friday in the closing day's shooting at Madison Square Garden. R. L. Spotts captured the amateur championship with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. E. Von Yengeake was second with 96 and E. B. Stephenson third with 91.

The New York city first team easily won the special team shoot at the traps, scoring a total of 231 points. The New York second team followed with 197, the Philadelphia quintet finished third one point less than the local team; Trenton came fourth with 191. R. L. Spotts of the winning team was high gun, scoring 48 out of a possible 50.

Mrs. L. G. Vogel, the woman's indoor national champion, defended her title during the week, being high gun with 47. Mrs. Houghton and Miss Jennie Thorpe were the runners-up, each having a score of 37. The women's competition closed with the championship event.

Neaf Apgar, former indoor champion, led the professionals with a high score of 239, out of a possible 250 for the event. The other scores were H. H. Stevens, 237; W. H. Hammond, 227; Jack Fanning, 221; W. B. Darton, 214, and J. M. Hawkins, 213.

NATIONALS OFF FOR TRAINING CAMP TONIGHT

The Boston National League Baseball players in charge of Secretary Herman Nickerson will leave this city on the midnight train for New York, en route for their training quarters in Macon, Ga. The party will include J. Connelly, T. Griffith, Walter Maranville, Leslie Mann, Walter Keneff, George Tyler, Fred Tyler and James Neary, trainer.

At New York the party will be joined by Richard Rudolph and John Martin, the former living in New York and the latter coming up from Plainfield, N. J. According to schedule the party should arrive in Macon at 6:35 Monday evening, where they will be met by Manager George T. Stallings. Other members of the team in all parts of the country have been furnished transportation and will make their way to the training camp individually, where they are supposed to report for work on or before March 3, the day set for the first practice of the 1914 team.

NEW ENTRANCE AT FENWAY PARK

It has been decided after a careful investigation by President Lannin and Vice-President John I. Taylor to make a new entrance to the third base bleachers at Fenway park so that the spectators will not have to travel under the grandstand to reach that part of the field. On reaching the park coming from Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street there will be a roomy entrance and outlet built, which will be of great advantage to patrons of the park.

New granolithic walks will be laid under the grandstand, and other improvements will be made to benefit those who are forced to go under the grandstand. It is the intention of the management to improve the park in every way possible and have it in first class shape by the opening of the regular baseball season.

N. E. A. A. U. WILL SEND NINE MEN TO SENIOR MEET

Winners of First Places in Indoor Championships Are Selected to Compete in National Championships in New York

RECORD FOR HEDLUND

Nine athletes have been appointed to represent New England in the national indoor senior championship track and field meet which will be held in New York Monday evening and it is expected that this section of the country will make one of the best showings it has ever made in such a meet.

These men are selected as the result of the showing made by them in the second annual championship indoor meet of the New England A. A. U., which was held in Mechanics hall, Boston, Friday evening. The full list follows:

F. P. O'Hara, M. I. T., and E. A. Teschner, Harvard, in the 75-yard dash and 300-yard run; Jesse Greene, B. A. A., in the 600-yard run; H. F. Mahoney, B. A. A., in the 1000-yard run; Oscar F. Hedlund, B. A. A., in the two-mile run; W. H. Meanix, B. A. A., in the high hurdles; Harry Barwise, B. A. A., in the running high jump; C. W. Reynolds, Fall River Boys Club, in the standing high and three standing broad jumps and J. P. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., in the 24-pound shotput for distance and 56-pound weight for height.

Only one record was broken in the New England meet Friday night and that went to O. F. Hedlund of the Boston Athletic Association, when he did two miles in 9m. 34s. There were only seven starters in the event and Hedlund went into the lead at the end of the first half mile and was never passed.

While no other records were broken the work of the athletes in the various events was very good. C. W. Reynolds of the Fall River Boys Club was the only athlete to capture two championships and he won the junior standing high jump with a leap of 4ft. 9ins. and the senior three standing broad jumps with a mark of 32ft. 7 1/2 ins.

The Boston A. A. won most of the titles in the senior divisions, the United athletes winning five of the nine championships. Harvard was an important factor in practically every race and the Crimson athletes took one junior and one senior championship.

The Boys Club of Fall River captured two titles, while Brown University, M. I. T. and the Irish-American A. A. of Boston won one title each. H. D. Jamieson of Maynard, running unattached, winning the other championship. The winners follow:

SENIOR EVENTS
Forty-yard dash—Won by F. P. O'Hara; second, J. H. Howe; third, E. A. Teschner, Harvard. Time, 5s.
Three hundred-yard run—Won by E. A. Teschner, Harvard; second, J. Greene, B. A. A.; third, O. L. Marble, C. A. C. Time, 33-3-5s.
Six hundred-yard run—Won by J. Greene, B. A. A.; second, A. J. de Gozzaldi, Harvard; third, R. D. Rose, B. A. A. Time, 1m. 20-2-5s.
One thousand-yard run—Won by H. F. Mahoney, B. A. A.; second, A. C. Coe, Brown University; third, R. D. Campbell, Harvard. Time, 2m. 24-3-5s.
Two-mile run—Won by O. F. Hedlund, B. A. A.; second, H. E. Weeks, Irish-American A. A.; third, F. L. Cook, M. I. T. Time, 9m. 34s.
Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. P. Lawler, Irish-American A. A.; distance 43ft. 7in.; second, M. A. Connor, Boston A. A.; third, R. T. F. Storer, Harvard. 38ft. 8 1/2 in.
Running high jump—Won by Harry Barwise, B. A. A.; height 4ft. 11 1/2 in.; second, W. A. Sullivan, M. I. T.; 5ft. 8 1/2 in.; third, A. L. North, Irish-American A. A.; 5ft. 6 1/2 in.
Three standing jumps—Won by C. W. Reynolds, Boys Club, distance 43ft. 7 1/2 in.; second, F. S. Sumner, Boston Y. M. C. A.; 31ft. 9 in.; third, A. E. McDonnell, Irish-American A. A.; distance 30ft. 5 in.
JUNIOR EVENTS
Forty-yard dash—Won by H. D. Jamieson, Maynard; second, S. A. Grant, Powder Point; third, R. W. Stanley, Harvard; time, 5s.
Four hundred and forty-yard run—Won by W. Wilcox, Jr., Harvard; second, E. Stone, Harvard; third, A. Biddle, Harvard; time, 55s.
One-mile run—Won by E. H. Bosworth, Brown; second, F. H. Blackman, Brown; third, H. S. Benson, M. I. T. Time, 4m. 38-3-5s.
Standing high jump—Won by E. Dugger, English High; height, 4ft. 9in.; second, S. B. Pattison, Malden Y. M. C. A.; 4ft. 8in.; third, R. T. Taylor, unattached, 4ft. 8in.

SOUTH AFRICA GETS 193 RUNS

LONDON—The final test cricket match began yesterday at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Barnes and Smith standing down from English side. South Africa batted first and were all dismissed for 193 runs, the chief contributions being, P. M. Hands, 83, and H. Taylor, 42.

England has so far scored 48 for loss of Hobbs.

BALTIMORE GETS PITCHER QUINN FOR FEDERALS

International Leaguer of 1913 Secured by Boston Nationals Signs Three-Year Contract

BALTIMORE, Md.—John Quinn, one of the best pitchers in the International league last season, has signed a contract to play three years for the Baltimore Federals. He received \$3500 advance money and his salary is said to be considerably more than was offered by Pres. James Gaffney of the Boston Nationals.

The Baltimore Federals have been negotiating with Quinn for some time. He is the first pitcher Edward Hanlon thought of when he started out to gather players for this city's team.

The signing of Quinn came after weeks of negotiating and every one, including Attorney Wilhelm, who accompanied Quinn to this city to see that the papers were drawn in legal form, was glad when the transaction was over.

John M. Ward, business manager of the Brooklyn Federal club, was one of the witnesses to the signing. He arrived at the offices about the same time that Quinn and his attorney appeared on the scene. Ward came in from Columbia, S. C., where he engaged the University of North Carolina athletic field for the Brooklyn Federals to train.

The signing of Quinn gives Baltimore the three men Hanlon wanted to secure when he joined the local Federals. His knowledge of pitchers caused Hanlon to regard Quinn, Frank Smith and Wilhelm as the best players in the International last year. All of these men, he declares, are willing, earnest workers.

President Hanlon, Secretary Harry Goldman and John M. Ward left Friday afternoon for Chicago, where a meeting of the Federal league will be held today. John M. Ward announced that W. A. Bradley, who was with the Toronto International league club last season, would manage the Brooklyn Federals.

R. G. McDONALD WINS FLORIDA OPEN GOLF TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—R. G. McDonald, who has recently been engaged as the professional at the Buffalo Country Club, is the new open golf champion of Florida. He negotiated the 36 holes in 130, winning a gold medal, a cash prize, and lowering the course record for two rounds at one and the same time.

His 64 in the morning was a stroke behind the professional mark established by Gilbert Nicholls, the open champion in 1912. There were 10 cash prizes and also a cup offered the best amateur scorer.

Scores of 143 got in and Walter J. Travis, Garden City, captured the amateur trophy with 71—69—140. John Hutchinson of Pittsburgh was second with a fine total of 137 and McDonald Smith, Wykagyl and T. L. McNamara, Boston, tied for third and fourth with 139.

CUP YACHT WILL DRAW 22 FEET

BRISTOL, R. I.—Preliminary markings made Friday on the hull of the New York syndicate yacht, which is being built here as a candidate for the defense of the America's cup, showed that she is to have a draught of 13 feet 10 inches. With eight feet of a centerboard 4s, be added, her draught will be nearly 22 feet, a depth greater than that of the 90-foot defenders of other years.

As in other stages of construction, today's work was photographed, and prints will be sent to Bermuda, where N. Herreshoff, the designer, is keeping in touch with the progress made on the yacht.

MARSHALL WINS CHESS TOURNEY

NEW YORK—From a strong field of 22 players in a fast tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club Friday, Frank J. Marshall emerged winner of first prize, with a score of 6 1/2 to 1 1/2 in the tourney with the nine experts who survived the four preliminary rounds.

WICHITA BUYS GRAHAM

WICHITA, Kan.—George Graham, catcher of the Toronto club of the International Baseball League, has been purchased by the local Western league team. Graham has played with the Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia National league clubs.

PENN RELAY TEAM PICKED

PHILADELPHIA—Cross, Church, Bacon and Meredith have been selected to represent the University of Pennsylvania in the two-mile relay race against teams from Cornell and Yale at Washington on March 7.

HARVARD MEETS YALE TONIGHT IN FINAL CONTEST

Both Hockey Teams Are Anxious to Close Their Seasons of 1914 With Victory—Expect Fast Game

EACH HAS WON ONCE

Harvard and Yale meet in the Boston Arena this evening in the third and final game of their championship series of 1914, and while neither team can win the championship, as Princeton has already secured this title beyond all question, a fast contest is assured, as victory in this series means much to both teams.

As the two teams have shown in the two previous contests that they are very evenly matched, this game is expected to be one of the closest and hardest fought of the season. Both Harvard and Yale were twice defeated by Princeton, and the game tonight will decide which of these teams is entitled to the runner-up position.

Early in February, Harvard defeated Yale at the Arena, 4 to 3, in a game which, although not up to the standard of the usual Crimson and Blue exhibitions, was interesting in many ways. Hopkins, who scored all the Harvard goals, was the hero of the contest, while McDonald, the Yale wing player, carried off the honors of the New Haven seven. In the second meeting of these teams which was in New Haven, Harvard was defeated with McDonald of Yale again the star.

Yale is fortified by a very strong pair of wing men in Capt. Walter Heron and McDonald, while Harvard's center men, Phillips and Hopkins, are superior to Orway and Sweeney. Carnochan's work at goal has been much better than that of Schiller, while Harvard is better off on the outer defense.

Coach Winsor has been putting the Crimson players through some very strenuous practise sessions this week, and the men have shown up better than at any time during the season. Phillips and Captain Willets are back in condition, which means that Harvard has a fine chance of vanquishing the New Haven seven.

Since the second Harvard game at New Haven Yale has been hard at work but one object in view, that of defeating Harvard. Coach Howard has taught the seven a great deal of hockey, and the team has come to Boston in fine condition for a long hard game. The lineup: HARVARD: Smart, l.w.; McDonald, r.w.; Phillips, c.; Orway, f.; Sweeney, Clarke, r.w.; W. Heron, Willets, c.p.; S. P. Herron, Clavin, p.; G. Gore, Carnochan, g. YALE: Schiller

HARRY C. LUCAS

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THE HOME FORUM

PROTECTION OF THE ANGELS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptural records are thronged with that "innumerable company of angels" of which Paul writes. Angels protected and led those who were obedient to God. Angels spoke to Abraham, to Moses and the prophets, and directed and delivered Jacob. An angel brought to Mary the promise of the Saviour and announced his appearing to the waiting shepherds. Angels ministered to Jesus in the wilderness; delivered Paul from shipwreck and Peter from prison. In the Book of Revelation it is the angels who proclaim the destruction of evil and the dominion of good. All of these Biblical references are illumined by the definition of angels given on page 581 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

It is apparent from the study of the Bible in this new light that these thoughts of God, these "spiritual intuitions" appeared to and communed with those who were receptive and who reflected goodness and purity. This is the requirement now as it was of old if men would entertain angels. We love to think of the child Samuel talking with God because of the purity of his thoughts. When the angel appeared to Moses out of the burning bush, it is written that God did not speak to him until he had turned aside—until he manifested receptivity to God's thoughts.

Are we listening for these spiritual inspirations? Do we believe they will come to us? Are we at home when they knock at the door of consciousness? We may entertain angels unawares, or ceasing to entertain them we forget their protection. On the other hand, spiritual intuition may be cultivated and increased by watching and praying expectantly for divine wisdom, guidance, and protection in all our ways, by striving to be awake to the God-sent messages which come to us every hour, and by un-

reserved, spontaneous obedience to them. If we put aside the blinding veils of educated beliefs and human will sufficiently to perceive and follow these spiritual guides they will lead us out of darkness and bondage into freedom and light. If we lend ourselves to these heavenly monitors, we shall know what to do, and how to do, and when to do, at every point of experience and under every circumstance. They will warn us of danger, protect us from accident and contagion, guard our dwelling places, prevent us from stumbling and control our undertakings great and small. We can never be alone or forsaken with God's thoughts near. The sustaining and protecting presence and power of divine Love is expressed in God's thoughts of man.

We who laugh at the childish superstition that angels exist in the flesh should not blush to believe in them. We need not, however, invest them with flowing white robes and feathered wings, seeking rather to de-materialize our conceptions and to realize that angels are indeed God's thoughts bearing only the spiritual qualities of purity and love. Childlike faith that God's thoughts are always near, underneath and overhead and all around, is a wonderful protection. Simple confidence that we are free to talk with God through His own thoughts with us is an ever-availing help in time of trouble.

God's thoughts—good thoughts—have the power to counteract evil suggestions, to protect those who think good and those of whom good is thought as well. To know that God's thoughts alone can come to man is to be protected in the measure of the thoroughness of such knowing. Evil beliefs have no other way to get at us than through perverted thought processes. So long as we entertain angels we are sure of being protected from evil, for God's thoughts exclude evil as light does darkness.

It is recorded of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, that as a child her spiritual receptivity was so marked that like the little Samuel she heard her name called many times, and was told to answer as did Samuel: "Speak, Lord; for thy servant

heareth." And after she no longer heard the voice as sound she continued to listen for and obey the call of God. This led her to discover the way by which mankind may come to know God and so be healed and saved.

What a heavenly privilege to know that as we go forth to each day's experience God's angels go with us and that we may pause a moment before each undertaking and receive the guidance which will enable us to say and do the wisest and best thing in each situation! As we learn to rely more upon their guidance, the angels' visits will increase and we shall find ourselves turning spontaneously to them and away from the erroneous influences which have tried to dominate our lives. There is nothing in the testimony of mortal sense from which help and light can come. When, however, those who have been pronounced hopelessly sick hear the truth voiced by Christian Science; when to the sinning is spoken the message of practical redemption; when to discord and sorrow and fear the word of peace is declared, then the angels of God have come down to earth with healing in their wings.

Two Men

One man walks solemnly with puckered brow and eyes cast down, thinking of a thousand frets, dreading tomorrow, and regretting yesterday. Another laughs and whistles, careless in every step and gesture, looking at the trees and the flowers, and the white clouds and the blue sky—looking above all, at human faces, and making them smile back at him. Which of these two men do you think is the wiser? Which is more like you?—Youths Companion.

Oratory of John Bright and Mr. Gladstone Compared

SPEAKING in the House of Commons in April, 1889, Lord Salisbury said of John Bright: "He was the greatest master of English oratory that this generation has produced, or I may say several generations back. I have met men who have heard Pitt and Fox, and in whose judgment their eloquence at its best was inferior to the finest efforts of John Bright."

Lord Salisbury's opinion, which would place Bright as an orator above Gladstone, says George Macaulay Trevelyan in his "Life of John Bright," is not universally accepted; it would indeed be easy to draw up two lists—one in favor of Gladstone and the other in favor of Bright—from among statesmen who heard them both and were competent to judge. John Bright had the merits and defects of simplicity, Gladstone of complexity. Gladstone—even in the whirlwind of his own oratory, arms overhead, and eyes flashing—was always a debater, meeting his opponent's every argument, instructing his audience, often exciting

Relief in Rhyme

When matters go askew sometimes, I find much help in making rhymes. For instance, when I darkly "grope," It helps a lot to think of "hope." And when the night is black as "ink" It helps to think that dawn is "pink." When scenes are steeped in "misery" I like to think of "charity."

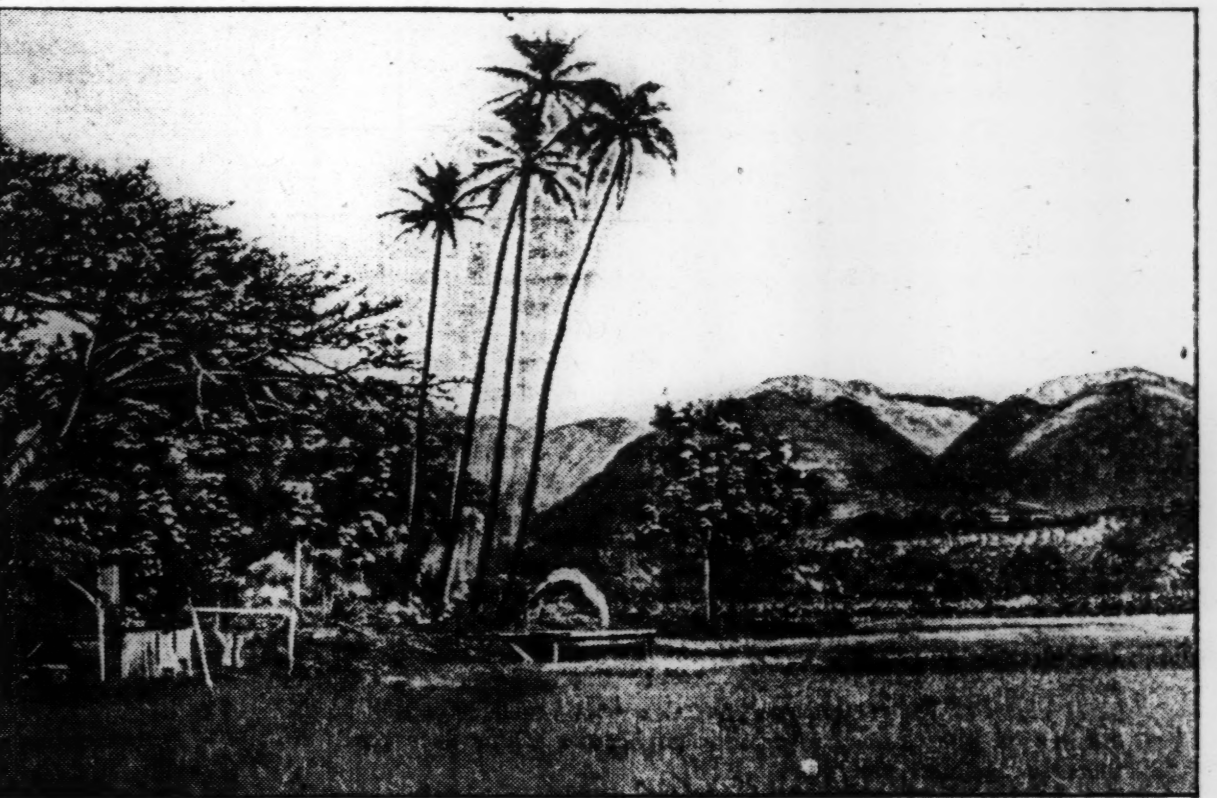
"Glad" rhymes with "sad," and "light" with "night." While "plight" and "spite" suggest "de-light." And as for "jeer," and "sneer" and "fear," My rhyming scheme leads on to "cheer."

Just try it when your days are "blue." Your rhymes may show the "skies are, too." —John Kendrick Bangs.

Keeping Bees in the Flat

Whether it was seriously advocated or not, American press reports recently carried the story that Frank C. Pellett, state bee inspector of Iowa, declared in a speech at St. Louis that all city flat dwellers should raise bees. On the window sill of the ordinary city flat, Mr. Pellett said, it is entirely practicable to keep a hive of bees. If there are no yards with trees and flowers surrounding the flat it is easy to keep potted flowers on the window sills, adding to the beauty of the flat's homelike appointments and at the same time providing sustenance for the bees until summer, when it usually is possible to find clover, grass, trees, flowers in some nearby area, which the swarm of bees will discover, returning to the hive like chickens coming home to roost.

CORNER IN THE RICE FIELDS, HAWAII



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

RICE is an important crop in the Hawaiian islands. Here we have a corner of a field where the industry is carried on, with a range of mountains in the background. Since the islands came under the territorial rule of the United States in 1900 the imports and exports have increased more than 172 per cent. In the fiscal year 1912 they aggregated \$84,143,700. At the time of

the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was 200,000, which has steadily decreased until the census of 1910 showed but 98,157 natives. Alien population in the same year was 93,752.

Lowell the Teacher

At a dinner given to celebrate James Russell Lowell, speeches on his public career and his writings in poetry and prose had been made, rehearsing all from beginning to end, but no mention was made of his teaching. Barrett Wendell was there—who was a student at Harvard when Mr. Lowell was teaching—and after it was over he spoke to Mr. Lowell of this omission. He said that Lowell would ever be to him chiefly the most inspiring teacher he ever had known. Lowell's face lighted, says Mr. Wendell, with the old quizzical smile, but Mr. Wendell could not tell quite how much Lowell was in earnest when he said, with all the old urbanity, that he was glad to hear it, for he had been wondering if he had not wasted half his time.

Friendship

May the law of Sallust always remain engraven on the heart of your king. "Not with the help of armies nor treasures do kingdoms continue to flourish, but with the help of friends, and these cannot be gained by force nor bought with gold—they are won by acts of kindness and by faithfulness." And moreover, "it is necessary always to live in unity with one's own—by concord the smallest things become great, whilst by discord the greatest are reduced to naught." Let him remember the example of M. Agrippa, who thought much of this precept which alone may make of your royal master a good brother, a good comrade, a good friend, a good king. Next to God let nothing be dearer to him than friendships. Let him always implicitly trust the man he once found worthy of his friendship and, according to the advice of Seneca, let him prove his friends in all things, but take care first to prove himself also. Slow in contracting friendships, let him be even more slow in breaking them asunder, and, if possible, never let him do so.—Petrarch.

PUBLISHERS EACH HAVE A STYLE

ROUTINE in a publishing office is something quite unappreciated by the outside world. Most publishers have a style book which tells the workers what the standard in spelling, punctuation, diction and so on, is. This unifies the books or other publications that are put forth by the house and stamps them with a certain individuality. Certain magazines have already adopted some of the proposed spelling reforms, certain others still retain elaborately the longest way to spell everything, though plow for plough has driven its gleaming steel through the columns of all American books and papers.

The Century magazine has kindly printed part of its own list of words or phrases that are not to be used by writers and editors for the magazine. They are told to avoid: above or over for more than, aggregate for total, balance for remainder, call attention for direct attention, claim for assert, commence for begin, conscious for aware, couple for two, cultured for cultivated, date back for date from, donate for give, endorse for approve, fall for autumn, from whence for whence, inaugurate for establish, institute, individual for person, infinite for great, vast, in our midst for among us, in spite of for despite, last for latest, less for fewer, materially for largely, mutual for common, notice for observe.

Onto for on or upon is under the ban, partially for partly, party for person, past two years for last two years, practically for virtually, prior to for before, propose for purpose, proven for proved, quite for something of, realize

for 'obtain, section for region, spend for pass, standpoint for point of view, subsequently for afterward, transpire for happen, universal for general, vest for waistcoat, vicinity for neighborhood, viewpoint for point of view, and would seem for seems.

Farm as a Factory

Many an up-to-date farm is taking on the aspect of a real factory. What is it but a manufacturing plant where raw materials are converted into finished products? It is as much so as any so-called enterprise. The editor of Farm Engineering tells of being asked to figure on the speeds and sizes of pulleys for a farm power house near Springfield, O.

This farmer has a real farm factory. He put in a line shaft and from this he will run a churn, cream separator, corn sheller, pump, feed cutter, bone grinder and feed mill. An eight-horse power engine will furnish the power. Later he intends to operate an electric lighting plant and some other machines from this same shaft.

This makes a very convenient and economical arrangement. It increases the usefulness of the engine. Where it is necessary to move the engine from one job to another the tendency will be oftentimes to do some of them by hand rather than go to the trouble of moving the engine. By having the work concentrated as much as possible in one place it saves time, and the cost of power is less, because it is possible to run two or three of the smaller machines at one time without increased cost of fuel.

ALPHONSE DAUDET'S WORD COLORING

EDMUND GOSSE in his "French Profiles" gives a vivid picture of Alphonse Daudet, who was in his day the leading novelist of the world. From 1877, when he published "Le Nabab," until 1881, when he reached the apex of his glory in "Nana Roumestan," he had no rival. On one occasion Mr. Gosse met Daudet at dinner and heard from his lips what he describes as a tide of speech, a flood of colored words. "I recollect at dessert," he says, "after a long silence he was suddenly moved to describe, quite briefly, the melon harvest at Nimes when he was a boy. It was an instance, no doubt, of the habitual magic of his style, sensuous and pictorial at its best; in a moment we saw before us the masses of golden-yellow and crimson and sea-green fruit in the little white market place, with the incomparable light of a Provencal morning bathing it all in crystal. Every word seemed the freshest and the most inevitable that a man could possibly use in painting such a scene, and there was not a superfluous epithet."

"With Daudet," Mr. Gosse says, "all the ideas were concrete and positive. He had no thought, properly speaking, but only a ceaseless flow of violent and pic-

torial observations, as intense as they were volatile. These had to be noted down in haste as they arrived, or else a fresh sensation would come and banish them forever. He was an impressionist painter, the colors on whose palette were words of an indescribable abundance, variety, and exactitude."

Builder for the Birds

Nothing marks more pleasantly the growth of interest in bird protection in the United States than an advertisement in a recent periodical that illustrates all the latest styles in bird houses, and offers a book written for nothing else than to tell what kinds of houses are best for different birds and where the houses should be placed. Of course, the houses are also to be chosen to harmonize with the architecture of the human habitation near which they may be set up. We read, for instance, of the purple martin house, and a bluebird house, "solid oak, with cypress shingles," is warranted to stand all conditions. The "sheltered food house" sounds the last note of luxury. This may be had with an "all copper roof."

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Carlyle's Picture of Wordsworth

Thomas Carlyle says of Wordsworth: For the rest, he talked well in his way; with veracity, easy brevity and force; as a wise tradesman would of his tools and workshop—and as no unwise one could. His voice was good, frank and sonorous, though practically clear, distinct and forcible, rather than melodious; the tone of him businesslike, sedately confident, no discourtesy, yet no anxiety about being courteous; a fine wholesome rusticity, fresh as his mountain breezes, sat well on the stalwart veteran, and on what he said and did. You would have said he was a usually taciturn man; glad to unlock himself, to audience sympathetic and intelligent, when such offered itself. His face bore marks of much, not always peaceful, meditation; the look of it not bland or benevolent, so much as close, impregnable and hard; a man multa tacere loquere paratus, in a world where he had experienced no lack of contradictions as he strode along! The eyes were not very brilliant, but they had a quiet clearness; there was enough of brow, and well shaped, rather too much of cheek ("horse face," I have heard satirists say), face of aquiline shape and decidedly longish, as I think the head itself was (its "length" going horizontal); he was large boned, lean, but still firm knit, tall and strong looking when he stood; a right good old steel gray figure, with a fine rustic simplicity and dignity about him, and a veracious strength looking through him which might have suited one of those steel gray Markgrafs (Graf Grau, "Steel-gray") whom Henry the Fowler set up to ward the "marches," and do battle with the intrusive heathen, in a stalwart and judicious manner.

Assumptions Tell

What a man believes may be ascertained, not from his creed, but from the assumptions on which he habitually acts. —Bernard Shaw.

GREEKS SPEAK TURKISH IN TARSUS

TARSUS is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, largely composed of Greeks and Armenians. The remains of "St. Paul's Gate," of Roman construction, and the so-called "St. Paul's Well" alone preserve associations with its most renowned citizen; its sole amenity lies in a broad crescent of verdure—gardens of almond, orange, and mulberry trees—which encompass it on the east. Here I obtained a yallah, says Mr. Lukach in the Times (London), writing of his journey through Asia Minor; one of those long, barrel-shaped, seatless Turkish carriages; . . . and tried, but failed, to find comfort with the help of baggage and rugs. My driver was an Anatolian Greek, who knew no word of Greek except his name, which was Charalampos; for most of the Greek villagers of the interior as Asia Minor speak no language but Turkish. . . . Wedrove through the night, and at dawn reached the "Gates" of the pass, two mighty walls of rock on whose surface some ancient conqueror, Alexander the Great, perhaps, has commemorated his passage by inscriptions now undecipherable. The pass is only wide enough for river and road, but beyond it one enters into a wide expanse of beautiful Alpine scenery where

SCOTLAND OF SOUTH AMERICA

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, instead of being a land of desolation, as it is generally designated, is a country of picturesque scenes, with natural resources which promise great prosperity, according to Robert E. Mansfield in his book, "Progressive Chile." This southern archipelago includes hundreds of islands, some of which are rocky, mountainous and barren, but most of which are covered with woods. On the larger islands, including that of Tierra del Fuego, are wide stretches of valley and plain, covered with rich grasses, affording splendid pasturage for sheep, cattle and horses. In addition to the timber and the thousands of sheep, placer gold mining furnishes wealth to the inhabitants.

"There are few more interesting and picturesque sights," says Mr. Mansfield, than those far southern farm lands in the Magellanic territory, the Scotland of South America. Long sweeping, undulating downs climb upward to the forest clad hills, or down to the edges of the glacial lakes; and through the mazes of blackthorn, the bloom of which

fills the air with fragrance, wander vast herds of sheep. Northward across the horizon the castellated and unbroken outlines of innumerable mountains stretch their length across the landscape; while all around are sandstone hills, cliff bared and forest covered, and along the banks of turbulent streams wild flowers bloom, giving a touch of brilliant coloring to the pastoral scene."

In Days of Wooden Warships

I remember the five old wooden warships which in my boyhood's days added so much to the picturesque scene of the Mersey. In addition to the Indefatigable and Conway, there were the Akbar, a reformatory training ship for boys; the Eagle, which was used by the naval volunteers; and a fifth, the name of which I forget, which was moored in the George's Dock and served the purpose of a mission hall for seamen. The first three were anchored in the wide part of the river, goes on a correspondent in the Manchester (England) Guardian, and their presence in mid-stream and that of the grim-looking powder hulks made a trip from the landing stage to Rock Ferry quite an adventure. One's father perhaps told sea stories in the Marryat vein of how the old ships used to fight, and recalled the famous explosion of one of the powder hulks, the Lottie Sleight it was called, which broke all Liverpool's windows.

Small Givers

This is the age of giving and much capital is made of the enormous gifts to many good works made by rich men. There is no reason to be ungrateful for this beneficence, but, as the records of the American Bible Society show, the great givers are after all not the rich people. The rich man may give away what would be a fortune to another, and yet never feel any loss or lessening of his own luxuries. Very few people give all they have to some good cause, and those who do this are rarely those whose all is a great amount. A man who sent the Bible Society \$1 for spreading the gospel said that it was all he had in the world. A woman sent \$20 from the sale of some precious old heirlooms, saying that to dispose of her treasures in this way seemed to her a higher thing than keeping them, and this was the only way she could think of to find the money.

Blackberries

Blackberries as a garden crop, even where there is only a strip of land, are advised by those who encourage city farming. Half as much land and time and money given to blackberries, it is said, as is usually given to peas in small gardens would mean all the fresh blackberries a family could eat for fully six weeks. A single row 50 feet long yields enough for six or eight people. The canes must be pruned every year, but otherwise they require little care. The Kenoyer is said to be one of the best to plant, and there are many good varieties. Some people think the Joy the best, with the largest and most delicious fruits. It is of hardy growth, with good full crops of the glistening and juicy fruit.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 28, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

BECAUSE all problems relating to the business structure have not been solved, or because some lines of trade have not responded to the general impulse toward improvement, there are some who think that there has been no real change for the better. Business today does not make a very favorable comparison with that of a year ago, it is true; but since the first of the year conditions have improved in many directions. The month of February is generally dull, but business has held its own fairly well during the period and in some cases further improvement is recorded. The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued this week, shows a further decrease in the net surplus of idle freight cars of 12,626. These figures are a fairly good index of the general freight movement, and a reduction in the surplus of idle cars usually indicates heavier traffic as a result of increased general business.

Business throughout the world is by no means satisfactory. In some European centers it is considered poor. But with the easing of monetary conditions and the accumulated requirements of consumers who have been postponing their purchases until money became more plentiful, there is reason for the hope of better times in the near future. However, it is necessary to exercise patience. One reason for some of the pessimistic views recently expressed is that many had expected a sudden rebound from the depressed conditions of last year and were disappointed that business did not expand to the extent they thought it would. Stock market prices leaped forward in January, but did not continue their upward march in February. They have not yielded to any great extent, but for the last several weeks they have been simply "marking time." Yet there is no reason to be discouraged over the outlook. The spring should inspire fresh courage and greater buying by the railroads and other corporations, as it usually does. Probably there has never been a time when there has been so much hand-to-mouth buying. Stocks are low and shelves bare. Merchants and manufacturers have refrained from accumulating stocks and supplies in the hope of obtaining lower prices. Commodities prices have been declining and may go still lower before liquidation has been completed. The lower price level will have the effect of reducing the cost of living and naturally will be of world-wide benefit. Business is likely to continue quiet during the process, but it should be remembered that fundamental conditions are steadily improving while these readjustments are taking place. The future holds forth much promise for those who can make good use of the present.

Billions in Automobile Industry

THE official of the state of New York, who is best informed as to conditions in the motor car building and operating industry works out, link by link, a chain of evidence which, in his opinion, justifies the conclusion that "at the present rate of increase the gross expenditure upon all branches of motoring (on land) will, before the present year is out, reach the enormous sum of over three billion dollars." That is for the United States alone. He also estimates that at least 3,000,000 inhabitants of the country are directly or indirectly supported by the manufacture and use of motor cars; that to offset costs to the public from roadway maintenance, the states of the Union now gather annually not less than \$9,500,000 in license fees; and that, restricted as is the class of owners of automobiles when numerically considered and set over against non-owners, nevertheless the economic profits of the new industry are widely distributed, and labor profits greatly through the employment furnished by the perfected invention. So that while undoubtedly the capital invested in motors by their owners has in many cases been for a time taken from and denied to older and more historic forms of industry, nevertheless it is not so largely wasted as some authors of jeremiads would imply.

Much of the lamentation based on rise of the motor-car industry and its worldwide success comes from critics who conceive of owners of cars as investing in and operating their machines for pleasure solely. Pleasure is a motive, but not the only one; and precisely as the more enduring, serviceable, educational aspects of ownership of cars are seen by purchasers and by a critical public, talk of luxury and waste will be likely to diminish.

Brazil's Tasks Are Multiplying

WHEN oriental rubber entered the world market as competitor to the Para product, Brazilian planters realized that the country stood face to face with a new economic issue. Prices began to drop, and for a time continued downward; and soon the government took a hand to prevent the great industry from ceasing to be one of the mainsprings of Brazilian productivity. New gathering methods have been introduced, and better measures adopted for marketing the product. Time alone is now wanted for full readjustment. But unfortunately, as it seemed, other retarding agencies were at work while the great industry kept floundering about without a rudder. The money markets of the world were becoming tighter. Loans were falling due. South America began also to feel the effect of the war in the near east. Railway development in Brazil was halted in some important instances. Men were thrown out of work, and then, to cap it all, some politicians in the republic took advantage of the perplexing situation.

Has Brazil a revolution on hand at the present moment? Conditions in the state of Ceara are such that in Rio de Janeiro, at least, the opinion obtains that an armed political movement against the government is in effect. A correspondent of the Monitor in the Brazilian capital sends the information that the Ceara disturbance had its start on the cessation of railway construction, and that the leaders are fanning dissatisfaction into flame by claiming that the impending presidential election is to bring consequential changes. Ceara is a long distance from Rio de Janeiro, the state being one of the six northwestern commonwealths. It is a rule of Brazilian hegemony,

that each state shall first deal with its own problems. For this reason the federal government has not yet taken a hand in the Ceara outbreaks.

Most accounts from Rio de Janeiro seem to coincide in the statement that the present administration will have difficulty maintaining its hold and that there is general dissatisfaction with the plan of the government to make the Vice-President run for the highest office. And yet leaders of the liberal factions have refused to remain candidates because, as they claim, they will be unable to carry the election even with a majority following. The government officials deny that a free vote does not prevail in the republic.

So the country approaches an election that is likely to prove one of the most important since the nation dispensed with monarchical rule. It is no easy task the country is confronted with. But the inherent strength of this South American land and the sober judgment of its citizens will probably be equal to the occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO school children are at present engaged in transforming vacant and unsightly city lots into flower gardens. The season is just far enough ahead in San Francisco to make its example valuable for cities to which the planting season comes later. The great thing is to get the children interested beforehand rather than afterward.

National Service and the People's Voice

THE question of national service is one upon which the citizens of the United Kingdom are by no means unanimous. This was brought home very forcibly to the British public when a well-known field marshal in the British army recently severed his connection with a branch of the territorials, giving as his reason the lack of public support, and the fact that the specific branch with which he was connected was really supported by a here handful of enthusiastic advocates. In considering the question, therefore, the important fact cannot be overlooked, that every request for more soldiers or additional battleships is met by an appeal from those in favor of disarmament, that international difficulties should be settled by arbitration, and not by resort to arms.

It would be a truism to say that those most affected by the declaration of war heartily support the peace movement. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain recently, referring to the foreign policy of the United Kingdom, urged the importance of the government taking the people more into their confidence, in order, he added, that they might follow the steps leading up to a crisis, and so be in a better position to bear the sacrifices they must make. When Mr. Chamberlain's proposal is carried out, as it doubtless some day will be, one of the ideals of democracy will have been attained. With the people in possession of the facts of the case and in a position to follow in detail the negotiations, it is not easy to believe that the universal desire will be for war. Warfare and all connected with it savor of barbarism, and to imagine that the majority in any civilized country would wish to resort to such means for settling difficulties is scarcely thinkable.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is not the first to recommend such a plan of procedure, for the demand was made more than once during recent international crises. The voice of the people has, however, lately become more and more audible, and there is every reason why they should be enabled to share more fully in shaping the destinies of the country, and so made capable of rendering a more effective national service than would be possible were they to become efficient marksmen or mere fighting machines.

IT WILL be quickly observed, we take it, by those whose interest has been aroused by a revival of the movement to solve the Back Bay railroad yards problem that the so-called impossibilities in the situation are receiving far more publicity and attention, and are given far more weight, than they are entitled to. The public is informed at the very outset, for instance, that abandonment of the tract as a terminal is impossible, that the sinking of the tracks is impossible, that the establishing of a great passenger station on the site is impossible, because this would involve electrification, and that is impossible—that, in short, the only thing possible is the sale of a strip of the land, seventy feet in depth, running the entire length of the yards on Boylston street and from the Hotel Lenox to Huntington avenue on Exeter street. Built up, this strip would form a screen between the railroad yards and Boylston and Exeter streets; it would still, however, leave an unsightly stretch on Huntington avenue, a thoroughfare that promises to be as important as any other in the Back Bay district in the near future.

Even if the freight houses were removed from the Huntington avenue side, so that the yards might be completely hedged in with business buildings, these under the conditions prevailing in their rear would hardly warrant such investments on the part of builders as the Back Bay has a right to expect. At the most provision for a fringe of buildings around the yards would simply amount to a temporary and an unsatisfactory compromise, to a mere makeshift, and it might lead to the creation of conditions far more undesirable than those existing at present.

It will be better, we think, if the mayor and the representatives of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, and all others who may take an active part in this matter, shall start out on the theory that there are no impossibilities, reasonably so-called, in the situation. When the interests of a great section of a great city are at stake everything that is feasible becomes possible. This, we are quite sure, is the view New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, or a score of other cities we might name, would take of a similar proposition. That the Boston & Albany yards can be lowered far below the surface, leaving the roof of the subway to be subdivided and improved in a manner comfortable with the Back Bay section in general, should not be questioned for a moment in a city as forward as Boston in underground construction. The details are a secondary matter. No arrangement that stops short of eliminating the tracks from the surface can be regarded as final. There are commercial possibilities in the case sufficient in number and scope to make the cost of the improvement seem comparatively trivial.

Two distinguished aviators have been defeated for public office abroad, which goes to show that politics is an art rather than an adventure.

An Opportunity for the Back Bay

READERS of the household page of the Monitor were told, in an interesting article on the subject the other day, how many things might be cooked appetizingly in the casserole. To the untutored male it seems as if a little of everything in the refrigerator, excepting some steadily disappearing ice, can be placed in the casserole, subjected to slow heat, and served in such a manner as to draw forth encomiums from the most fastidious. Of course, one may expect more or less objection to the casserole in prejudiced quarters—the joke writers who have gone to affluence by using the much-maligned hash as a topic, for instance—for if the casserole, with its general utility as to contents, is to go into widespread American use, there will be naught wherewith to make the toothsome breakfast dish. Strange, the Monitor article said, how few cooked en casserole. The utensil had been in use for centuries before its introduction into the United States. Many of the older civilizations had eaten from it and flourished upon its contents. But it is so recent an arrival in the United States that it is mentioned in few of the present-day cookbooks. At least, it is not mentioned as a casserole, and that is the respectful way to speak of it. The casserole is for all practical purposes a bean pot with a handle. It is well enough to know this, but it will be equally well if one shall keep it to one's self. It would not do at all, when lunching or dining with one's friends, to say to the hostess, "Oh, I see you have been cooking en bean pot today." You would be right; but there is such a thing as being too plainspoken.

If the blunt truth must be told, one of the principal reasons why the housewives of the United States do not use casseroles more generally is that in the kind of cooking for which the casserole is usually employed they use handled crocks or bean pots. Casserole to most of them has a porcelain, nickel-mounted, art department sound, whereas the handled crock or bean pot is indissolubly associated with the basement bargain. They do with the crock or pot exactly what it is said may be done with the casserole, but as they see it, it isn't anything to boast about, because the left-over things must be used in some way, and most families like meat pie or stew every once in a while. Of course there is a growing class of housewives in the United States now affecting the fireless cooker which cooks the left-overs to slow heat in aluminum ware, but these housekeepers constitute a small number compared with the multitude that clings to the bean pot and its kindred, and finds its reward.

Casserole Versus the Bean Pot

THE school committee may plan and may decree, the superintendent and the principal may execute and supervise, but the teacher in the school room is the real agent in the process of education. To him or to her is given the chance to make or mar any theory of pedagogics. This being so, it is strange that more thought is not given by the public to getting precise information about what goes on in class rooms. It is well to report, as fully and as intelligently as may be, the formal addresses and papers of experts read at conferences of educators. Wisdom thus in due time percolates down and down to the humblest grade teacher. Citizens also should have in detail most, if not all, discussions of school policies carried on in local educational governing boards. But parents need to know more about education than what they can get in addresses of experts or discussions of school committee officials. They need to know just what teachers teach and how they do it.

Of course a simple solution of the problem would be for parents to visit the schools where, in theory at least, they are always welcome. But life and duty are too complex to permit many parents to act as school visitors. What then? Visit by proxy. Take the record of visitors who have leisure. If any visitor in the school room adds to leisure insight and candor, then he can report intelligently on what he finds.

Realizing this need of more light on precise conditions in school rooms and on the range, accuracy and freshness of teaching methods, the New York bureau of municipal research has been busy of late, and some of its disclosures are sobering. A stenographic report of pupils' questions and teachers' answers, when placed before teachers, superintendent or the parents of children taught, often makes a significant and illuminative showing.

THE prices of Thackerayana just realized at the Lambert collection sale in New York city indicate that most of the buyers were compatriots of the Philadelphian who spared no expense to amass, during the latter part of the last century, the unrivaled array of letters, drawings and books just brought under the hammer. Thus, to illustrate the lengths to which persons with deep purses and ardent enthusiasm for collecting will now go, let it be recorded that the correspondence between Thackeray and the Brookfields fetched \$8877, and thirty-one letters by Charlotte Bronte, in some of which Thackeray was discussed admiringly, were sold for no less a sum than \$3698. Most of the lots apparently will find their way into the collections of admirers of the novelist resident in the United States, though no doubt some of the auction room spoil will be taken to England, as indeed much of it should be if there are any rules of ethics or taste governing in this matter of making commerce of intimate personal correspondence.

Publicity given in the press of the United States to the text of the correspondence just auctioned off has diffused abroad knowledge of more severe strictures by Thackeray on his American hosts than previously had been disclosed. As compared with Dickens or Trollope, he always has been counted friendly and as coming nearer than they to doing justice to the civilization of the young nation. This comparative judgment still stands; but Thackeray as caustic critic now looms larger than he did.

No open bargaining in the public market for letters of the kind that Thackeray sent to Mrs. Brookfield can go on at any time, in any place, without an instinctive condemnation of the process that makes merchandize of such records of the human heart. If they are to be read of all men, because intrinsically so creditable to humanity and so fine as epistolary literature, then ways and means of publicity should be devised that avoid the taint of commercialism, and title to the correspondence should pass without pecuniary and speculative reward.

Class Room Methods Published

Auction Prices and Ethics